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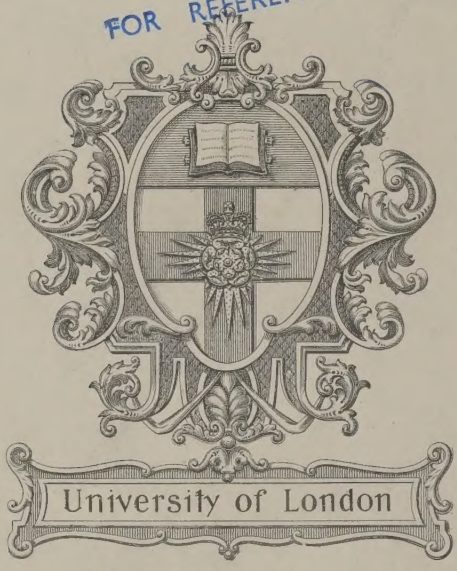

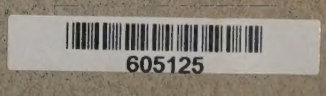
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FROM

COMMISSIONERS:

EIGHTEEN VOLUMES.

—*(17.)*—

UNIVERSITIES (SCOTLAND):

3.—ST. ANDREW'S.

Session

31 *January*——17 *July* 1837.

VOL. XXXVII.

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THE COMMISSIONERS

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JULY 23d 1826;

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OCTOBER 12th, 1830;

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ERRATA.

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Page 175, *line* 17 *from the top,*	*for*	"compescendos"	*read* "compescendo"
176, „ 26 „			
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— „ 38 „	*before*	"From the above"	*insert* *
— *last line* . . .	*dele*	"* See Note 1," "†Note 2," *and* "‡ Note 3."	

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Return by the Principal and Masters . . . . ib.

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Return by the Principal and Masters . . . . . ib.

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(1.) Carta Donationis Tenementi et Annui Redditûs Roberti de Monte Rosarum, Collegio Theologorum et Artistarum; ubi nunc est Collegium Theologicum, seu Marianum.—1418 350

(2.) Donatio Fundi seu Terræ Pædagogii, per Henricum Episcopum, Decano et Facultati Artium, anno 1430 351

(3.) Carta Annui Redditûs Facultati Artium super Tenemento Johannis Rynde per David Lindsay de Byris.—1484. . . . . ib.

(4.) Instrumentum Donationis Diversorum Rerum Capellanis Altaris Sancti Antonii per Magistrum David Monypenny.—1493 352

(5.) Fundatio Capellaniæ Divi Johannis Baptistæ per Magistrum Alexandrum Inglis ad Pædagogium spectantis.—1494 . . . . . ib.

(6.) Confirmatio Willielmi Archiepiscopi Sanctiandreæ Capellaniæ Divi Joannis Baptistæ ad Pædagogium spectantis, fundatæ per Magistrum Alexandrum Inglis, Archidiaconum Sanctiandreæ.—1494 354

(7.) Litera Ballivatûs Roberti de Fontibus pro Sasina danda de Tenemento fundato Capellaniæ divi Johannis Evangelistæ.—1501 . . . . . ib.

(8.) Fundatio Capellaniæ Domini Johannis Evangelistæ per Robertum de Fontibus Archidiaconum Santiandreæ ad Pædagogium spectantis.—1501 . . . . . ib.

(9.) Fundatio Domini Andreæ olim Episcopi Moraviensis ad Altare Sti. Martini spectans ad Pædagogium.—1501 355

(10.) Annexatio Parochiæ St. Michaelis Pædagogio Universitatis in Collegium Erigendo.—1512. 356

(11.) Bulla Pauli Tertii, Erectionis Collegii Novi seu Beatæ Virginis Mariæ in Civitate Sancti Andreæ et Unionis Ecclesiarum de Tannades et de Tynninghame.—1537 . . 357

(12.) Bulla Pauli Tertii Executoria Erectionis Collegii Novi, seu B. Mariæ et Unionis Ecclesiarum de Tannades et Tynninghame eidem Collegio.—1537 358

(13.) Donatio Ecclesiæ parochialis de Conveth per Joannem Archiepiscopum Sancti Andreæ, in favorem Magistrorum, Regentium, Capellanorum, Bursariorum, et Studentium Novi Collegii.—1550 359

(14.) Bulla Julii III., Domino Joanni Hamilton Archiepiscopo Sancti Andreæ concessa ad Collegium Beatæ Mariæ ampliandum et perficiendum eique perpetuo uniendum parochiales ecclesias de Tannadice, Tyningham et Inchbriok.—1552. 360

(15.) Nova Fundatio et Erectio Collegii Mariani, per Joannem Hamilton, Archiepiscopum Sanctiandreæ.—1553. 362

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(17.) Decreet-Arbitral in favour of the New College, anent the Parsonage of Tarvat.—1568 . 367
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(18.) Gift by King James VI. to the New College of St. Andrews.—1586 . . . ib.

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ORDER XIII.—What is the Commencement and Duration of the Session at the said College —by what authority has the same been fixed; and if any alterations have taken place therein, when did the same take place?

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ORDER XIV.—A Return of the Number of the different Faculties established in the College of St. Mary's; and by what authority, and when instituted.

Return by the Principal and Masters 397

ORDER XV.—A Return of the Number of Professorships and of Classes in the said College, —specifying the date of the institution of each—the Faculty to which each class belongs— the subjects of the course of study—and whether the classes are carried on for more than one Session, and for how many.

Return by the Principal and Masters . . . . ib.

ORDER XVI.—A Return of the Professorships in the said College, under which no duty is performed, and no Lectures delivered—of the salary or emoluments, if any, attached thereto— and the period when the duty of the class was discontinued.

Return by the Principal and Masters . . . . ib.

ORDER XVII.—Is there any, and what general Course of Study, or order for the attendance of classes, prescribed for Students entering at the said College?

Return by the Principal and Masters . . . . ib.

ORDER XVIII.—A Return of the Hours of Teaching of each Professor in the said College, of the manner in which his Class is taught—whether by Lectures or by Examinations; and if partly by both, whether the Examinations take place during the same or extra hours.

Return by the Principal and Masters . . . ib.

ORDER XIX.—Are any of the Examinations of the Students in the different Classes Public Examinations? Do any such Examinations take place before all the Professors, or the Principal, or before the whole University?

Return by the Principal and Masters 398

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ORDER XX.—Is there any Public General Examination of the Students at the commencement of each Session of the Classes of Greek, Latin, Philosophy, and of the Theological Classes in the said College; and if so, are such Examinations had in the presence of the Principal and all the Professors?

Return by the Principal and Masters 398

ORDER XXI.—Is any Examination required by the Charters, Rules, Statutes, or Laws of the said College, of the Candidates for Bursaries, or any of them, at the said College; who are appointed Examiners; and if any such Examination is prescribed, is it in practice observed?

Return by the Principal and Masters . . . . ib.

ORDER XXII.—Have any Classes been transferred from one Faculty to another, and the objects and subject of the Course of Study of any of the Classes changed; and if so, by what authority?

Return by the Principal and Masters . . . . ib.

ORDER XXIII.—At what period was each Professor limited to one particular department; and when was the practice of each Professor or Regent carrying forward one Class, for the whole period of the course of study, through all the Sciences, discontinued?

Return by the Principal and Masters . . . . ib.

ORDER XXIV.—Are there any Prizes in the different Classes of the College, or any Prizes open to competition to all the Students at the University; and by whom are the Subjects prescribed, and by whom and in what manner are such Prizes awarded and conferred?

Return by the Principal and Masters . . . . ib.

ORDER XXV.—Have the Students any voice in the appropriation of the Prizes; and if so, on what authority is that regulation founded?

Return by the Principal and Masters 399

ORDER XXVI.—Have any Funds been mortificed or otherwise appropriated for Prizes; and in what manner are the same managed and distributed?

Return by the Principal and Masters . . . . ib.

ORDER XXVII.—Are any Students admitted to Attendance at any of the Classes in the said College without paying Fees; and if so, is such exemption matter of right or of indulgence by the Professors individually?

Return by the Principal and Masters . . . . ib.

ORDER XXVIII.—Is there any Regulation requiring the Professors as a body, or with their respective Classes, to attend Divine Service on Sunday, in any Church or Chapel connected with the College, or in any particular place of worship; and is the same in observance; or if not, how long has it been in non-observance; and is there any accommodation appropriated for the use of the Students generally, or of any particular Students, in any particular place of worship; and is there any regulation applicable to Students not of the Established Church?

Return by the Principal and Masters . . . . ib.

ORDER XXIX.—A Return of the Number of Students matriculated at the said College for the last 50 years, specifying the numbers for each year, and of the numbers entered for the different Faculties respectively.

ORDER XXIX.*—A Return of the Number of Students at the Divinity Hall in St. Mary's College, St. Andrews, for the last 25 years, distinguishing the number of those who attended regularly from those whose attendance was irregular.

Return to Order XXIX. by the Principal and Masters . . . ib.

Return to Order XXIX. by the Principal and Masters* . . . 400

ORDER XXX.—A Return of the proportion of Medical Students at the College of St. Mary's during the same period; distinguishing the number from the different parts of the United Kingdom and those from Foreign Countries.

Return by the Principal and Masters . . . . ib.

ORDER XXXI.—A Return of the Number of Students at each Class, during each Session, during the same period.

Return by the Principal and Masters . . . . ib.

ORDER XXXII.—In what Faculties are degrees conferred? and by whom are the same conferred?

ORDER XXXIII.—What are the qualifications required of candidates for degrees in regard to attendance, and course of study or curriculum, at St. Mary's College? and at what period and by what authority were the same fixed?

ORDER XXXIV.—By whom are candidates for degrees examined, and what is the form and course of examination? Are any of the examinations for degrees public, and do the same take place in presence of the whole College? And if examinations in public have been discontinued, at what period were they so discontinued?

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ORDER XXXV.—Are any degrees conferred by the University of St. Andrews without the examination or attendance of the persons on whom such degrees are conferred? Is this the case, or has it been the case within the last 50 years, in regard to graduation in the Faculty of Medicine; and, if there has been any alteration in this respect, when did the same take place?

ORDER XXXVI.—Are any of the degrees conferred by the University of St. Andrews honorary degrees? and if so, in what Faculties?

ORDER XXXVII.—A Return of all the persons who have graduated at St. Mary's College during the last 50 years; distinguishing the number obtaining degrees in the different Faculties, and, in the Faculty of Medicine, specifying the number (if any) who have obtained medical degrees during the same period, who had not attended any classes in the University, or were not personally examined at the time of graduation; the number who had carried on part of their medical education at other Universities; and also the number of medical graduates from the different parts of the United Kingdom, and those from Foreign Countries.

Return to the Six foregoing Orders by the Principal and Masters . . 401

ORDER XXXVIII.—What Offices or Situations, exclusive of church livings, are in the gift or appointment of the Senatus Academicus; or of the Principal, or any particular Professors *ex officio*—and what are the duties, perquisites, and emoluments of the same?

Return by the Principal and Masters . . . . ib.

ORDER XXXIX.—Have the members of the Senatus Academicus any, and what Power, Privileges, or Immunities in the Towns, in which the College is situated, either in regard to burghal taxations or burdens, or as to exemption from the jurisdiction of the ordinary Magistrates within the same?

ORDER XL.—Have the Professors individually, or the Senatus Academicus collectively, or any of the Office-bearers in the College, any jurisdiction as Magistrates within the City, in which the College is situated, either over the inhabitants thereof generally, or over the Students of the said College?

Return by the Principal and Masters . . . . ib.

ORDER XLI.—In what manner are disorders, or delinquencies, or breaches of the peace, or improper conduct, on the part of the Students, brought before the Senatus Academicus; and by whom, and in what manner, are the same punished?

Return by the Principal and Masters . . . . ib.

ORDER XLII.—In whom is the power of Expulsion of Students vested, and by whom is it exercised, and on what authority is such power or claim founded?

Return by the Principal and Masters . . . . ib.

ORDER XLIII.—Are Students, who have been expelled from other Colleges, excluded by any Regulation from Admission, Matriculation, or Graduation at the said College; and if so, by what authority was such Regulation introduced?

Return by the Principal and Masters . . . . ib.

ORDER XLIV.—Are Students, on entering at the said College, if they have previously studied at any other, required to produce any certificates of good conduct from such other College?

Return by the Principal and Masters 402

ORDER XLV.—Are Graduates of other Universities admitted *ad eundem* at St. Mary's College?

Return by the Principal and Masters . . . . ib.

ORDER XLVI.—What are the qualifications necessary for the office of Principal of the said College? May a Layman hold the office?

Return by the Principal and Masters . . . . ib.

ORDER XLVII.—Does the Principal of the said College visit and examine the Students of any of the Classes, and how often do such visitations take place?

Return by the Principal and Masters . . . . ib.

ORDER XLVIII.—Does the Principal of the said College teach any Class, or give any course of Lectures; and if such duty has ever been performed, when, and by what authority, was it discontinued?

Return by the Principal and Masters . . . . ib.

ORDER XLIX.—Does the Chancellor, or Vice-Chancellor, Rector, or Dean of Faculty of the University, exercise any and what authority or jurisdiction over the Principal, Professors, or Students of St. Mary's College? and from what source is such authority or jurisdiction derived?

ORDER L.—Are there any Controversies, Pleas, or Disputes, now subsisting in St. Mary's College, in regard to the jurisdiction, powers, privileges of the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, Rector, Dean of Faculty, Principal, Professors, or any Office-bearers in the said College; and if so, upon what points connected therewith, and between what parties have such controversies, pleas, or disputes arisen?

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ORDER LI.—Are there any Controversies, Pleas, or Disputes, now subsisting in St. Mary's College, in regard to the members composing the Senatus Academicus, or the several Faculties, or Professions, belonging to the Senatus Academicus, or as to the rights, and privileges, and powers of the Senatus Academicus over individual Professors, or, as to the Classes belonging to the different Faculties; and, if so, upon what points connected therewith, and between what parties, have such controversies, pleas, or disputes arisen?

ORDER LII.—Are there any Controversies, Pleas, or Disputes, now subsisting in St. Mary's College, as to the rules for granting Degrees, or as to the Curriculum or Course of Study necessary for Students graduating at the said College; and if so, upon what points connected therewith, and between what parties, have such controversies, pleas, or disputes arisen?

ORDER LIII.—Is there any Authority or Corporate Body, Office-bearer, or any set of individuals, who have any right of instituting new Faculties or Professorships in St. Mary's College; and if so, what are the rights, and Academical privileges, and immunities, belonging to the same so instituted?

ORDER LIV.—Are the Professors of such new Classes admitted Members of the Senatus Academicus, or of the Faculties in the College, with the subjects and department of which such classes are connected?

Return to the six foregoing Orders by the Principal and Masters . . 403

ORDER LV.—Do the Students, or any of them, live within the buildings or the precincts of the said College, or in any manner under the inspection and observation of the Professors?

Return by the Principal and Masters . . . . ib.

ORDER LVI.—Is there any Academical Dress prescribed in the said College?

Return by the Principal and Masters . . . . ib.

ORDER LVII.—Were any Buildings in the said College at any time appropriated for the residence of Students, and any Funds destined or employed in the repair and maintenance thereof? and, if such buildings are not so occupied, when did such change take place; under what authority; and how are the funds now employed which were destined or formerly employed in the repair or maintenance of such buildings?

Return by the Principal and Masters . . . . ib.

ORDER LVIII.—Do any of the Professors of the said College reside in any houses, or buildings, within the precincts of the said College, and by what authority were the buildings so occupied and appropriated; from what funds are the same repaired and maintained; by what authority were such funds appropriated to that object, and by whom is the expenditure of the same regulated and applied?

Return by the Principal and Masters 404

ORDER LIX.—Were any Funds, at any time, and by what authority, mortified, or in practice employed in the maintenance, repair, and improvement of the fabric and buildings of the said College?

Return by the Principal and Masters . . . . ib.

ORDER LX.—Are such Funds so employed at the present time, and by what authority, and by whom is the Expenditure of the same authorized, regulated, and applied; and, if not so employed, to what purposes, and by what authority, have such funds been diverted?

(1.) *Return by the Principal and Masters.*

(2.) NOTE.—As connected with the subject of the Orders LVII., LVIII., LIX., and LX., see the correspondence appended to order LX., Part I., of this Appendix . . . . ib.

ORDER LXI.—Is there any Museum, or are there any Instruments or Apparatus for Philosophical Experiments, or Collections of Specimens or of Preparations, belonging to the said College, or any of the Classes thereof; from what fund have the same been purchased and kept in repair, and under whose management are the same and the said funds?

Return by the Principal and Masters . . . . ib.

ORDER LXII.—Is there any Astronomical Observatory, &c.?

Return by the Principal and Masters . . . . ib.

ORDER LXIII.—When was the Library of St. Mary's College instituted; by what fund is it maintained; by whom is the application of those funds superintended; and what are the rules and regulations for the custody and management of the Library, and under which it is open to the Professors, Students, or the public?

ORDER LXIV.—Are any meetings of Graduates held at St. Mary's College, and on what occasions, and for what purposes; or do any of the College meetings include the Graduates, and what are their privileges?

ORDER LXV.—Is a Representative annually returned from St. Mary's College to the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland, and of whom is the meeting, in which such Representative is chosen, composed?

Return to the three foregoing Orders by the Principal and Masters . . 405

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ORDER LXVI.—Are there any complaints, applications, or petitions now before the Principal and Professors, or other authority of the said College, from the Students, or any of them, praying for the alteration of any Academical Rules and Regulations—or complaining of any alleged Grievances at the said College; and if so, transmit copies of the same, and state the procedure thereon?

Return by the Principal and Masters 405

ORDER LXVII.—Are the Principal, Professors, Masters, and others bearing office in the said College, before their admission to the exercise of their respective functions, required to acknowledge, profess, and subscribe the Confession of Faith and Formula of the Church of Scotland, approved and fixed by Act of Parliament, and to swear and subscribe the Oath of Allegiance to his Majesty; and on what occasion, and before whom is such acknowledgment and subscription made, and such oath taken?

Return by the Principal and Masters . . . . ib.

ORDER LXVIII.—Is there any Common Table kept in the said College for any Professors, Fellows, Bursars, Poor Scholars, or Students; if so, from what fund is the expense thereof paid, and by whom is such expense regulated and allowed; and are any of the Professors required to preside at the same, and is such duty performed?

Return by the Principal and Masters . . . . ib.

ORDER LXIX.—Are any Private Buildings erected, and on what authority or title, within the precincts belonging to the said College?

Return by the Principal and Masters . . . . ib.

ORDER LXX.—Is it the practice in the said College, to appoint, during the lifetime of a Professor, an Assistant and Successor to such Professor?—how many such appointments have occurred during the last 100 years—and in these cases, specify the names of the Incumbents, and of the persons appointed Assistants and Successors, and of the parties or body by whom such appointments have been made; and state what allowance and salaries have been given to such Assistants and Successors?

Return by the Principal and Masters . . . . ib.

ORDER LXXI.—Are the qualifications required by the Charters, Statutes, or Laws of the said College, as a condition of the nomination of Professors, invariably observed in practice?

Return by the Principal and Masters 406

ORDER LXXII.—Has any person been appointed Professor in the said College under 21 years of age?

Return by the Principal and Masters . . . . ib.

ORDER LXXIII.—Are any Lands or other Estate and Revenues attached to any Professorship in the said College; is there any house attached to the office of Principal, or any Professorship—and is the same inspected, and its state of repair examined, from time to time?—or, if any lands or house were formerly granted and mortified for the use of the Principal or any Professor, when and for what purposes, and by what authority or transaction, have the same been diverted?

Return by the Principal and Masters . . . . ib.

ORDER LXXIV.—Are the provisions of the Charters, Statutes, or Acts of Visitation, with respect to the Residence and Attendance of the Professors, duly observed; and in what manner, is leave of absence granted; or in what manner, and by what authority, is non-attendance noticed and corrected?

Return by the Principal and Masters . . . . ib.

ORDER LXXV.—Are there any Rights of Patronage of parish churches, or other church endowment, vested in and attached to the said College; and by whom, and in what manner, are such rights of patronage exercised?

Return by the Principal and Masters . . . . ib.

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EXTRACTS

FROM THE

MINUTES AND PROCEEDINGS OF THE COMMISSIONERS

RELATING TO THE

UNIVERSITY OF ST. ANDREWS.

Universities and Colleges, Scotland.

Extracts from the Minutes and Proceedings.

11 October 1826.

Dr. Chalmers.—Representation from Dr. Chalmers, in regard to the Returns from the United College of St. Andrews having been sent back for amendment, read. The Commissioners came to the following Resolution thereon, and request the Chairman to transmit a copy to Dr. Chalmers:—"*Resolved*, That the Commissioners, having considered the Representation from Dr. Chalmers, are of opinion, that whatever assistance Dr. Chalmers may be able to afford to the Commissioners, in order to render the state of the Funds and Expenditure of the United College of St. Andrews more distinct, or to render the Returns upon any other point more complete and full, it is his duty to give in co-operation with his Colleagues: That if Dr. Chalmers, or any other Member of the College, is dissatisfied with any statements contained in the Returns from the College to which he belongs, he will have an opportunity of stating his opinions, and the grounds of his difference from his Colleagues, to the Commissioners; and that it is competent to Dr. Chalmers, if he thinks fit, to record his Dissent from the Answers to be returned by the United College to the Commissioners."

2. *Colleges in Convention.*—A copy of the Regulations or Resolutions of the Scotch Universities in Convention. (*Return not printed.*) 7 November 1826.

4. *Students of Divinity.*—A Statement of the number and proportion of Regular and Irregular Students at the Divinity Halls, in the different Colleges of Scotland, for the lasted 25 years. (*Return printed.*)

2. *Students of Divinity.*—A Return of the Number of Students who have *actually* given attendance, and those who have *not* given *actual* attendance at the Divinity Halls of the Colleges of Scotland, for the periods for which they were enrolled, during the lasted 25 years. (*Return printed.*)—(*Adjourned.*) 13 November 1826.

Intimations.—They (the Commissioners) directed one, of which the following is a Copy, to be put up in the public entrance to the Common Hall of the University of St. Andrews, and to the public entrances to King's College and Marischal College, Aberdeen, viz.:—

"His Majesty's Commissioners, appointed for the Visitation of the Universities and Colleges of Scotland, are transacting business at Edinburgh, and are ready to hear all concerned, in regard to all matters relating to the University and College. 13 January 1827.

"The Commissioners intend in the course of the year to hold a particular visitation of this University and College. Any communications, duly authenticated, may be transmitted to their Secretary, 20, Queen Street, Edinburgh.

13 *January* 1827. (Signed) "BENNING, P."

College Chapel at St. Andrews, &c.—Two Petitions of certain Students of St. Andrews, complaining of the Regulation requiring the attendance of Students at the College Chapel, and as to the Election of Rector, and a Paper from Dr. Chalmers on the same Regulation as to attendance at the College Chapel, and on other College matters, read. The matters complained of to be inquired into by the Commissioners of Visitation when at St. Andrews. 2 April 1827.

Visitation at St. Andrews.—The Commissioners appointed (*in the same form as adopted on 29th December, regarding Glasgow*) the following Commissioners, or a Quorum of them, to Visit the University and Colleges of St Andrews, on the 31st of July 1827:— 10 July 1827.

The Earl of Lauderdale.	The Solicitor-General.
The Earl of Rosebery.	The Dean of Faculty.
The Lord Viscount Melville.	Dr. Taylor.
The Lord Binning.	Dr. Cook.
The Lord President.	Dr. Lee.
The Lord Advocate.	Mr. Home Drummond.

Visitation at St. Andrews.—Minute appointing Visitation at St. Andrews, read. Lord Melville reported, verbally, Proceedings of the Visitation. Approved of. Evidence taken, directed to be printed. 18 August 1827.

Drs. Hunter and Gillespie.—In reference to the account given, in regard to the inadequate allowance made by Dr. John Hunter of St. Andrews to Dr. Gillespie, his Assistant, the Commissioners requested Lord Melville, Chancellor of the University, to communicate with Dr. Hunter on the subject, and report the result to a subsequent Meeting.

Colleges of St. Andrews.—Letter from Alexander Bower, Edinburgh, communicating some information collected by him regarding the ancient Constitution of the College of St. Andrews. (*Not printed.*)

Accounts of Colleges.—The whole accounts transmitted by the Colleges of St. Andrews, Glasgow, and Aberdeen, in regard to their Property, Revenue, Bursaries, &c., were remitted to the Account Committee to report thereon.

1. *Revenue of the Colleges of St. Andrews.*—A Copy of a Memorial from the University of

St. Andrews, to the Lords of the Treasury, about the year 1810, complaining of the diminution of their Revenues, by the allocation of their Teinds. (*Return printed.*)

2. *Revenue of the Colleges of St. Andrews.*—Also Copy of another Memorial from the same to the same, within these few years. (*Return printed.*)

3. *Revenue of the Colleges of St. Andrews.*—Also Copy of Reports of the Barons of Exchequer on the above Memorials, to the Treasury. (*Return printed.*)

5 October 1827. *Drs. Hunter and Gillespie—St. Andrews.*—The Commissioners having had under their consideration the application of Dr. Gillespie, and the communication in reference thereto by Dr. Hunter to the Chancellor of the University, are of opinion, that independently of any objection which may exist, according to the laws of the Church of Scotland, to Dr. Gillespie continuing to hold the Living of Cults, under the circumstances stated in the several letters from Dr. Hunter and him, the constant residence of Dr. Gillespie at St. Andrews during the Session of the Colleges is indispensable, which the Commissioners conceive to be incompatible with the regular discharge of his parochial duties. They are therefore farther of opinion, that if Dr. Gillespie is called upon to teach both the Humanity Classes, it may be proper that he should receive from Dr. Hunter an allowance of £200 per annum; and a copy of the Minute, in so far as it regards this subject, to be transmitted to Drs. Hunter and Gillespie.

17 October 1827. *Books borrowed by Professors.*—A Return of all Books entered in the Receipt-books of the Libraries of the Universities of Edinburgh, St. Andrews, and of Aberdeen, prior to the date of this order, as borrowed out by the Professors respectively; specifying the Titles of the Books, and the number of Volumes of the same, the year when such borrowing took place, the name of the Borrower, and distinguishing such as may appear in the Receipt-books to have been borrowed by any Professor for the use of other persons, together with a list of the Books which may have been returned to the Library by the Professors respectively at the date of the Return thus ordered.—(*Adjourned.*)

27 October 1827. 4. *Acts of Visitation.*—A Return of all the Acts of Visitation, and papers connected therewith, in possession of the United College of St. Andrews.

(The original papers to be sent marked A. H. St. Leonard's. Miscellaneous papers, St. Salvator's.)

5. *Class Fees, &c.*—A Statement of the whole Expense which must be incurred by every Student in the Universities of Edinburgh, St. Andrews, and Aberdeen, passing through the Course of Study preparatory to the degree of Master of Arts, including Class Fees, Price of Books, Library Money, Dues of Graduation, and all other necessary charges.

31 January 1828. *St. Andrews University Library.*—A Return from the University of St. Andrews, as to books borrowed by the Professors—Ordered 17th October.

St. Andrews University Library.—A Return of the number of Students who availed themselves of the use of the Library during the Session of 1826-7—Ordered 7th October.

Class Fees, &c.—A statement of the whole expense which must be incurred by every Student in the United College of St. Andrews, passing through the Course of Study preparatory to the Degree of A.M.—Ordered same day.

Acts of Visitation.—Original Papers to the order of same day, requiring a Return of all the Acts of Visitation, and Papers connected therewith, in possession of the United College of St. Andrews.

17 October 1828. *St. Andrews College Fabric.*—Lord Melville presented a copy of his Letter to Mr. Herries, then Chancellor of the Exchequer, dated the 28th December 1827, relative to the Buildings connected with the University and Colleges of St. Andrews. The Plans for repairing and restoring them were inspected by the Commissioners, and approved of; and the Chairman was requested, in the name of the Commission, to transmit to the Right Honourable Henry Goulburn, present Chancellor of the Exchequer, copies of the Minute of 31st July 1827, by the Committee of Visitation at St. Andrews, with the evidence of Mr. Balfour, for his information, along with a Letter, stating that the Commission coincide in the Report of their Committee, and approve of the Plans laid before them.

Emoluments of St. Andrews and Aberdeen Professors.—The Commissioners refer to Dr. Cook to draw up a statement of the Emoluments derived by the Professors in Aberdeen; and to Dr. Taylor, to draw up a similar statement with regard to St. Andrews.

10 November 1828. 1. *Rector, St. Andrews.*—A Letter from the Rector of the University of St. Andrews, in regard to the mode of electing the Rector of that University.

Books borrowed by Professors.—The Commissioners directed that the printed abstract of the number of Books borrowed by the Professors of the several Colleges from their Libraries, should be transmitted to the Colleges respectively, with a letter, requesting that measures may be immediately adopted for recalling and securing to the Library the books not yet returned; and that a Report should be made to the Commissioners on or before the 25th of December next, containing an abstract of the then state of the Library in regard to this subject.

Extracts from the Interim Report of the Commissioners :—

"We request also to mention, that Committees of our number have, in conformity with Your Majesty's instructions, made special visitations to the Universities of Glasgow, St. Andrews, and Aberdeen, to which a great part of the evidence, and many of the documents, more immediately relate.

"We beg to add, for Your Majesty's information, that a full Report of the present condi

tion of the Universities of Old and New Aberdeen, comprehending various suggestions for their improvement, has been already made; that similar Reports of the state of each of the Universities of Edinburgh, Glasgow, and St. Andrews, are in progress; but that we have thought it our duty to abstain from presenting to Your Majesty the Report on the Universities of Aberdeen, until we are enabled, by the completion of the others, to lay all of them at one time before Your Majesty."

Rector, St. Andrews.—A second Letter from Dr. Haldane, Rector of the University of St. Andrews, in regard to the mode of electing the Rector of that University, was presented. — 15 November 1828.

St. Andrews College Fabric.—An answer from Mr. Dawson, one of the Secretaries of the Treasury, to the Chairman's communication, in regard to the University Buildings of St. Andrews, stating that the Treasury had authorized the Barons of Exchequer in Scotland to proceed with the proposed works, was presented and ordered to lie on the Table. — 29 November 1828.

Emoluments of St. Andrews Professors.—A Report from Dr. Taylor, in pursuance of the Remit made to him on 17th October last, regarding the Emoluments derived by the Principals and Professors of St. Andrews, was presented, and ordered to be printed. — 6 December 1828.

St. Andrews New College Fabric.—A Letter from Sir Henry Jardine, King's Remembrancer in the Exchequer of Scotland, stating that the Barons of Exchequer had received a communication from the Treasury, mentioning that the Lords of the Treasury had under consideration a Letter from the King's Remembrancer respecting the repairs of the University Buildings of St. Andrews; and also their Lordship's Minute of 19th October 1826, with the correspondence between Lord Melville as Chancellor of the University, and the Earl of Rosebery as Chairman of the Commissioners for visiting the Scottish Universities, accompanied by the Minute taken by the Committee of Visitation on a personal inspection, in July 1827, of these Buildings, and of the Evidence given by the Architect whom they called before them—and stating that the Lords of the Treasury had authorized the Barons to proceed with the works recommended in the Report of the Commissioners; but that as the Barons had no copy of that Report, &c., Sir Henry had it in command to request that the Commissioners would transmit a copy of the same for their information.

Books borrowed by Professors.—Returns from the Universities of Glasgow and St. Andrews, and King's College of Aberdeen, to the Order of 10th November last, in regard to the return of the Books borrowed by the Professors. — 17 January 1829.

1. *Prizes.*—A Letter from Dr. Gillespie, Assistant Professor of Humanity in the United College of St. Andrews, on the subject of Prizes. — 19 May 1829.
2. *Allowance to Dr. Gillespie.*—Another communication from him in regard to the amount of the allowance made to him as Assistant Professor of Humanity.
3. *Provisional Resolutions as to Curricula of Study.*—Reports from the Universities of Glasgow and St. Andrews, on the subject of the various Schemes of Study embraced in the Provisional Resolutions, transmitted to them for deliberate opinions, were presented, and ordered to be printed; and the Clerk was directed to apply for and print the Reports on the same subject from the other Universities.

Surplus or Diet Money—St. Andrews.—The Commissioners took into consideration the state of the question brought before them by the Memorial and other communications of the Reverend Dr. Chalmers, relative to the application of the surplus funds of the United College of St. Andrews; and understanding that, under feelings of scruple and delicacy, Dr. Chalmers had declined to receive, for the period while he held the office of Professor of Moral Philosophy, the proportion of the sums allotted by the previous Resolutions of the College to that Professorship, and that a large sum remains due to him on that account; are of opinion, and hereby resolve, that under all the circumstances, there is no good reason why Dr. Chalmers, who has now ceased to be a Professor in the University of St. Andrews, should not receive and accept of the sums so due to him: And they therefore instruct their Secretary to communicate a copy of this Minute and Resolution to the Principal of the United College, and to Dr. Chalmers.

Dr. Gillespie, as to inadequate Salary.—There was read a communication from Dr. Gillespie, Assistant Professor of Humanity in the United College of St. Andrews, in regard to the allowance made to him by Dr. Hunter; and the Commissioners directed that the papers be transmitted to Lord Melville, Chancellor of that University, for his consideration. — 18 August 1829.

Reports on the University of St. Andrews and of Edinburgh.—A Report respecting the University and Colleges of St. Andrews, prepared by Dr. Taylor, and another respecting the University of Edinburgh, prepared by Dr. Cook, of both of which Reports printed copies had been already distributed to the Commissioners, were severally presented, and ordered to lie on the table for consideration.

The following Returns were ordered from the different Universities:— — 22 August 1829.

1. *Number of Students.*—A Return of the number of Students entered in the University, distinguishing the number attending each Class, in continuation, to the close of last Session, of a similar Return formerly transmitted to the Commissioners.
2. *Certificates.*—A Return of the number of Students who, for the last five years, have obtained Certificates from the Professors before the end of the third last week of the Session.
3. *Graduates.*—A Return of the number of persons who have graduated, in continuation, to the close of last Session, of similar Returns formerly transmitted to the Commissioners.

Universities and Colleges, Scotland.

Extracts from the Minutes and Proceedings.

25 August 1829. *Political Economy.*—That a separate Chair should be endowed in each of the Universities of Edinburgh and Glasgow, for teaching Political Economy, the right of presentation to the Chair being vested in the Crown; and that in the Universities of St. Andrews and Aberdeen, in the event of there being sufficient encouragement, Political Economy should be taught by the Professor of Moral Philosophy, as a separate class, and at a separate hour, and in case of his declining this duty, it should devolve upon such other Professor as the Senatus of these Universities may nominate for the purpose.

20 October 1829. 2. *Number of Students—Graduates.*—Returns from the Universities of St. Andrews and Aberdeen, to the Orders dated 22d August last, of the number of Students at these Universities, and of persons who have Graduated, in continuation, to the close of last Session, of similar Returns formerly transmitted to the Commission.

Constitutions of the Universities of St. Andrews, Glasgow, and Aberdeen.—The Commissioners having had under consideration the subject of the Constitutions of the Universities of St. Andrews, Glasgow, and the proposed united one of Aberdeen, a draft of Resolutions thereon was made, and ordered to lie on the table for farther consideration.

Duke of Cambridge.—There was ordered from the University of St. Andrews a copy of the Minutes in respect to the election of His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge as Chancellor of that University, and to his ceasing to hold that office, along with any other information on the subject that the University may deem necessary.

21 October 1829. *Civil History.*—The Commissioners having had also under consideration the different Professorships in the University of St. Andrews, and having ascertained that the present and former Professors of Civil History, in the United College, had never succeeded in procuring the attendance of an adequate Class, were of opinion, that the subjects of the Course should be changed to those of Modern Languages, a Class much wanted in this University; and that this Professorship should be reduced to a Lectureship, having the same endowment as to salary as that attached to the Professorship.

Second Master in St. Mary's College.—The Commissioners were further of opinion, that the Second Master in St. Mary's College should be styled "Professor of Divinity and Biblical Criticism."

22 October 1829. *Endowments of Professorships.*—The Commissioners having had under consideration the subject of the Endowments of the several Chairs in the Universities of St. Andrews, Aberdeen, and Glasgow, were of opinion, that the Professorships in St. Mary's College appear to be inadequately endowed.

16 January 1830. 2. *Duke of Cambridge.*—A Return from the University of St. Andrews to the Order of 20th October 1829, regarding His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge as Chancellor of that University.

Constitutions of the Universities of St. Andrews, Glasgow, and Aberdeen.—The Commissioners having also resumed the consideration of the existing Constitutions of the Universities of St. Andrews, Glasgow, and the proposed United one of Aberdeen,—Resolved, That the following should be the Scheme for each respectively, to be submitted to His Majesty:—

1. *For St. Andrews.*

That the Chancellor should be elected as at present, and be chosen for life.

That there should be a University Court, to consist of—

1. A Rector, not being a Principal or a Professor of any University, to be elected by the Principals, Masters, Students of Theology, and Students of Philosophy of the 3d and 4th years, and also by the Graduates who have received Degrees since 1825.
2. } The Principals of the two Colleges.
3. }
4. An Assessor, to be nominated by the Chancellor, } Neither of these two Assessors to be a Principal
5. An Assessor, to be nominated by the Rector, } or a Professor of any University.

Three to be a Quorum.

The above Officers and Courts in the Universities of St. Andrews, Glasgow, and Aberdeen, to possess the same powers, and to be under the same regulations, as those detailed in the Scheme proposed for the Constitution of the University of Edinburgh, with this exception, that the Officers of the University Court are to be chosen for four years only.

The University Courts of St. Andrews, Aberdeen, and Glasgow, to have the exclusive power of disposing of all Surplus Revenue and Funds, beyond what is appropriated to specific objects; and that in those Colleges in which it has been the practice to divide the whole Revenue, after certain fixed deductions, among the Principal and Professors as their Salaries, the average of the said divisible Revenue for the last three years shall henceforth be the fund for the Salaries of the Principal and Professors, and any sum accumulated beyond this shall be at the disposal of the University Court.

6 February 1830. 1. *Claim by St. Mary's College for payment of Transcription of Returns.*—A Letter from Principal Haldane, requesting payment of an account of £21. 12*s.* 11*d.*, stated to have been paid by St. Mary's College, for copying charters and other documents by order of the Commissioners.

3 September 1830. *Reports relative to the Universities.*—The Solicitor-General, from the Committee appointed to examine the Reports respecting the different Universities and Colleges, laid upon the table Drafts of Reports relative to the Universities and Colleges of St. Andrews, Aberdeen, and Edinburgh, which were ordered to lie on the table for consideration.

14 October 1830. *Graduates and Students.*—Returns of the number of Graduates and Students of the different Universities for 1826-7, 1827-8, 1828-9, and 1829-30, in continuation of Returns formerly made to the Commissioners, were presented, and ordered to be printed.

MINUTES AND PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

SUB-COMMISSIONERS APPOINTED FOR VISITING THE UNIVERSITY OF ST. ANDREWS.

University of St. Andrews, Tuesday, 31st July 1827.

University of St. Andrews.

Minutes and Proceedings.

31 July 1827.

PRESENT—

The Earl of Rosebery.	Dr. Taylor.
The Lord Viscount Melville.	Dr. Cook.
The Lord President.	Dr. Lee.
The Solicitor-General.	Mr. Home Drummond.

LORD VISCOUNT MELVILLE, Chancellor of the University, in the Chair.

Minute appointing Visitation read.

Examinations.—

Professor Buist, Vice-Rector.	Dr. Briggs, the Questor.
(The Very Reverend Principal Nicoll, the present Rector, being absent from severe indisposition.)	The Rev. Dr. Hunter, the Librarian.
	Mr. Merson, Assistant-Librarian.

Papers presented—

Library.—Petition of the Reverend George Wright, Minister of Kingsbarns, and four other Members of the Presbytery of St. Andrews, craving to be allowed the use of the Library. (See Minutes, 4th August.)

Ramsay Bursaries.—Letter from the Reverend James Miller, Minister of Essie, regarding the Ramsay Bursaries.

Westminster Confession of Faith.—Anonymous Letter in regard to obliging Professors in Scotch Universities to sign the Westminster Confession of Faith.

Inspection of College Buildings.—Thereafter the Members of the Committee proceeded to inspect minutely the Fabrics of the University and of the two Colleges, attended by the Principal of St. Mary's College, who had been for many years a Professor in the United College.

University Buildings.

The Buildings of the University consist entirely of a Building repaired and enlarged in 1760, and employed for the purpose of containing the Library of the University. This Building seems to require repairs. The lower part of it is used as a Library, and also as the Common Hall, where the Students of the United College are assembled for the Public Examinations of that College, and for any public University Meeting. For the latter purposes, the room is very ill adapted. This part of the Building appears to be extremely damp. The Upper Room is also damp, but whether from defective construction, or inadequate repairs, the Commissioners were unable to determine. But it appears that this Building may very easily be put into a state of complete repair, and rendered perfectly sufficient for the purpose to which it is appropriated. But the Building is inadequate to contain the Books belonging to the University, and additional accommodation for the Library of the University appeared to be essentially necessary.

St. Mary's.

The Fabric of St. Mary's College immediately adjoins the Building in which the Library of the University is deposited. The Northern part of the Building of St. Mary's College is not now employed or occupied for any purpose. This part had formerly been occupied as apartments for a certain number of Students, while the Students, or some of them, continued to reside within the College. It is now in a very wretched and dilapidated condition, and could not be occupied for any purpose without great repairs and alterations, of which the Building is too insufficient to admit. The remainder of the Fabric of St. Mary's consists of the House of the Principal, and another Building. The lower part of the Principal's House appeared to be extremely damp, and seemed to require very considerable alterations and repairs. The rest of the Fabric of St. Mary's College is in a very wretched and dilapidated condition. It consists of a Prayer Hall, which appears to be most unfit for such a purpose; of a Divinity Hall, in which the Classes of the different Professors are taught, and of some small Apartments, in which some of the Students formerly lived. The interior of this building appears to be wholly unsuitable for the purposes of Academic instruction, and does not afford the accommodation necessary for the Classes of the College.

The Fabric of the United Colleges of St. Leonard's and St. Salvator's has been built at different times. The western part is extremely old, and appears entirely ruinous and incapable of repair. In this portion, most of the Class-rooms are contained, and these are extremely mean, small, confined, and insufficient; not in general fit to accommodate the Classes, without the risk of detriment to the health of the Professors and Students. The remainder of the

University of St. Andrews.

Minutes and Proceedings.

31 July 1827.

Fabric of the United College, although erected at a much more recent period, is also in a most dilapidated state. Some of the Class-rooms are in this part of the building. But they are entirely unfit for that purpose, and there is no part of the Building which could be so altered as to afford the accommodation necessary for the Classes of the College. The Building is too narrow to admit of any such alteration, even if the Fabric is considered to be sufficient, which appears to be extremely doubtful.—(*Adjourned.*)

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1 August 1827.

University of St. Andrews, Wednesday, 1st August 1827.

Commissioners Present—Same as in yesterday's Sederunt, with the addition of the Lord Advocate.

Lord Viscount Melville in the Chair.

Freedom of St. Andrews, &c.—The Magistrates of St. Andrews presented the Freedom of the City to all the Commissioners excepting Lord Melville and the Lord Advocate, who had received it formerly, and took that opportunity to state, that inconveniences were experienced by the Colleges and the City, arising from the want of a Police Act, and requested the assistance of the Commissioners in the attainment of this object.

Thanks were returned on the part of the Commissioners, for this mark of attention of the Magistracy; and in regard to their request, it was stated, that the remedy for the evil mentioned lay with Parliament, and not with the Commissioners; but the Commissioners would take the matter into farther consideration, as far as the interests of the University are concerned.

Church Attendance, &c.—Two Petitions from the Students of St. Andrews, and the Paper from Dr. Chalmers, in regard to Church attendance, &c., referred for inquiry by the Commissioners at Edinburgh on 2d April last, read.

Papers presented—

Thomson's Bursary.—Memorial from the Rev. Andrew G. Carstairs, Member of Anstruther Wester, regarding Thomson's Bursary, read.

Library Fund.—A particular account of the Receipt and Expenditure of Library Fund ordered from Dr. Briggs, while under Examination yesterday. (*Not printed. Abstract thereof printed.*)

Examinations.—Professor James Hunter. Professor Ferrie.
„ John Hunter. „ Gillespie.
Professor Alexander.

Loan of part of Library Fund.—The following Extract from the Minutes of the University, dated 24th November 1821, referred to by Professor Ferrie while under Examination, ordered to be engrossed in the Minutes of this day's Sederunt:—

"Dr. Nicoll represented that he had received a Letter from Colonel Francis William Grant, Tutor-at-law for his brother the Earl of Seafield, agreeing to take one thousand pounds of the money belonging to the Library Fund, at five per cent. interest, for behoof of his brother's estate; and for which he offers to grant his bill or promissory-note. The Meeting, although in ordinary cases thinking it their duty to require heritable security for money lent out belonging to the Library Fund, for which they are Administrators, yet, taking into consideration the high character of Colonel Grant, and the great extent and value of the property responsible for the money—and farther, taking into consideration that the Agent for the University has assured them, that at the present time heritable security can hardly be obtained for so small a sum, and having held repeated conferences upon the subject, agree to lend the above sum upon the terms mentioned, and request the Questor and Principal Nicoll to take the necessary steps for carrying this matter into effect."

Ordered—

Bursaries.—A Return of the Funds attached to the Bursaries of the Reverend Dr. William Guild; John Bayne of Pitcairly; the Reverend David Ferguson, Strathmartine; the Reverend James Henry Kinghorn, and Mr. William Thomson, Anstruther Wester; of the security on which the said funds are vested, and of the annual payment to each Bursar, and any variation of the same; and of all fees, allowances, and deductions of every sort upon the said Bursaries. *Returns not printed.*—(*Adjourned.*)

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2 August 1827.

University of St. Andrews, Thursday, 2d August 1827.

Commissioners Present—Same as yesterday.

Lord Viscount Melville in the Chair.

Examinations.—Professor John Hunter. David Rintoul, } Students of St. Andrews, examined on the Subject of their Petition.
„ Chalmers. Alexander Duff, }
„ Alexander. Alexander Melville, }

Ordered—

1. *No. of Students.*—A Return of the Number of Students who attended the different Classes, both in the United College, and in St. Mary's College, during the last Session, distinguishing, in the latter case, the Irregular from the Regular Students of Divinity. (*Return printed.*)
2. *Professorial Factor.*—A copy of the Report as to objections to appointment of a Professor as Factor. *Return not printed.* (*Adjourned.*)

University of St. Andrews, Friday, 3d August, 1827. *University of St. Andrews.*

Commissioners Present—Same as yesterday.

Lord Viscount MELVILLE in the Chair.

Minutes and Proceedings.

Paper presented—

Copy of the Gift to the Professor of Ecclesiastical History of St. Andrew's, in 1707. 3 August 1827.

Examinations.—

Professor Alexander.
The Very Rev. Principal Haldane.
Professor Mitchell.
„ Buist.
Mr. Robert Balfour, Architect, as to Buildings of both Colleges.
Professor Baird.
„ James Hunter.
„ Jackson.
Mr. John Stewart, Student, on Students' Petition.

Ordered—

No. of Students.—A Return of the Number of Students who actually attended each Class of St. Mary's College, during the last five years. (*Return printed.*)—(*Adjourned.*)

University of St. Andrews, Saturday, 4th August 1827. 4 August 1827.

Commissioners Present—Same as yesterday, excepting Lords Rosebery and Melville.

The LORD PRESIDENT in the Chair.

Papers presented—

Library.—Petition of the Rev. George Wright, &c., presented on 31st July, craving to be allowed the use of the Library. Considered. Prayer refused.

Library.—Petition from the Rev. Robert Young, St. Andrews, for the same object. Considered. Refused.

Examinations.—Principal Haldane.
Professor Jackson (farther.)
Professor Gillespie.
„ Duncan.

Drs. Hunter and Gillespie.—The Lord President, at the request of the Commissioners, wrote to Dr. John Hunter, in regard to his allowing a suitable salary to Dr. Gillespie, his Assistant. Answer from Dr. Hunter, requesting to be heard on the subject. He was accordingly examined.

Examinations.— Professor Briggs.
Mr. M'Vicar, Lecturer.
Professor Chalmers.

Ordered—

1. *Dr. Gillespie's Commission.*—A Copy of the Commission to Dr. Gillespie. (*Return not printed.*)
2. *United College Debt.*—Narrative of the State of the Debt of the United College in 1816-17, and of the Sinking Fund. (*Return received.*)
3. *Library.*—A Copy of Mr. Jackson's Report as Curator of the Library.
4. *Library.*—A Return of the total number of Books at present amissing from the University Library, distinguishing the number amissing as at 1st January 1826.

(*Visitation ended.*)

MINUTES OF EVIDENCE

TAKEN BEFORE

THE COMMISSIONERS FOR VISITING THE UNIVERSITIES AND COLLEGES IN SCOTLAND.

UNIVERSITY OF ST. ANDREWS.

St. Andrews, Tuesday, July 31 1827.

LORD VISCOUNT MELVILLE
In the Chair.

The Reverend *George Buist,* D. D., was called in, and examined as follows:—

University of St. Andrews.

Rev. Dr. G. Buist,

31 July 1827.

THE Commissioners understand that you are at present Vice-Rector of this University?—I am.

Principal Nicoll being the Rector?—He is the Rector for this year.

Have you seen the printed Returns made by the Senatus Academicus to the Queries sent to them by this Commission?—I have.

Do you concur in all the Returns which have been made?—Yes.

Are there any additional suggestions you would wish to make to the Commissioners, whereby, in your opinion, the Constitution of the University, or the Discipline and Course of Study in it, might be improved, or by which the interests of the University might be in any way promoted?—There is nothing that occurs to me.

Is the Rector chosen now in the same mode in which he has been for a considerable number of years?—He is chosen exactly in the same mode in which he has been chosen for a century at least, with the exception of a change that took place about a year and six months ago. Previous to that, there were only a certain number of the Students who were considered as having a vote in the election of the Intrants, as they are called, who elect the Rector, namely, the Graduates, or those who have taken the Degree of Bachelor, and all above that; but we found, upon examining the old statutes, that, in the year 1625, there was an express enactment made by Royal Visitation, that all the Students of the University should have a right in electing the Intrants; and the University agreed that the ancient practice should be restored. I recollect no other difference in the mode of electing the Rector.

You have had very little experience of the effects of that alteration, whether it is beneficial or not?—Very little. There have been only two elections since that time.

Was there any petition presented, or any complaint made, by which the attention of the Senatus was directed to that subject, and which led to the alteration in question?—Yes. The year before, an election took place, upon which occasion a person was nominated to the office of Rector, who was considered by the University ineligible; and in consequence, there was a committee appointed to examine the statutes of the University relative to the Election of Rector. Upon examining those statutes, they found this one, which they considered as the statute that ought to be a rule to them.

By whom was it considered that the Rector so elected was ineligible; was it by the Senatus?—By the Senatus Academicus.

So that the regulation, as now established, is only a restoration of what you considered to be a fundamental rule for the election of Rector in this University?—Yes; and so far as all the Students are concerned, we made that change. For a century, I believe, it had been restricted, as I mentioned before, to a certain number of the Students—those that were graduated.

Did not the alteration proceed upon the belief that you were restoring an old rule, and not enacting a new one?—Exactly so. It was conceived to be restoring an old regulation.

Do you contemplate any inconvenience from the revival of that ancient practice?—It is very difficult to say, we have had so little experience yet. There is always very considerable difficulty in managing a large number of young men.

What alteration in the number of voters did this change produce?—I suppose we nearly doubled the number.

That Visitation was only for a particular purpose, was it not?—It was for the purpose chiefly of settling the mode of electing the Rector. It embraced some other things. I think it is printed towards the close of the Appendix.

There is an allusion there to a law that was published; do you know when the law was published that gave it to the whole of the Students?—I suppose that was the original Constitution of the University, which was afterwards changed about the year 1475. From that time, up to the time that King James's Royal Visitation gave it to the whole of the Students, it seems to have been restricted to the Graduates. Our ancient book of Statutes contains a regulation of about the year 1475, by which it was restricted to the Graduates.

University of St. Andrews.

Rev. Dr. G. Buist.

31 July 1827.

Did you understand that, in the former practice, it was necessary to have a Degree of Bachelor of Arts, in order to vote for the Intrants?—I should think so, from the manner in which the statute is expressed.

Do you think that was the actual practice?—I think the actual practice was, that all the third year Students had a right of voting for the Intrants.

Does it not appear to you, that the existence of a practice, which had subsisted for more than a hundred years, of restricting the power of electing the Rector to Students of a certain standing, affords a presumption that it was introduced by some authority?—I think so, as there is pretty clear evidence from our Minutes that the practice of restricting it to the third and fourth year Students of the Old College, and those of the New College, along with the Professors, had existed for a century before the late change.

Did that originate in any regulation of the Senatus Academicus, or any other authority, altering the rule laid down by the Royal Visitation?—I do not know; but I think there is some intimation with regard to that about the year 1738, when there were some difficulties that occurred in the election of a Rector, which are taken notice of in our Minutes.

Do you know what is the date of the *Statuta Universatis Sancti Andreæ?*—I suppose the statutes are of very different dates. The particular statute to which I referred is of date about 1475.

That statute limited the thing at that time?—Yes. That, I suppose, had been the second statute; the original one had given it to the whole body.

In the statute of 1475 it was restricted to the Bachelors and under Graduates?—Yes.

How long do you suppose it continued in that way?—I suppose it continued down to the period of 1625, when a new statute was formed, because it is there said, *Vetus consuetudo Academiæ revocetur.*

How long was that new statute afterwards observed?—It is impossible to say; there are no records which enable me to determine that.

Does it not appear to you that, in point of expediency, it would be much better to have the power of electing the Rector restricted to persons capable of forming a judgment upon the subject, rather than to extend it to the young Students?—That is quite my opinion.

Do you conceive that the Senatus would have a right to alter the regulations as now followed, and to restrict the mode of election to the Students of three years' standing?—No, I do not conceive it would; and, as soon as we learned what the law was, we came back to it. We were quite unaware of it before; but when it was regularly brought before us, we all concurred in the propriety of acting agreeably to the law.

Then you think that your present regulation is founded upon a fundamental law of the University, which the Senatus have no right of themselves to alter?—That is our idea.

Are there any of your Records that show upon what ground they departed from the statute of 1625, and went back to the statute of 1475?—We have no regular records till the year 1697. The records are not sufficiently minute in the details to enable us to ascertain what the practice was then.

Do you think that any advantage would arise to the University from extending the qualification to be a Rector, so as to throw it open to the world at large, instead of confining it to the gentlemen that are at present eligible?—I do not know any advantage that would result from it.

Do you think it of advantage that the Rector should be resident in the University?—I am clearly of that opinion.

By the Regulations of the 25th of February 1826, as to Medical Degrees, it is provided, that the Candidate shall be ready to undergo certain Examinations; in point of fact, have any Examinations of that description taken place since the passing of that regulation?—To the best of my knowledge, there have been none.

Have any Medical Degrees been granted under this new regulation of February 1826?—I recollect none.

It is stated, in answer to one of the Queries respecting Degrees, that Candidates for the Degree of Master of Arts must have attended regularly for four sessions at some University: The Commissioners conclude from that, that it is not necessary that a Candidate for the Degree of Master of Arts should have attended for any part of a session in this particular University?—There have been new regulations introduced within the last six months, relative to conferring the degree of Master of Arts, and I will now present copies of them.—(*The Witness delivered in the same, which are as follows:*)—

"Resolutions adopted by the Faculty of Arts in the University of St. Andrews, regarding the conferring the Degree of A. M.

"The Faculty of Arts having taken into consideration, that a great proportion of the young men of talents educated here are afterwards employed as teachers in various departments of Literature and Science, and believing that it would operate as an useful stimulus to such young persons, in the view of preparing themselves effectually for this important duty, and that it would support the character of this Seminary, and thereby further the views and interests of the most respectable of our Students, were the Degree of A. M. to be conferred only after a special examination *in hunc effectum*, and conducted with such strictness that the Diploma, when granted, might be generally received as a certificate of abilities and attainments qualifying the Graduate, in the opinion of the Faculty, to teach respectably the Ancient Languages, and the elements of such departments of Science as are in most general demand, have resolved:—

"1. That no Student shall be recommended by the Faculty, as qualified to receive the

Degree of A. M., without a special examination by the Professors of Humanity, Greek, Logic, Mathematics, Moral Philosophy, Natural Philosophy, and Chemistry.

"2. That the examination by the Professor of Humanity shall be, *inter alia*, upon the first five books of Livy, the sixth book of the Æneid of Virgil, and Horace's Treatise de Arte Poetica, *ad aperturam*.

"3. That the examination by the Professor of Greek shall be, *inter alia*, upon the first six books of the Iliad of Homer, the Œdipus Tyrannus of Sophocles, and the seventh book of Thucydides, *ad aperturam*.

"4. That the examination by the Professor of Mathematics shall be upon the Elements of Plane and Solid Geometry, Conic Sections, as much of Plane and Spherical Trigonometry as is sufficient for the solutions of all the cases, Algebra in as far as regards the doctrine of Surds and the solution of Simple and Quadratic Equations, and the Elements of the Differential and Integral Calculus.

"5. That the examination by the Professor of Natural Philosophy shall be strict upon Statics, Dynamics, and Astronomy, so far as they are taught in the course; and shall be such as to ascertain that the Candidate has a respectable acquaintance with the leading facts and principles of the remainder of the usual course.

"6. That the examination by the Professors of Logic, Moral Philosophy, and Chemistry, shall be upon the leading doctrines in their respective departments; and special or strict upon such parts as they may have previously pointed out particularly to the Candidate's attention.

"7. That it be competent for any Member of the Faculty who may choose, to attend and witness these examinations; but that no case of rejection shall be divulged, nor anything mentioned publicly respecting the state of the vote when the Diploma is to be granted or refused.

"8. That the above examination may be divided, and taken in two separate portions, at the option of each Candidate, with an interval of not more than six months.

"In name of the Faculty of Arts,

"Francis Nicoll, D. D., Principal.

"Jo. Hunter, LL.D., Dean of the Faculty of Arts.

"*United College, St. Andrews, 29th Dec.* 1826."

The above Resolutions of the Faculty of Arts were ratified and approven of by the Senatus Academicus on the 12th January 1827.

These regulations are subsequent to the Returns made by the Senatus Academicus to this Commission?—They are. I beg leave to subjoin a single remark, that all those Examinations are conducted by the Faculty of Arts. I am not a Member of the Faculty of Arts, and never was present at any examination, and therefore am not a person qualified to give ample information upon this subject; and I beg to suggest that Doctor John Hunter, the present Dean of Faculty of Arts, might be able to give more full information than I can do.

Are those Examinations conducted privately or publicly?—I cannot say, not being a Member of the Faculty.

After hearing read the new regulations which you have just given in, does it not appear still that there is no regulation in them, by which either residence in this University, or being under the necessity of keeping a Session, is required previous to the conferring of a Degree?—I am unable to answer that question. I know that the practice in general is, that they have studied part of their time here; but I cannot say whether it is a *sine qua non* that they should have done so.

You do not know whether, by the new regulations, it is essential that the Students, previous to obtaining the Degree of Master of Arts, must have studied here one or two sessions?—That I do not know.

Did you ever know of any instance in which the Degree of Master of Arts was conferred on a Student who had not studied at this University?—I have no recollection of any Student who had not studied part of his time here; but there may have been instances.

The Faculty of Arts is limited to the United College?—It is.

And you belong to St. Mary's College?—I do.

Do you apprehend that these new regulations are to supplant the old regulations, or that they are only supplementary?—They are merely supplementary, I understand.

The Commissioners understand that there are no Examinations for Degrees in Divinity?—None.

Do you require, in conferring a Divinity Degree, that the person upon whom it is conferred shall have studied Theology in any College in Scotland?—That has not been altogether the practice; it has been conferred upon Clergymen of the Church of England, upon producing certificates from Clergymen that were well known, and men of high character, that they were qualified for receiving such Degree.

Do you consider that the testimony of a Certificate from Divines supersedes the necessity of an attendance upon a course of Theological study at all?—I can only state, that it has been the practice to consider it sufficient that they were attested by respectable Clergymen in England. They have given a Degree, in a number of instances, upon such attestation.

Both to Clergymen in the Established Church and Dissenters?—Yes, I believe so.

What is the practice with respect to Dissenters in this country; is it the practice to confer Degrees upon them?—Yes.

What is required with respect to them?—In general, we require that we shall have good evidence that they are men of respectability, and men that would do no disgrace to the Degree—men of piety and eminence in the profession.

Might it not happen under that system, that a Degree of Divinity might be conferred upon

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persons who had not studied Theology regularly at all?—I am not aware that any of those Dissenting Clergymen can be admitted to their livings unless they have regularly studied Theology; it is possible, however, that the case may be otherwise.

Has not the practice of conferring Divinity Degrees, without requiring that the gentlemen should have studied Theology at any University, been introduced rather of late years?—The first Degree that was conferred by this University after the Revolution was upon an English Clergymen; he was not connected with the Church of Scotland at all, but he was certified, I think, by respectable Clergymen in London, to be qualified for receiving that Degree.

When was that?—About a century ago.

Are the Commissioners to understand, that it is not essentially necessary for receiving a Degree of Divinity in this University, that a course of Theological study should have been followed?—I can only say, that it has been only conferred upon Clergymen—either Clergymen of the Church of Scotland, or of the Church of England, or Dissenters. I do not think the practice is to inquire what kind of Theological education they have received.

In short, you consider their being ordained Ministers as a sufficient evidence of their Theological qualification?—Yes.

What information do you require respecting the qualifications of those Clergymen?—The Degree is generally conferred upon the personal knowledge of some of the members of the University, unless in the case I mentioned just now; when they are in England, certificates are required from two Doctors of Divinity.

In the case of a member of the Church of Scotland applying for a Degree of Divinity, would the University confer that Degree upon receiving attestations in his favour by other Divines, without requiring attestations of his regular attendance upon a Theological course of study?—If he was known to them, they would require no attestations; if he was unknown, they would judge of the attestations they got.

Do you require any information respecting the age of those upon whom a Degree is conferred?—There is a regulation, in which it is stated, that no person can receive a Degree of Doctor of Divinity till twenty years after the period of his matriculation. I do not know whether it was strictly agreed to by the University, but there was a kind of tacit agreement at least.

Has not the Degree of Doctor of Divinity been conferred upon persons who have not matriculated at all?—Not to my knowledge.

The Chandos Professorship is the only Professorship of Medicine in this University, is it not?—The only one.

The Commissioners observe in the Returns, that previous to a certain date in the year 1811, there seems to have been a different mode of applying the funds belonging to that Professorship from what has been followed subsequently to that date; can you state how the funds belonging to that donation were generally applied by the University previous to the year 1811?—They were regularly applied to the Professor of Medicine, but who, I believe, had no class, and never taught.

It was in point of fact a sinecure?—It was a sinecure so far as teaching was concerned.

Was it not so in every other respect?—He is generally understood to give his attendance upon the Students gratis; he waits upon the Students when any of them are sick.

Upon the Students of the University at large?—Yes, in his capacity of Professor of Medicine.

Do you understand that the office was a sinecure in the time of Doctor Simpson?—I think it is stated in some of the records of the University, that Dr. Simpson lectured occasionally, but I do not know by whom his Lectures were attended, or what was the subject of his Lectures; he was required, I think, at the commencement, to give Lectures occasionally.

Dr. Flint never lectured, did he?—I do not know of his ever having lectured.

Do you know any thing of a Donation being vested in Lord Leven as a trustee, or in some such capacity, for a Professorship of Chemistry in this University?—There was a Doctor Gray of London, who left a sum of money for the purpose of establishing a Professorship of Chemistry.

How long ago was that?—Somewhere between twenty and thirty years ago. This sum of money, however, was liferented by a gentleman in Edinburgh, who died only about four or five years ago.

It is stated, in the answer wherein this Professorship, which is to be under the patronage of Lord Leven, is mentioned, that Chemistry is completely taught in the Seminary by Collegiate persons; the Commissioners conclude from that, that it is taught by the Professor of Medicine?—Yes.

Is it your opinion, that Chemistry is sufficiently taught in that mode at present?—Yes, very sufficiently taught.

Then, in the event of this money being brought into action, for the use to which it was ultimately intended to be applied, it would be rather a supernumerary aid that would be useless at present, than any real benefit to this University?—Unless the Professorship of Medicine is turned to some other purpose.

In your opinion, at present it would be better to leave it to accumulate, and allow the Professor of Medicine to exercise the department of Chemistry, as he does at present?—Yes; for at present there is not any thing like sufficient encouragement to a man of merit to accept the office.

Do many gentlemen come here for Medical Degrees?—There have been several applications of late, but none of them have been received.

Have any Degrees of Medicine been conferred since the new regulations of February 1826?—I recollect no Degree having been conferred since that period.

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Previous to those regulations, were there several Degrees conferred annually in Medicine?—Yes; there has been a statement of the number given in to the Commissioners; it was very considerable, thirty or forty annually.

Then it may be inferred, that the regulations were considered by the public so strict as to deter people from coming?—Yes.

Is it required, that they shall have attended a course of Philosophical study, before receiving a Degree?—I think so.

Have you positively refused applications for a Degree in Medicine, since the regulations of 1826?—A good number.

Are the Commissioners to understand, that several Candidates have applied, but have not come up to what was deemed sufficient?—Yes; the Professor of Medicine will be better qualified than I am, to state the precise number.

Do you conceive that the Regulations as to the Library, which are reported to the Commissioners from the Senatus Academicus, are proper and sufficient for the purpose?—Yes, I consider them sufficient for the purpose.

Do you consider that they afford adequate facility to the Students, in the perusal of such books as they wish to peruse?—Yes.

Has no inconvenience been experienced from the practice of allowing books to be sent away from the Library to distant parts?—We are pretty strict now in our regulations with regard to sending to distant parts. I believe that inconvenience has been experienced, and in consequence of that, the regulations are more strict than they were formerly. They cannot be sent now without an application to the Senatus Academicus.

Does any inconvenience arise from allowing the Professors to lend books to other individuals?—I do not know that any inconvenience has resulted from that practice.

Do you think it desirable to continue that permission?—I cannot exactly say.

Are there not duplicates and triplicates of books, that are in general use among the Students?—There are a number of books of that description that we have duplicates of.

May the Professors have as many books as they please for their own use?—There is no restriction that I know of.

Nor as to the time of returning them?—Nor as to the time of returning them.

Does the review of the Library, that is mentioned in the Return, take place strictly?—It is in general reviewed annually, after the rising of the session of the College.

Are the deficiencies reported?—The deficiencies are reported.

Are any books then called in, that have been kept for a length of time by the Professors or Students?—All the Students' books are called in, and we have repeatedly resolved to call in the Professors' books; they have been only sometimes called in.

Are the books purchased for the Library regularly entered in the Catalogue before they are taken out by the Professors?—Yes.

Has it been the practice for the Professors to detain books for twenty or thirty years?—I cannot say that they have been detained so long as that, but I know they have retained them for years.

Has any inconvenience resulted from that to the other gentlemen connected with the Library?—I am not aware of any inconvenience, because the Professor restores any book if it is demanded.

Have any books been lost in that way?—There have been a considerable number of books lost; but in what way they were lost, I cannot say.

How long has it been the practice to have an annual review of the Library?—It has been the practice ever since I was connected with the Library, unless for two or three years that we were making up our Catalogue. We had a review about the beginning of that period, and we had another soon after the end of it.

Do the Professors or Students give any receipt for the books they take out?—It is marked in the register. The Students of the United College deposit a sum of money at the commencement of the session, and it is restored to them at the end, provided they have done no mischief to any book; if they have done any mischief, it is paid for out of the deposit.

Is it a general deposit, or is it a deposit for every book borrowed?—It is a general deposit of 20*s.* made by every Student the first time he borrows a book from the Library.

Then it has no reference to the value of the book borrowed?—It has no particular reference to the value of the book borrowed.

Of course, books exceeding the value of that deposit are often borrowed?—I should think they must be; and if they were lost, we must recover the difference from the person.

Has any practical inconvenience been found to arise from that?—I am not aware of any practical inconvenience.

Do you conceive that any other person has any claim to receive books from the Library, besides the Professors and the Students?—No.

Has any claim been made by the Presbytery of St. Andrews?—I have heard members of the Presbytery state, that they thought they had a claim.

Do you know upon what ground they rest that claim?—There was a regulation of the Presbytery of St. Andrews, about a century ago, that every person that was licensed paid in a small sum to the University Library; and I suppose that they considered themselves as having acquired, in consequence, a claim upon the Library.

Do you know whether there was any Library at any of the Colleges, to which the Presbytery had access, which Library is now incorporated with the General Library?—I am not aware of that.

Do you think it would be attended with bad consequences, to extend the use of the Library to the Presbytery of St. Andrews?—I should think it would; because, when the books

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went away, it might be difficult to get them back again, and they might be injured by the carriage.

Do not the most valuable books of the Library come under the class of books prohibited to the Students?—Yes.

They do not get Encyclopædias and Books of Plates?—No, there is a *veto* upon those.

Is there any accommodation for the Students reading books in the Library, which they are not allowed to take away?—There is no other room than that in which the Commissioners now are, and the one below. If a Student wishes to consult any of those books, particularly for a short time, he is accommodated in the Library.

You have mentioned, that several books have been lost to the Library; do you not conceive that it would very much tend to the safety of the books, to restrict even the Professors to some definite period for which they should have the use of the books, and to enforce a regulation, that they should be brought back at the end of that period?—I think that the Professors should be called on to give in all the books that they have annually, even if they took them out again immediately after.

You think it would be an improvement, to order that the books should be returned previous to the annual review?—I do.

It is said in the Return, that a review of the Library usually takes place every year; do you think it would be of advantage to make it a necessary regulation, that it should take place every year?—I think it would be a very excellent regulation. It is stated that it takes place usually, because, for three or four years, while the Catalogue was preparing, it was quite impracticable to make a review.

Has it been necessary of late years to exact this deposit, which was formerly required for the safety of the books?—Yes, it was found expedient for that purpose. I believe the former practice was, that there was no deposit at all.

Did any particular circumstances lead to the introduction of this practice?—I am scarcely prepared to state what the particular circumstances might be; but I suppose there were some books lost or injured, and the Senatus considered that the Students were careless with regard to them, and that it would have a tendency to render them less careless.

Are the buildings or apartments for the books, sufficient for the gradual increase of the books now taking place annually?—No; the Library is completely full; we have not room scarcely for an additional book; it is all fitted up, both above and below, and we have no room for more.

Are the buildings in a sufficient state of repair for the safe custody of the books?—They are in pretty good repair at present.

Are the books still placed in the entry to the Parliament Hall below?—They are.

Have you any means of making that a safe place for books?—It is not a very safe place yet. Within these very few days, there were a great number of books, to the amount of 100 or 150, that were obliged to be turned out of the shelves, on account of their getting mouldy; and some of them were very much injured by damp.

Is the Library, a Library for the University at large, including St. Mary's, or is it a Library for the United College only?—It is for the University at large.

Is there any Library attached to either the United College or St. Mary's distinctly, or is this the only Library?—This is now the only Library. Each of the Colleges had a Library of its own, but they are now incorporated into one.

Are there any Meetings held in the Library, of all the Students of the University?—None but for the Election of the Rector, which is held in the Lower Library, what is called the Parliament Hall.

Do you conceive there would be any inconvenience in allowing the Students in the United College to meet there, in case they should be deprived of the Hall in their own College?—I am not aware of any inconvenience that would result from it.

Are the public Examinations of the Students of the United College held at present in the Lower Library?—The public Examinations are.

And all of them have access at that period?—They have; but it is only a public Examination of the United College, not of the whole University; the Students of St. Mary's College are not examined at all in that apartment.

Are not all the Students of the University admitted to those Examinations?—They are all admitted if they choose to attend, and the public are admitted too.

Do you not think that the books would be apt to suffer from the accumulation of dust, if public meetings were frequently held in the Library?—I have no doubt of it; they suffer from that as it is, and they would suffer still more if there were many public meetings held.

How often are those public Examinations of the Students at the United College?—At the end of the Session, only once a-year, and that continues for five or six days each class severally.

The Commissioners observe, that there is a fund left for Prizes, by Dr. Gray, which is open to competition by all the Students of the University; are there annually subjects given by the Senatus Academicus for competition?—Yes, they are prescribed annually.

And the Prizes are conferred annually?—They are conferred annually.

Are those the only Prizes which are ever conferred by the University?—Those are the only University Prizes.

What is the arrangement between the Colleges as to that Prize; is it given to each alternately?—No, it is divided into two; and each of the Colleges has a Prize annually.

And the terms of the subject are settled by the Senatus Academicus?—They are.

And the Prize is conferred by them?—It is.

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What duty is done by the Librarian?—He has the charge of giving all the books out, and marking them in the Receipt-book, and taking them in again.

In the discharge of his duty, how often has he to attend, and for what period of time?—During the session, I think he attends five days a-week; there are two days a-week that the Professors receive books, and three days that the Students receive books.

Do you conceive that attendance is sufficient for the accommodation of the Students?—I consider that quite sufficient.

Are there any complaints, on the part of the Students, of the inadequacy of that attendance?—I am not aware of any complaint.

In point of fact, does the Librarian attend during the time specified in these regulations?—He attends, either by himself or by substitute.

How much of the duty is done by himself, and how much by his substitute?—I am quite unprepared to answer that.

Is his Substitute a person provided by himself?—He is provided by himself.

The whole allowance of £63, it is presumed, is paid to the principal Librarian?—It is, and he pays the Sub-Librarian himself.

Is that Substitute generally a Student?—He is generally so.

Who is the Sub-Librarian at present?—A Mr. Merson, a preacher.

Is the Librarian the Clerk to the University?—He is.

Is there any Salary paid for that duty?—I think their is something stated.

Is that comprehended in the £63?—It is.

Do you know how much of that is appropriated for the duty of Clerk?—I think it is £5; but I cannot state exactly what it is.

Are those two offices always united?—I think they have been united for a long series of years.

Is the Librarian generally one of the Professors?—It has been so, for about the last half century.

By whom are the books purchased?—There is an application made to the Senatus. If a Professor has any book to suggest, he suggests it at a meeting of the Senatus Academicus, and it is ordered, if approved of.

Are there any Curators, distinct from the Senatus?—There are Curators, but they do not purchase books; they attend at the review of the Library.

Are they Professors too?—They are Professors.

The Library is entitled to all books entered in Stationers' Hall?—It is.

Are they regularly transmitted?—Part of the new publications are regularly transmitted from Stationers' Hall; but there were a very great quantity that were not in the habit of being sent to us; and about three years ago, we were under the necessity of employing a gentleman in London to apply to the booksellers that did not send us their publications, and we pay him a salary of £50 a-year.

As there must be many books entered at Stationers' Hall, for which you have no use, how do you dispose of them?—There are a number of books in almost every parcel that we get, that we put into a bale. It is impossible to know what a book is by the name, and we demand all that are entered at Stationers' Hall; and when we find any that are not of any immediate use, we put them into a bale, and we keep a catalogue of them; so that if they are wanted at any time, we can get them out readily.

You do not dispose of any Novels or Music, or any thing of that sort, that you receive?—We do not dispose of them.

Is that from a doubt of your power to dispose of them?—We think it would be improper to dispose of any thing that we get.

Do you think it would be a desirable thing, if you had the power to dispose of the books that were of no use?—It frequently happens, that a book that is of no use now, may become of use a century afterwards.

Do you not think, that it is the object of that grant to make the University Library a deposit of the state of Literature at the time, just as it is?—Yes, that is just our idea, that the Library is intended to contain all the books that are published, good, bad, and indifferent.

Where are these books deposited?—They are kept in a closet by themselves.

Do you propose to continue that system of employing a gentleman in London to procure the books?—We wish to continue it, if our funds will admit of it.

Then his business is to examine the entries in Stationers' Hall, and to go to the different booksellers that publish the books, and see that they are transmitted?—He does not send us any books that are entered at Stationers' Hall; we get all those from the Hall Keeper: it is the books that are not entered at Stationers' Hall that he sends to us.

Are you entitled to those?—By the Act of Parliament, we are entitled to all new publications.

Have you reason to think, that many of the booksellers still continue to evade the sending of the books?—I am not aware, that there are many that evade it now.

Have you any suggestions to make for the better arrangement of the Library?—No, I have none, except what are comprehended in what I have already said.

Any such suggestions which occurred from time to time, it is presumed, would be enacted by the authority of the Senatus Academicus, without the aid of the Royal Commission?—Yes.

[*The Witness withdrew.*]

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Doctor *Robert Briggs* was called in, and Examined as follows:—

You hold at present the situation of Questor in this University?—I do.

What are your particular duties?—My duties are to collect the Rents that belong to the University as an University, to be applied to the Library, and to pay all the accounts that come in against the University.

Are the Rents receivable by the University applied wholly to the Library?—I believe almost entirely to the Library; I may say entirely.

What Rents are those?—There are three instalments of £40 annually paid from the Priory Lands, a grant from the Exchequer to the University; and two Parks, rent last year £43.

What are the other items of the Revenue of the University?—The money that arises from granting Degrees in Medicine and Arts; and there are certain sums that are obtained from the Students at their matriculation. Those are the whole sources of Revenue, with the exception of interest of money that they have lent out, belonging to the University.

What is the period for which the lease is granted by the Barons of the Exchequer?—It is granted for nineteen years.

It may then be withdrawn by the Exchequer?—It may.

Therefore that source of Revenue is a conditional one altogether?—It depends entirely upon this grant of the Crown. What I mean by a grant is this; the Crown gave the lease to the University at a very moderate sum, and they subset, and the balance goes to the University.

What may be the amount of the whole Funds of the University at the present time?—The University has £1000 lent upon a promissory-note to Colonel Grant, for which they receive £50 a-year; and they have £1000 in the 3 per cent. consols, from which they derive £19. 2*s.* half-yearly.

Those are the only certain sources of Revenue?—With the exception of the Revenue that arises from Degrees in Medicine, which is now entirely withdrawn, in consequence of the new regulations; and interest allowed by the bank on the cash-account.

Do you consider that the Revenue, in the state in which it is at present, is adequate for the purposes to which it ought to be applied?—Not at all; for example, with respect to the duty I have taken upon me as Questor, there is no emolument derived from it whatever; it is all gratuitous; they can afford to pay nothing for it, and our expenditure last year was nearly £100 more than the income; so that, if it goes on in this way, we must soon have no realised fund for the Library at all.

There was originally a salary paid to the Questor?—There was always; but I have never received one farthing.

It is about two years since you entered upon it?—The late Dr. John Cook was Questor; and after his death, and till his accounts were settled by the family, Dr. Haldane acted *pro tempore*, and about two years ago I was elected, and still continue to act.

After paying that £50 to Mr. Durham, collector of books for the University, and £50 to the book account in London, is the rest of the fund employed chiefly for the Library?—There is that sum paid to the book-agent, besides a salary to the agent at Stationers' Hall; and there is the Librarian's salary, that is paid out of it; and a salary is paid out of it to the Porter, and the rest of the funds are expended in finding the Library in coals, repairs of presses and building, and book-binding, which is a most expensive charge against the Library. The last year I paid Mr. Scott, for binding, £234. 16*s.* 10½*d.*, and £24 as two years' salary to the Arch-beadle.

The Commissioners observe, in the last Abstract of Accounts given in, which comprehend two years, from 1824 to 1826, that in the Charge there is a sum of £351 received from Dr. Haldane, and in the Discharge the like sum paid to him; will you have the goodness to explain what it means? [*See this Abstract at the end of Witness's Evidence,* p. 19].*—Before I was elected as Questor, Dr. Haldane in the interim collected the money, and drew from the cash-account; and when I was appointed Questor, he paid that money over to me, along with his vouchers, and I accounted for it to the University. It was money paid to Dr. Haldane, as for the use of the University, arising from the granting Degrees, and arising from the matriculation of Students, and rents of land, and teinds.

At what amount do you reckon the average loss to the Library, from the new mode of granting Medical Degrees?—I am hardly able to answer that question. During the two last years, before the change took place, the Revenue that arose to the University from granting Degrees was very considerable, as well as to the Professor of Medicine and the Professor of Natural Philosophy. I think, to the best of my recollection, one year there were forty-seven Degrees granted, and the amount that went to Library for each Degree was £15. 19*s.* 3*d.*, so that, in that year, there was from six to seven hundred pounds went to the Library from Degrees.

The Commissioners understand, that since the new regulations have been made, there have been no Medical Degrees conferred?—There have been thirty-five or thirty-six applications, and not one could be granted.

Consequently the Library has sustained all that loss?—It has.

Do you think that the new regulations will operate as a permanent bar to the granting of Degrees in this University?—There is not the least doubt of it. A Degree can be obtained far more easily either at Glasgow or at Edinburgh, than at St. Andrews.

Is there any reason why it should be more difficult to obtain a Degree here than at other Universities?—It was merely in consequence of observations that were made by various indi-

* This Abstract is the one referred to in Answers 9 and 10 of University Returns.

viduals, and especially in Parliament, that the University adopted those regulations, which I myself framed, upon the basis of the Edinburgh, Glasgow, and Aberdeen regulations; but in consequence of their severity, there has not a single Candidate come here that would undergo the examination required, or that could be received as a candidate.

Did you intend them to be stricter than the regulations at other Universities?—I certainly did not; but as we have no Medical School here, and as we wished, if possible, to wipe away that stigma that applied to the University of St. Andrews, we made them in such a manner as to meet with the entire satisfaction principally of the Edinburgh Professors. I have heard it reported to me, that several of the Edinburgh Professors have so expressed themselves. Several of them express that they are completely satisfied; but I must confess, that I have often thought that we were too strict, and that if there was a possibility of altering them somewhat it would be beneficial.

Do you think that the regulations of other Universities, to which you had access in framing your own rules, are not sufficiently strict?—I could not say so. Ours are not stricter than those at Aberdeen. In Glasgow, it seems to be a much easier matter to obtain a Degree than here, according to their regulations.

What relaxation would you suggest?—I am not sure that there is not too much strictness in the examination in Latin and Greek, and Mathematics. We require that a person should be possessed of the Degree of A.M., or that he should be willing to subject himself to examination in the branches of education which are necessary to acquire a Degree of Master of Arts, before he is taken on Medical trial.

Do you think that might be with advantage done away?—I think so, in part.

Supposing an individual presents a Diploma of Master of Arts of this University, you do not then subject him to any examination in regard to his previous Literary and Scientific education?—He may be; he is required to read Medical Latin in the cases delivered to him, and he may be examined upon this subject during the time of his examination.

Antecedently to those Regulations, when great numbers of Degrees of Doctors in Medicine were conferred upon candidates in this University, were they conferred chiefly upon Students in this University, or upon individuals coming from other places?—Upon individuals coming from other places, but educated in other Universities, or having attended a complete Medical course under respectable Lecturers in London, whose certificates we received.

Were not the instances rare, of individuals receiving Degrees of Medicine in this University, who had been educated at St. Andrews?—There were a few instances in my recollection, but they were rare instances: it could not be otherwise, as there is no Medical School here.

Were those strangers who brought Certificates from Lecturers in London, or from one of the other Universities, subjected to any examination?—They were, when they came here; but we often granted Degrees upon certificates of highly respectable men in London and elsewhere, declaring that they were intimately acquainted with the Candidate then, and that they knew that they had attended every class. That we required without the Candidates personally appearing, and that is entirely done away.

Were not the great proportion of the Degrees conferred upon persons that did not personally appear?—Yes.

Do you conceive that those regulations, with regard to the granting Medical Degrees, will have any tendency to diminish the number of Students at this University?—I could not answer that question distinctly; I rather think not. I have known some Students, for example Doctor Wylie, who is now in Russia, who came here for the purpose of attending the Chemical class, with an intention, probably, of obtaining a Degree at St. Andrews; he afterwards took it in Edinburgh, in consequence of his going there to attend the other Medical classes.

Do you apprehend, that in the present state of the funds of the University, there is much danger of the Library falling far behind as a depository of books of Science, and particularly Foreign Literature?—It must fall far behind. The purchase of foreign books used to be one of the great expenditures of the funds, and we have no fund to spare: as a proof of that, I may mention, there is a foreign book that we particularly wanted; the price of it was £12, and I was denied it, because we could not afford it.

Since you have been a Professor here, are you aware, or do you suspect that the Degree of Doctor of Medicine was ever conferred by this University upon a person who was not qualified to practise?—I am perfectly confident, with the exception of one, that there has been no such instance; and even in that instance, I am not sure that that was the case, but I had some suspicion of it afterwards, and again and again we have traced impostors, since I have been here; the University sent to London, in consequence of my suggestion, to Mr. Mundell the Solicitor, who proved the fraud, and carried it home to the party.

There is a salary paid to the Keeper of Stationers' Hall; is that required by Act of Parliament?—It is not required by Act of Parliament, but he will not take charge of the books without a salary; and notwithstanding that salary, the number of books that came was so small, that the University was under the necessity of employing another person, who receives about £50.

Do you consider it possible to increase the annual payment by the Students to the University for the sake of the Library?—I have always been of opinion, ever since I came here, that the fees of the Students should be advanced, and both to the Library and the Professors, and that all fees should be the same for every Student. I proposed it when I first came here, but I was opposed by all my Colleagues. I could not conceive why this University should have so small a pittance as a fee, when all the other Universities have much more.

Do you think the increasing the amount of the fee paid for the Library might have the

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effect of diminishing the number of Students?—I do not think so; it would only be proposed to advance it a few shillings.

Do you think that the Regulations, with respect to giving out books in this Library, are such as ought to exist, or would you suggest any improvement in them?—I have certainly thought that the Regulations might be improved; but I could not at once state what the Regulations ought to be.

You are of opinion that they are susceptible of amendment?—I think it is probable they might be amended.

Do you think there is too great a laxity in allowing books to be taken out of the Library? I have thought so.

Do you think it would be an improvement, if the books that are taken out by the Professors, were called in at least once a-year, even if they were given out again immediately to the same Professor?—Perhaps that might be of advantage; but if it was in Session time, it would be attended with inconvenience. I have always understood, that when any Professor wants a book, that is in the page of another Professor, he has only to inform the Librarian, and that Professor whose possession it is in, immediately returns that book to the Library; but I have often thought there are many books of which it would be inconvenient to deprive the Professor when he is teaching his class.

It is not proposed by the question that they should be taken away from the Professor, but that they should be called in on a particular day, to see that they are not lost?—I have understood, that whenever there is a review of the Library, which takes place once a-year, every Professor's page is examined, and he is bound to show to the Librarian, or to the satisfaction of the Inspectors of the Library, that the books entered in his page are in his possession.

Does he actually return the books?—Occasionally they are returned, but not always; but he satisfies the Librarian that they are in his possession, and whenever an order comes to return any book, it is returned immediately.

As you have stated that you think an improvement might be made in the Regulations, will you have the goodness, while the Commissioners are at St. Andrews, to turn your mind to that subject, and to make a memorandum of any suggestions that occur to you?—I will do so.

Are Students, under any circumstances, permitted to read in the Library?—Certainly, if it is a book that cannot be taken out.

Is it a part of the system, to encourage Students to read in the Library?—I think it is not part of the system, but no Professor will interfere to prevent a Student reading in the Library; there are certain books that are not permitted to be taken out.

Is there any particular reason why, without requiring a deposit for the loan of a book, a Student should not be allowed to read in the Library?—I never understood that a Student was prevented from reading in the Library, when he wishes to consult a book; but it would be quite inconvenient for the Librarian, or the Sub-Librarian, to remain here the whole day; but valuable books could not be permitted, in my humble opinion, to be taken out of the Library.

Then those books can only be read during the hours that the Library is open?—Yes.

It is open three times a-week?—Three times a-week for Students.

For two hours each day?—Yes. If a valuable book is wished for by a Student, he has only to apply to a Professor, who becomes cautioner for the return of the book, and he gets it through those means, even to carry it home; and I do not believe there is any Professor in the University, that would refuse, to a well-behaved Student, any book that he wanted to take out, he becoming bound for the return of the book.

Then, in fact, it depends upon the character of the Student himself?—No doubt of it. If a book containing a great many plates, or a book containing improper reading for a young Student were asked, I believe it would be refused.

Is there any list of the prohibited books?—There is a mark in the manuscript Catalogue; there are a number of *veto'd* books, which have a V. attached to them, which could not be given out, but in the way I have mentioned.

In practice, are those books that cannot be given out often referred to in the Library by the Students?—No, very seldom.

Is the Catalogue of the Library a catalogue *raisonné*, or an Alphabetical Catalogue?—An Alphabetical Catalogue, but a catalogue *raisonné* has often been wished.

Is each Professor in his class, in the habit of pointing out to the Students the particular books in his department that he wishes them to read?—Always. I have always told the Students, that if there is any book that I happen to refer to in the course of my Lectures, and if it is not in the Library, they have only to apply to me, and if I have either a copy of my own, or if I have the copy belonging to the Library, it is quite at their service.

The Commissioners observe, that at the conclusion of the Regulations, it is stated, that "when the Candidate possessed of a Surgical Diploma from Edinburgh, London, Dublin, or Glasgow, shall have been in regular practice for some years, or when he shall have been appointed, and have acted as Surgeon in His Majesty's Navy or Army, or to the forces or ships of the East India Company, a three years' attendance on the above mentioned courses of Medicine, and one year's attendance on a Public Hospital, shall be deemed sufficient to rank him as entitled to be examined:"—Is that attendance of three years independent of such Medical education as may have been required by the Regulations of the College of Surgeons? No; the College of Surgeons requires the same attendance: the meaning of it is this, that a man who has been a considerable time in practice, and who has been regularly examined and received a Diploma as Surgeon, will make up much more from his experience and practice, than he would have got by attending the Medical Lectures for another year.

Supposing a Surgical Diploma is granted upon a less attendance than three years, then you require that the three years' attendance should be completed?—Three years' attendance must be completed, and he must bring Certificates to that effect, although he has a Diploma.

Supposing that the Regulations of the College of Surgeons, granting a Diploma, include more than three years' attendance, no additional attendance is required, than that upon which the Surgical Diploma was granted?—None; but any man coming with a Surgeon's Diploma from either of those Colleges, and who could not show from his certificates, that he had attended all the classes required in those Regulations, would be rejected.

Then the practical effect of this Regulation is, that you do not take the Diploma alone as proof that he attended the Classes, but require actual proof of his attendance?—Exactly so; only in three years in place of four, when he is not possessed of a Surgeon's Diploma.

Then it is left optional with the individual, which of the Classes compised in your Regulations he shall attend?—He must attend the whole of the classes that are mentioned in the Regulations, but only for three sessions instead of four.

Can you state the authority by which the length of the Session is at present fixed?—I cannot state the authority; I presume it is by the authority of the Senatus Academicus.

Has the same person sometimes acted as Librarian and Questor of the University?—Yes.

Do you think there is any peculiar advantage in separating the offices?—I think the one is a check upon the other.—(*The witness withdrew.*)

An ABSTRACT* of the UNIVERSITY QUÆSTOR'S ACCOUNTS, for the Year ending 4th December 1776.

CHARGE.

To Balance of last year's accompts,	£38	5	5 4	
Interest of Money lent out,	13	2	9	
Extra Rent from the Priory Teind,	40	0	0	
12 Degrees of M.D.,	105	7	5	
3 ditto of A.M.,	1	2	2 8	
Library dues from Students in Divinity,	1	3	4	
Ditto from ditto of Philosophy,	2	14	0	
1st Article—Stock lent out at Interest,	317	18	0 2	
				£519 13 2 1/2

DISCHARGE.

Stock lent out at Interest,	£328	12	9 8	
Miller and Allison's bill for	8	18	4 8	
1/2 of Surplus Teind, not yet paid,	20	0	0	
Jo. Wemyss' account in full, per discharge,	46	1	4 6	
Books and Maps,	22	8	7	
Dr. Flint, two half-years' Annuity, per receipt,	20	0	0	
Curator's Commissions,	26	17	10	
Books Binding,	9	2	8	
Account of Incidents	5	2	8	
Library Keeper,	3	10	0	
				490 14 4 1 1/2
Balance to be charged in next Account,				£28 18 9 1 1/2

An ABSTRACT of the University Quæstor's Accounts for the year ending 26th December 1800.

CHARGE.

To Balance of last year's Accounts,	£308	1	5	
Money laid out at Interest,	346	8	0 1	
Interest of Money at 4 per cent.,	14	0	8 2	
Surplus Rent of Priory Teind,	40	0	0	
Rent of Abbey Parks,	16	0	0	
27 Degrees of M.D.,	159	16	6	
2 ditto of D.D.,	15	2	6 8	
1 ditto of A.M.,	0	11	1 4	
Dues from Divinity Students,	1	5	0	
Ditto from Philosophy ditto,	3	15	10	
Summa,				£905 7 1 1/2

DISCHARGE.

Sums at Interest,	£326	7	2 9	
Rector's Salary,	5	0	0	
Books and Binding,	68	7	1	
Library Keeper and Archbeadle's Salaries,	36	8	11	
Newspapers,	21	0	0	
Mr. Lagrandiere, French Teacher's Salary,	6	0	0	
Expense of a new Lease of Priory Teinds,	20	1	0	
Mr. Henderson, W. S. account,	10	6	0	
University Carrier's Salary,	3	0	0	
Ditto Clerk's ditto, and copy of Accounts,	3	10	0	
Account of Incidents,	34	8	1	
				534 8 3 1/2
Balance to be transferred to next Account,				£370 18 10

* This Abstract is the one referred to in Answers 9 and 10 of University Returns.

University of St. Andrew's.

D. Robert Briggs.

31 July 1827.

An ABSTRACT of the University Quæstor's Accompt, from 27th November 1824, to 10th March 1826.

CHARGE.

To Cash received from Dr. Haldane, per State, -	£351	0	0	
for Medical Degrees, at £15 : 19 : 3, -	766	3	6	
To Surplus Rent of Priory Teinds, - - -	120	0	0	
Rent of two Abbey Parks, - - - -	37	10	0	
Interest of Money lent out, - - - -	109	18	8	
Library dues from Students, - - -	47	14	6	
Repaid by Dr. Buist of sum advanced to Dr. Lee, -	57	15	1½	
Bank-interest of ditto from October 1824, - -	2	2	0	
Colonel Grant's bill for - - -	1,000	0	0	
Bank of Scotland's receipt, - - -	723	0	0	
Ditto, ditto - - -	104	5	0	
Received from Dr. Haldane, - - -	50	8	0½	
Drawn from Bank to make up £1000 draft, -	172	6	6	
Cash to pay Postages to Ireland, - -	0	10	3½	
				£3,632 13 7½

DISCHARGE.

By Cash paid Dr. Haldane, per State, - -	£351	0	0	
Carriage, postages, &c. per State, - -	15	7	4½	
Diplomas writing, - - - -	20	13	0	
Library Insurance - - - -	19	0	0	
Acts of Parliament purchased by Dr. Lee, -	36	2	6	
Stationers' Hall Keeper £12, 13s., Mr. Durham £12, 10s.	25	3	0	
Newspapers, - - - - -	8	1	0	
Coals £4 : 17 : 6; Servants, Candles, and Oil, £5 : 11 : 7,	10	9	1	
Incidents. - - - - -	34	0	11	
Work about Library, £2 : 9 : 6; two new Book-Presses, £12 : 9 : 6, - - - - -	14	19	0	
Librarian, £60 : 11 : 10, - - -	60	11	10	
Books purchased, - - - - -	24	15	0	
Streets lighting, £6; Meranda, £4, 8s., - -	10	8	0	
Paid Dr. Briggs' bill, with interest, - -	164	10	4½	
Mr. Grace's account, £2 : 4 : 9, - - -	2	4	9	
Cash sent to Coutts and Company, to purchase Stock,	1000	0	0	
In University Cash-account, Bank of Scotland, -	780	8	0	
Colonel Grant's Bill, in Charter-chest, -	1000	0	0	
				£3,577 13 10
Balance to be transferred to next Account, - - -				£54 19 9½
This added to the University's Stock, makes - -				£2663 1 1½

(Signed) Geo. Buist, *Rector.*

The Regular Sources from which the Funds under the Management of the University arise—

1. Interest of Money, at say 4 per cent., about -	£105	0	0	
2. Surplus Rent of Teind and Abbey Parks, about -	150	0	0	
3. Degrees, instead of £500 a-year, now nearly -	0	0	0	
4. Library Dues by Students, about - -	42	0	0	
				297 0 0
Regular Disbursements of these Funds—				
1. Librarian and Clerk's Salary, - -	£63	0	0	
2. Quæstor's Salary £20, now discontinued, -	0	0	0	
3. Archbeadle's do. - - - -	12	0	0	
4. Rector's Salary, - - - -	5	0	0	
5. Stationers' Hall Keeper's Salary, - -	15	15	0	
6. Salary to a Gentleman in London, who collects the periodical and other books which are not entered at Stationers' Hall, - - - -	50	0	0	
7. Newspapers, about - - - -	21	0	0	
8. Books purchased, average of 7 years, - -	63	0	0	
9. Books do., bindings do. of 3 last years, about -	60	0	0	
10. Account of Incidents, do. of 7 years, about - -	100	0	0	
Exclusive of the making 2 new Catalogues of the Books in the Library, one a Press Catalogue, other Alphabetical.				389 15 0
Deficiency, - - - - - -				£92 15 0

University of St. Andrews.

Rev. Dr. Hunter.

31 July 1827.

The Reverend *James Hunter,* LL.D., was called in and Examined as follows:—

You at present hold the situation of Librarian in this University?—I do.

How long have you been in that situation?—About ten years. I was appointed in 1817.

You have seen the Returns which were sent to this Commission from the University, with regard to the Library?—I have.

Will you produce to the Commissioners, the books in which are entered the names of the Professors and Students to whom books are delivered?—There is a receipt-book for the Professors, and another for the Students.—(*The witness produced the same, which were inspected by the Commissioners.*)

On what days is the Library open?—Three days a-week, for two hours each day, on Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, from nine to eleven.

What Classes meet during those hours?—The Latin and Natural Philosophy classes meet between ten and eleven, and Dr. Chalmers has a Class for Political Economy between half-past nine and ten. I believe also, that the second Mathematical class meets between ten and eleven. In general, those that attend the Political Economy class can be in the Library between ten and eleven, and almost all the Students can be in the Library from nine to ten, and they can all be there from nine to half-past nine.

Who attends in the Library at that time?—I do. I have a Substitute, but I attend regularly myself.

During all the days? Yes; I may be absent, from some accident, but generally I am here every day.

Do you keep the Receipt-book, or does your Substitute?—I chiefly do; but sometimes I am occupied with something else, and he does it. I mark the books that are given out, and those that are returned.

Is your Substitute also present during those two hours?—Always.

For what length of time are the Students allowed to keep the books?—Three weeks.

How is the return of the books enforced?—We order them back.

If a book is not called for, it is presumed you are not very strict as to the time?—Perhaps as to the time we are not; but generally they are very regularly given in. Sometimes a Student may keep a book a day or two longer.

Is the regulation enforced?—It is never enforced, except by my ordering in the book.

Are the books, generally speaking, given in at the expiration of the period, or do you trust to their being returned before the end of the session?—They are commonly given in at the expiration of the period.

Supposing the book is not required by any other person, is it still given in?—Yes; and very frequently Students wish to have it again, but they are not allowed to have it out again for perhaps a day or two; and then, if nobody has asked for it in the mean time, they may have it again, but not on the same day on which they give it in.

Do any Students read in the Library?—None; no more than merely perhaps examining to see what volume they want; sometimes they do not know in what volume may be contained the thing they want. But there are no Students that come to the Library for the purpose of reading in it; they would not be allowed.

But they are permitted to refer to those books upon which the *veto* is affixed, on coming here, if they ask such permission?—Yes; but there are some books which they are not allowed to have in any way.

Those books they may not have access to even here, upon requesting to read them in the Library?—No, there are some books that we do not think it proper that they should see at all.

What particular class of works do you allude to?—"The Memoirs of Harriet Wilson," and books of a similar description.

Is there any restriction upon works of a political description?—None.

In what manner do the Students apply for books?—They used formerly to apply to the Professors to give them a written line of a certain number of books, to which he put his name. That practice has been discontinued for a great number of years, and they may now have any book by applying to me.

Do they present a written list of books to you generally?—No, there are two small Catalogues lie upon the table, extracted from the other, which they have access to, and they look in these to see where the book stands.

Were those small Catalogues prepared for their use?—They were prepared at the time the other Catalogue was printing. The Students are not allowed the use of the other Catalogue; but if they mention any book that is in the other Catalogue, they can obtain it if there is not *Veto* upon it. I can state most of the books that are *veto'd*; they are contained in a Minute which I have here. The Students are not allowed to have Encyclopædias or Dictionaries, except of the modern languages, without a line from a Professor; and they are not allowed to have any of the Reviews, except within the last ten years, because we thought it was difficult to replace them if they were lost beyond that period. I may mention also, that books with expensive plates are not allowed to be given out.

Does much delay occur before the Students can get the books that they wish?—In general very little delay; we are commonly able to give them very readily.

Are Students ever obliged to leave the Library without getting the books that they want?—Not to my knowledge; sometimes they cannot get the book that they want, from its not being in the Library.

What number generally take out books in the course of a day upon the average?—I cannot say exactly; I suppose very often a hundred. I dare say there are frequently a hundred Students come in a day, and they change perhaps three books.

University of St. Andrews.

Rev. Dr. Hunter.

31 July 1827.

Then the Students make considerable use of the Library?—They do.

Do you find in general, that they take tolerably good care of the books?—They take very good care. They are obliged to deposit twenty shillings at the beginning of the session, and if any mischief is done to a book, the reparation comes out of that money.

Are the books examined at the time they are returned?—Yes; but not very strictly. There is so much to do that they cannot be examined minutely. There has been only one instance since I have been Librarian, in which a young man was summoned before the University for having written upon a book, and he was fined for it.

Do you consider two hours a-day, for three days in the week, sufficient for the purpose?—I have found it so.

When a Student asks for a book, and is informed that it is out, is he allowed to seek for it himself?—No, he is not allowed to seek for it.

Upon what principle is the receipt-book framed; does it enable you to tell whether a book is out, without going over the whole receipt-book?—We learn that immediately by going and ascertaining that it is not in its place. If it is a book that is particularly wanted, we go over the whole receipt-book.

How is the receipt-book framed; are the books which are taken out entered under the name of the Students? Yes, each Student has a page.

Supposing a book is not in the Library, and has been frequently asked for; you have no means of ascertaining where it is, except by looking over the whole receipts, unless you happen accidentally to recollect to whom it was given?—Exactly so.

Has that mode of entering the books, under the name of each Student, any advantage over the mode of entering the names of the books in an alphabetical list?—It has this advantage, that we see at once whether a Student has more books than he ought to have, or whether he has kept them longer than he ought.

Is there any inspection by the Office-bearers of the University, or by yourself, of that Catalogue, for the purpose of enforcing a periodical return of the books by the Students?—I have the receipt-book in my hands every day, but there is not any other officer but myself.

Are you in the habit of inspecting it for the purpose of seeing whether the Students return the books?—Very frequently.

The Commissioners have been given to understand, that there is an annual inspection of the books of the Library?—There is.

At that annual inspection, is the receipt-book examined?—Yes.

Are all books that are out, called in at that period?—All the books in the possession of the Students are called in, not those in the possession of the Professors.

By whom is the annual inspection made?—By the Curators appointed each year.

At what period of the year?—I think they are appointed about Christmas, at the time we settle the University accounts; and they enter upon office, to inspect the Library, the moment the College rises.

After the Students are dispersed?—Yes,

Supposing a Student has left the University, not having returned a book, what is done then?—I take care that no such thing happens; besides that, his deposit is a security.

The deposit has no reference to the value of the book borrowed?—No, it is not to replace a book that is lost, but only to repair any injury. I suppose the University would take other steps if the book were lost.

Is this deposit made by every Student, whether he borrows books or no?—No; when they first borrow a book, they deposit.

Before you return the deposit, do you examine the page, and see that every book is returned?—Yes; and it is one great advantage of having the books entered under the Student's name, that I see instantly whether he has returned his books or not.

Then the Commissioners are to understand, that a Student has no means of satisfying himself, whether a book which he wants is in the Library or not?—None that I know of; there is never a book refused to a Student if it is in the Library.

Has the practice of opening the Library to the Students, only three days in a week, been recently introduced?—I suppose it was introduced upon the occasion of Mr. Cooke's death.

Was it introduced by any Act of the University?—I do not know whether there is any Minute of the transaction, but it was so when I became Librarian. The original practice was, to open it every day to the Students; after that, the practice was changed into three days for the Students, and three days for the Professors. The Professors can come any day; the Library is open to them every day.

Are the Commissioners to understand, that if a young man was desirous to read in the Library, he would not be permitted?—Not without an order from the University.

Do you conceive that could have any bad effect?—We do not allow them to come to the upper end of the room at all; they come to the table at the lower end of the room, and ask us for the book they want.

Is it common for the Students to get leave to carry books from the Library to the country?—That is done occasionally, but in very few instances. Some of the Students, when the College rises, apply to the University for leave to carry books to the country. We do not extend the privilege beyond ten miles, except by a special order of the University.

Is there a deposit made in that case?—Yes.

Is that deposit to the value of the books?—No, the common deposit.

Have any bad effects resulted from that?—Not the smallest that I know of.

There has been no instance of a book being lost?—Not any, of books being lost; some of them may have been injured, but I could not specify any instance. We make them put them up in a box, and have them properly packed up and sent.

Do you think it would be of any advantage to increase the deposit, in proportion to the value of the books borrowed?—I think it would be attended with great disadvantage to the Students; they would not read many of the books. It would be a great means of lessening the circulation of the books among the Students.

Do you think, with regard to the safety of the books themselves, that any such regulation would be expedient?—Not, judging from what has happened.

Do you recollect what was the reason for the exaction of a deposit?—It was before my time; I suppose the books had been injured. There was no such thing in Mr. Cooke's time; it was when Dr. Robertson was Librarian. I presume it was a kind of pledge that the book was to be taken care of.

Is there no example within your knowledge, of a book being lost that was lent to a Student?—Not within my knowledge, which extends for ten years.

If such a thing had happened within these ten years, must you have been acquainted with the fact?—I think so.

Supposing a Student is ascertained, by any of the Professors, to be of more than usually studious habits, and to be prosecuting his studies with diligence, is he allowed a more unrestricted use of the Library?—A Professor has the power to give as many books to a Student as he pleases. If a Student brings a list of books to use, with a line from a Professor, desiring me to give him these books, and place them in the Professor's page, as given to himself, with the name of the person marked against them, he may have any number.

The Commissioners observe, that Mr. James Marshall, for instance, had six volumes at a time; was he a Student?—He is not a Student; he is an Assistant to a Clergyman in the neighbourhood. The Professors have also the power of ordering books to be given out to their friends in the neighbourhood.

Are the Professors, by whose sanction books are lent in that way, responsible for them?—They are responsible for them.

Do you know of any Professor *actually being made responsible* for books which became missing in that way?—No.

Do you know any example of books being missing?—No.

Have there not been many books lost in the Library?—Yes, formerly; and by the review that took place last year, there are a great number of books unaccounted for.

Do you apprehend, that the unlimited permission given to the Professors to keep books for an indefinite time, does not lead to losses?—I do not know whether it leads to losses, but I think it is a very improper practice. I think that every book belonging to the Library ought to be given in before the review of the Library, even if given out again immediately after. If all the books were given in before the review, and any found wanting when the review takes place, these, of course, would at once be discovered to be lost.

Have you any description of books which Professors may not borrow from the Library?—There are books that are given us to be preserved within the walls of the Library. There is the *Statuta,* which is ordered to be preserved within the Library; and there are books of a certain description which never have been given out.

Is there any limit to the number of books that a Professor may have?—None.

Does it not happen sometimes, that a Professor is allowed to have a great number of books?—It does.

At this moment, have some of the Professors borrowed books, and detained them for a considerable number of years?—Yes.

What mode have you of satisfying yourself, at the annual review, that the books are in the possession of the persons in whose names they are entered?—The Curators go over the receipt-books, and see in whose names the books are, and are satisfied.

But the books are not actually inspected?—They are in the private possession of the persons in whose names they are entered.

And there is no communication had with the individuals who have the books, to ascertain positively whether they are in their possession?—No.

You only take for granted, that being in the list under their name, they still have them?—Yes.

Will you inform the Commissioners, what is done at the annual examination of the books by the Curators?—We have two Catalogues—an Alphabetical and a Press Catalogue. The Curators, with the Press Catalogue in their hands, inspect each shelf of each press, and they see whether the books are in their places. Whatever book is not found in its place, is marked down; and when the Curators have finished their inspection of the presses, they examine the receipt-books to see if the book that is wanting be there. If it be found in the name of any of the Professors, it is taken for granted that it is in existence, and the Professor is answerable for it; if not, the book is amissing.

Even although it may have been with that individual Professor for years?—Yes.

Does your Alphabetical Catalogue specify the press where each book is deposited?—Yes, there is a reference to the press and to the shelf, and to the particular spot.

So that, till the Professor either dies or leaves the College, you have no means of ascertaining whether the books that have been borrowed by him are in existence, or in his possession, or not?—No; but in my recollection, all the books have, at particular times, been called in; when the present Catalogue was preparing, all the Professors were obliged to give in their books.

Do you not think it would be an improvement, if all the books were returned annually, before the review?—I am strongly of that opinion.

Were many books found to be amissing upon the general call you have mentioned?—I do not know.

University of St. Andrews.

Rev. Dr. Hunter.

31 July 1827.

Have you any written Reports of the Curators, upon their annual examination?—There have been only two reviews since the catalogue was made out.

Previous to that time, had you any written statements?—There is what was made out in Dr. Lee's time.

Will you have the goodness to produce the one which was made in 1815, and the two recent ones?—I will endeavour to find them, and produce them.

Was there any Report by the Curators of that general return of the books?—I do not think there was.

With regard to those books that are borrowed by Professors for Students, is there any limitation upon the time during which those books may be kept out?—Three weeks.

Is the Professor responsible for the return of them, or is it enforced by you?—It is enforced by me.

Do those Students make a deposit equally for the books they take out in the Professor's name?—We have a regulation, that no Student can have out a book, either in his own name or in a Professor's name, without a deposit.

There is no separate deposit for books taken out in the Professor's name?—No.

When books are borrowed by a stranger in the name of a Professor, for what length of time may they be kept out?—Three weeks; but that is not so strictly enforced.

Is there any deposit given for them?—No.

Do you conceive the privilege vested in Professors, of taking out books, for the purpose of accommodating their friends in the town and the vicinity, to be one that is attended with considerable risk to the books?—I think it would be as well not to give books to any but ourselves.

You do not conceive, that the Privilege that Professors have of giving books to strangers, interferes with the use of the Library by the Students?—No, the books that strangers get are of a different description—novels and such like.

The only risk is of the loss of them?—That is the only risk; but I do not think there has been any loss.

Will you produce to the Commissioners the Catalogues of the books?—(*The Witness produced the same, which were inspected by the Commissioners.*)

When were the Press Catalogues made out?—They were made out previously to the preparing of the Alphabetical Catalogue, which last was made out within the last two years.

The Commissioners understand, that for some time past a gentleman has been employed in London, on a salary, by the University, in order to see that they obtain all the books to which they are entitled, independently of those that pass through Stationers' Hall; do you apprehend, that it is necessary to continue that practice, or that any plan can be fallen upon, by which that expense can be saved to the University?—I should be happy if it could be done, but the employment of this person has been of great use. We have got a great many books in that way. The very first return was of more value than the amount of one year's salary.

Are not the larger proportion of them useful and important books?—Yes, there are hardly any that are not.

Which you could not otherwise obtain?—We did not obtain them before we employed him.

Do you know whether the other Scotch Universities employ a person of that kind?—I know that the Glasgow University employs the same person. I had an application from the Librarian at Glasgow for a character of him; and I think he wrote to me that he was employed by the Dublin and Cambridge Universities.

Was it the example of those Universities that led to his being employed by you?—I think it is likely; we applied to a gentleman in London, and he recommended him to us.

The Commissioners observe, that in the Minute you have shown to them, relative to the regulations under which books are to be given out to the Students, it is stated that the Committee presented a Report, which was adopted; that Report begins by stating, "that the *veto*, and all the regulations respecting the Library, should continue as formerly, with the exception of the following proposed alterations:" Can you show to the Commissioners the previous Minutes, in which that *veto*, and the regulations therein referred to, are specified?—I probably shall be able to do so, but I cannot do it at present.

It would appear, from the Report of that Committee, that the regulations are somewhere in writing?—I will endeavour to find them, by inspecting the Minutes.

Do you conceive, that with a view of bettering the Library, it would be expedient and proper to exact a regular additional annual contribution from the Students for the purpose?—I think so.

Do you think it would be complained of as a grievance?—I dare say it would; the Students are very poor in general.

Would it go to prevent some Students availing themselves of the Library?—No, because the contributions are exacted whether they take out books or not.

Do you think there would be any risk of a small addition of that sort keeping young men away from the University?—There are a great many of them here that are extremely poor; it is now only five shillings for the first class, and half a crown for the other class.

If that were doubled, do you think it would be considered as a hardship upon the Students?—I do not think it would be considered a hardship.

Have there been many foreign books purchased of late?—Not many.

If the funds of the University had been more ample, do you imagine that many more foreign books would have been purchased?—Certainly.

Is there not a great danger, in the present state of the funds of the University, of the Library degenerating very much?—There is.

University of St. Andrews.

Rev. Dr. Hunter.

31 July 1827.

Have the Graduates of the University any right to use the Library?—Not after they cease to be Students, unless we choose to give them permission.

The fees paid upon taking their Degree do not secure any admission to the Library?—No.

Would you see any objection to the Graduates having the use of the Library, provided they were resident here, or in the neighbourhood?—There could be no objection, if they were resident here.

Has that privilege ever been claimed by the Graduates?—Not that I know of.

Are you aware of any claim that has been made by the Presbytery of St. Andrews, to use the books in the Library?—I heard of such a thing this morning, but I never heard of it before. There was a claim made by one of them upon ourselves.

Was that founded upon any right that they had, in consequence of a Library, which formerly existed separately, being conjoined with this?—I never heard of any. It was a Minister of the Presbytery that spoke to me upon the subject, and seemed to think, that it would be proper, and handsome, and liberal in the University to allow the Clergymen in the Presbytery the use of the books.

Was there any petition presented by him to the University?—I think there was.

Did he represent it as a matter of right, or as a matter of favour and indulgence?—I think as a matter of favour.

Do you think any bad effects might result from extending so far the use of the Library?—I think there might. In the first place, we should have a risk; and in the next place, one of the great arguments used by the booksellers for not sending us books, indeed of depriving us of our right, was our free circulation of books; in consequence of which, a great number of books that would have been purchased from them, they alleged were not purchased.

It might also interfere with the accommodation of the Students here, by taking away a particular class of books?—Certainly.

Would the Senatus Academicus have any objection, if any member of the Presbytery, or any other literary man, was engaged in writing any work, to grant the use of the Library to him for that purpose?—Certainly none. We have done that to others, and we would be equally disposed to give that privilege to the members of our own Presbytery.

Are you aware of cases, where the use of the Library has been so granted to gentlemen engaged in literary publications?—Certainly, I can mention some instances. It was given to Dr. Cook, Dr. Adamson of Cupar, Dr. Annesley Cooper, and lately to a Mr. Blair, a dissenting clergyman at Ferry Port-on-Craig.

In short, it has been done in every case where the College was satisfied that it would be for the interest of Science and Literature?—Yes.

Even if the person was not engaged in a literary publication, if he stated in a petition that he was prosecuting a particular branch of Science, would it not be granted?—It was granted to Mr. Brown of Largo. He asked to have the use of particular books, and they granted his request immediately; but he never afterwards asked for them.

Then, in point of fact, the object which the Presbytery may have in view, in any claim to be allowed the use of the Library, will in reality be granted to them individually, if any of them are engaged in literary works, or prosecuting any particular studies?—Certainly.

Do you know if it ever was the practice for Students, who obtain licence as Preachers within this Presbytery, to pay a considerable contribution to the Library, and afterwards to obtain the use of the Library?—Not that I know of.

No such practice prevails now?—No.

Are you aware of there having been any complaint on the part of the Students, of the limitation of the books which they are allowed to have?—I have heard of such things.

There has never been any complaint made to you, or to the University, upon that subject?—No. I have seen such things in the newspapers; but I never heard it in any other way.

What was the ground upon which they rested the complaint?—They thought they had not sufficient access to the Library; and I have heard gentlemen talk upon the subject, and I have generally been able to satisfy them, by showing them that there is not any book almost, except one that is extremely improper, that the Students are not allowed to have, by applying to a Professor.—(*The Witness withdrew.*)

The Reverend *William Merson* was called in, and Examined as follows:—

Rev. W. Merson.

You are Assistant-Librarian in this University?—I am.

How long have you been in that situation?—For nearly two years.

What are your particular duties?—To assist the Librarian in his duties at large with regard to keeping the Library—to give out and receive books—to take charge of the Catalogues and Receipt-books—and also to arrange and enter the books in the different presses.

Did you ever act in that capacity before Dr. Hunter was Principal Librarian?—I did, under Dr. Robertson, during the whole time of his incumbency.

Do you attend here alone, or in conjunction with the Principal Librarian?—Both of us are constantly here, when the Students are receiving books.

Are there any occasions upon which you attend alone?—I have to enter the books in the different presses, and to discharge various other duties, when the Principal Librarian is not required to be present.

Are you here also when the Professors borrow books?—I am.

And the Principal Librarian also?—The Principal Librarian generally, not so constantly.

Does the Principal Librarian attend more constantly, at the periods when the Students borrow books, than when the Professors borrow books?—Much more so.

The Library is open once a-week during the Summer vacation; do you attend then?—I do.

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31 July 1827.

Does the Principal Librarian attend then?—He does.

At what time is it open during the Vacation?—On Wednesday, from ten to twelve.

Do you find that answer for the demands of the Students during the Vacation?—I have heard no complaints.

Do you consider the time during which the Library is open during the Session to be sufficient for supplying the wishes of the Students?—It would not be sufficient, unless the Librarian were to get additional assistance; he is obliged to have another Assistant, independently of myself.

With that assistance, do you consider it to be satisfactory to the Students?—I conceive it to be fully so; and I do not see that they have any reason to complain of it at all. The books are exchanged to them, if they wish it, every second day, and often during the same Meeting.

Do instances frequently occur of the Students not being able to get the books on the day they apply for them, in consequence either of the classes interfering, or of the number of applicants being so great that you cannot serve them?—During all the time I have been connected with the Library, I have never known a Student sent away without getting some book, if he chose to ask for another, when the one he particularly wanted chanced to be out.

Are they kept long in waiting?—They are never kept very long; we generally accommodate them according to their classes.

What number do you suppose get out books, upon an average, during the day, or during the week, in the Session?—I could not give an estimate of the number.

Do you suppose as many as ten in a day?—More than thirty or forty.

So that sometimes nearly one-fourth or one-fifth of the whole Students may be getting out books?—I suppose fully that number upon the Saturday.

Do the senior Students appear to make more use of the Library than the junior Students?—A great deal more.

In what state are the books generally returned by the Students?—They are generally very careful of them; they make a small deposit, which acts as a check upon them.

You do not think they are in the habit of destroying or injuring the books much?—I do not.

When a book is asked for by a Student, it depends upon your recollection, or that of the Principal Librarian, to determine whether it is out or not?—We generally refer to the presses, in preference to turning over the Receipt-books and Catalogue.

But the Receipt-book, unless you go over the names of all the persons there, does not enable you to tell whether the book is in the Library or not?—It does not.

Do you conceive it would be an improvement if the books that are taken out were entered in an Alphabetical list of books, under the name of the book, rather than under the name of the Student?—I think it would be quite the reverse, unless two books were to be kept, as was the practice some time ago; and I believe I was the first that gave up the practice of keeping two separate books, because the time would not admit of it.

Formerly there were two separate books?—There were—one in which the book was entered under the name of the book, and another in which it was entered under the name of the Student.

And you think the present not only a better, but as complete a form as can be adopted?—Yes, it answers every purpose.

There are certain books that the Students do not get; how do you ascertain what are the books that ought not to be given to them?—I could not condescend upon the books exactly just now, but they are entered in a Minute of the University.

In any of the Catalogues now, is the old practice kept up of marking those books with a V.?—No.

Then, in practice, it depends very much upon your recollection whether a Student gets certain books or no?—There are certain books that are not given to Students of Philosophy that we know particularly are not allowed, such as novels.

With respect to books called *veto'd* books, it depends upon your recollection to determine whether a particular book comes under that denomination?—It does; but in that case it puts the Student *only* to the additional trouble of getting a line from a Professor.

Might it not happen, from it being not very clearly marked, that a Student might be refused, upon his own application, a book that really he ought to get?—The thing is possible, as it is possible for any person to abuse his instructions—not otherwise.

Might it not happen, not so much from the person abusing his instructions, as from not carrying the Minute in his mind?—It is possible.

What is your authority for judging, at the time a book is applied for, whether it is in the list of books that the Students ought to have?—My instructions are very general.

In what shape have you those instructions?—A Minute of the University.

Have you a copy of that Minute?—I have heard it read again and again.

There is a Minute of 1821, that refers to former regulations; do you know any of an older date than that?—There were older regulations, but it is upon such as were then made, that we are now acting; previously to that date, however, I acted as Under-Librarian.

What were the Regulations then in force?—They were much the same as now, only there were a number of books marked with a V. in the Alphabetical Catalogue, and that V. was understood, with some exceptions, only to extend so far as to make the Student get a line from a Professor.

The hours and days of attendance at the Library were fixed with reference to the number of Students, and therefore, if the number of Students increased, would not the number of days and hours have to be enlarged?—Yes, or else there must be an additional Assistant.

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But you find the present Regulations quite sufficient for the present number of Students?—Yes.

And the assistance sufficient?—At present.

Is the rule the same with regard to works of fiction, both during the Session time and the Vacation?—It is the same in general.

In practice, supposing a Student, during the time of Vacation, applies for any of Sir Walter Scott's Novels, is he allowed the use of them?—The Students who get the use of the Library in summer are chiefly Students of Divinity, and they are allowed the use of such works in winter as well as summer. But were a Student of Philosophy to apply for them, he would not receive that indulgence either in time of Vacation or of Session, unless he chanced to be further advanced in life than the generality of the Students at that College.

Were you a Student at this University?—I was a Student in Divinity. I studied also at another University.

Did you experience as much facility as you thought you required in procuring books from the Library?—Fully as much.

Are you aware of any complaint having been made upon the subject?—I have heard the Students complain; I thought very unjustly and unreasonably.

Have you known any instances of books lost which have been lent out to the Students?—From the different Reviews we have found occasionally books missing, and we must suppose that they have been lost in that way; but not a great number.

Are you speaking of Reviews of the Library that have been made since you were Librarian?—Since I was Librarian.

Have the deposits been forfeited?—In no case could we find that the book was lost by a Student.

Could you find by whom they were lost, or how do you account for the books missing at the different Reviews?—Some of the volumes that were reported missing in the last two Reviews had never been in the Library; and they were supposed to have been lost, owing to the imperfection of the Catalogue, which sometimes mentioned a work as entire when imperfect.

Have you known any instances of the books lent out to the Professors being lost?—I cannot say that; I know only of one instance where a volume of a book was amissing, and it is to be replaced by the person that lost it.

There is no limitation, in point of fact, as to the Professors returning the books?—None.

In cases where you have found books missing, have they been marked as returned in the Receipt-book?—They were not entered in the Receipt-book as given out.

Are the Professors allowed to take books, in any instances, themselves, and to mark down, in any way they like, the books they take out?—They are understood to receive every one, either from the Librarian or his Assistants.

Have they access to get them out otherwise?—They have not generally. If the Librarian or his Assistant chance to be present, they may get the key to go and look into a particular press; but at other times the doors are always locked, and they cannot get in when we are absent.

Then the Library is not open during the whole week, even for the Professors to read in?—They may get within the building, but not at the books, unless the Librarian or his Assistant be present, either through chance or appointment.

It would appear from the Receipt-book that a great number of books are now in the hands of Professors, and have been for a great length of time; does it appear to you that their unrestricted use of the Library interferes with the due use of it by the Students?—It must in some measure interfere with it, though a great many of those in the hands of the Professors are books of reference.

Do you recollect when it was, that a Deposit began to be demanded from the Students?—I think it was in the time of Dr. Robertson.

Were you a Student here at the time that no such deposit was required?—I was.

Do you know why it was that the deposit began to be required?—I believe, because the books were abused; and at one time they were much destroyed, principally by the Students writing the name and designation of the then Librarian.

Do you understand that a great number have been abused by the Students?—Yes, by the Students, during the time that a Mr. Villant was Librarian.

Have you remarked, that they have been much abused since the introduction of the deposit system?—They have not. I think they have been very carefully preserved upon the whole.

You mentioned that you were a Student at another University?—I was at King's College, Aberdeen.

Have you found that the Students have greater use of the Library here, than they ha there?—Infinitely greater than they had in my day.

Have you an allowance from the Principal Librarian for your services?—I have.

Has the other Assistant-Librarian, you have mentioned to be occasionally employed, an allowance from him also?—He is his own son.

Did you do the whole duty when Dr. Robertson was Principal Librarian?—I did the whole duty; but the Doctor was always within the building when the Library was open; and ready, in case of any dispute.

Do you think it is practicable for one person to do the whole duty? It is possible, if the Library were to be kept open a greater number of hours, and the classes divided accordingly.

Was the Library formerly open a greater number of hours in the day?—Never, since the alteration took place, limiting one day to the Professors and another to the Students; previous to that, it was open two hours every lawful day.

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Rev. W. Merson.

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When you did the whole duty, what was the amount of your allowance?—Twenty guineas.

Was the allowance of the Principal Librarian the same then, that it is now?—I believe so.

What is the state of the Library Building at present; is it in good repair?—Pretty good, though some parts of it are damp.

Is the roof in good order?—There has never rain come through it; the marks which appear on it are very old.

Do the books suffer at all from damp?—A good deal down stairs, both in the Lobby and in the Parliament Hall.

Do you conceive that that arises from any defect in the building, or from the want of drainage under it?—I rather suspect it is owing to the building, and at present to the imperfection of the spouts.

Has any sum been expended, since you came here, upon the Library building?—A considerable sum; the edifice has been greatly repaired and altered.

Are there fires occasionally used in the lower apartment?—All winter, constantly.

Is any attention paid to airing it?—There is.

Is there any fire-place in the lobby?—It was found necessary to remove the stove that was there; it did more harm than good.

In what way did it do harm?—It was conceived to draw out the damp.—(*The Witness withdrew.—Adjourned.*)

(*The Minutes of Evidence having been sent to the Witness for verbal correction, he added the following, as Supplementary to his Evidence:*)

"In addition to the above, I beg leave to state, that though I acted as Librarian under Dr. Robertson for twenty guineas per annum, I did not consider that sum as a fair remuneration for my services; and that the duty is at this moment more than three times what it was then. During both periods of my officiating as Under-Librarian, I have held another situation in St. Andrews, which has enabled me to do the duties of the Library, more as a matter of pleasure than of profit. But, from experience, I can declare that no individual can attend to the public and private business of the Library aright, without devoting to it at least five or six hours a-day; and I conceive that the whole salary, which is at present paid to the Librarian and his Assistants, would be too little to reward any one for the time actually spent in his office; while there ought to be some allowance for replacing any book which may be lost, particularly if the Librarian be obliged to give security, to a considerable amount, for his fidelity and care. (Signed) "Wm. Merson."

St. Andrews, Wednesday, August 1st, 1827.

Lord Viscount MELVILLE in the Chair.

The Reverend *James Hunter,* LL.D., was again called in, and farther Examined as follows:—

Rev. Dr. Hunter.

1 August 1827.

The Commissioners understand that you wish to add something to the evidence you gave yesterday?—I was asked whether there were any books in the Library that were not given out to anybody, and I forgot to mention that there was a book purchased a few years ago, with anatomical plates, Culdaire Icones Anatomicæ—it was purchased at a great expense, of thirty or forty pounds, and the University resolved that it should not be given out without an order of the University—it was only given out to Doctor Briggs for a certain time. There are also the Ruins of Herculaneum, and Lavater's works, which are also never given out without a special order of the University.

These works are excepted on account of the valuable plates which belong to them?—Yes, and the Ruins of Herculaneum is a very rare book.

Are other books of plates used to be given out?—Not to the Students, but to the Professors.

Are the Students permitted to see those valuable books in the Library?—I suppose they are. I do not think they are ever asked for.—(*The Witness withdrew.*)

The Reverend *William Ferrie,* D.D., was called in, and Examined as follows:—

Rev. Dr. Ferrie.

You are Professor of Civil History in the United College?—I am.

That Professorship is in the gift of the family of the Earl of Cassilis?—It is.

Are there any Lectures delivered by you?—I have not delivered any Lectures for a great many years, from my not being able to make a Class. I attempted to form a Class when I came here, but I have not succeeded.

How long have you held the situation?—Between eighteen and nineteen years.

Do you hold any other situation?—I have a parochial charge in the country, the parish of Kilconquhar.

Is that parish in the gift of the College?—It is in the gift of the Earl of Balcarras.

At what distance is it from the College?—The Manse and the Church are eleven miles from this, but the parish is only about five miles distant. I ride through the parish about six miles every time that I come to St. Andrews.

Of course your residence is chiefly in the parish?—It is.

Have you any other duties to perform in the University or in the College than as Professor of Civil History?—I have not.

That Professorship is, in fact, a sinecure?—It has been a sinecure so far as lecturing is concerned, ever since I had it; but I attend all the meetings of the College for discipline and business, which are held every Saturday, and I attend the University meetings and take charge of the general business with my colleagues.

University of St. Andrews.

Rev. Dr. Ferrie.

1 August 1827.

But in matters of education you have nothing to do?—No.

During the Session you did lecture, what number of Students had you?—I had only ten regularly enrolled—that is, ten that paid fees. I did lecture one winter, once a-week, for a few months, but I charged no fees. That year I had a pretty full attendance. The next year I was advised by my colleagues, and I wished myself, to form a Class and to have fees, but no Student offered to pay fees. In 1816 I again attempted to form a Class, and had ten regularly enrolled Students, who paid fees. I have annually advertised my Class to be opened when the other Classes met, but I have never had any Students offering to attend since that time.

What particular subject did you consider, in your Class, as connected with Civil History?—The plan that I followed was to give a general outline of history, accompanying it with such reflections as I thought would assist the Students in forming rational views of the causes and consequences of events. I followed, in fact, very much the plan laid down by the late Lord Woodhouselee, in his Elements of General History.

Was the Class taught before your incumbency?—My predecessor, Doctor Adamson, lectured for three or four months every year, twice a-week, without charging any fees.

Do you happen to know if Professor Cleghorn was in the practice of charging fees?—Mr. Cleghorn was the first person that I called upon when I came to St. Andrews: he had returned by that time from India, and he told me the very first time that ever I saw him, that I never would be able to make a Class here; that he had fought away with a family almost starving, attempting to make a Class, and he had never made as much as paid the paper, pens, and ink that wrote his Lectures.

Was his Class very thinly attended?—I have not the means of knowing very well. I know from our own Records, that for the last three years he taught, he had only sixteen, fifteen, and fourteen.

Do you know how many years he had absented himself without lecturing at all?—He had held the Professorship five years when he was not in the island of Great Britain.

Was there ever any other branch of instruction taught under this department?—Not that I am aware of.

Did you ever hear that Dr. Forrest was in the practice, when he was Professor of Civil History, of teaching the Modern Languages?—I never heard that.

Upon your appointment as Minister of Kilconquhar being made known to the United College, were any remarks made by the College against your accepting that appointment?—I do not recollect any particular remarks: my colleagues were all aware that I would never form a Class here, and they thought that a country charge might be united with my Professorship, though it might not be expedient to unite it with another where much duty was to be performed; and, in fact, if I had expected to form a Class, I would not have thought of joining a parish living, at such a distance, with it; but I had been five years here at that time, and I found that I should never be able to form a regular Class.

Do you recollect if there was any Minute of the United College in relation to your appointment as Minister of Kilconquhar?—I do not think there was any Minute, but there may have been one.

In your Commission, are you specifically designed as Professor of Civil History?—Yes.

It has been the practice of the Colleges or of the University to divide the surplus revenue, under the name of Diet-money, among Masters and Professors, do you come in for a share of that?—Yes, I do.

In an equal proportion with the other Professors?—Yes; my salary is not so high as that of some of the other Professors, but we have all the same share of the Diet-money. It is considered as an equivalent for our board at the College table.

Is that the reason that it bears the name of Diet-money?—Yes. The Professors used all to dine and live in the College, instead of that it was found to be more convenient to live in their own houses, and they took what was the expense of the table as Diet-money, and divided it equally among themselves.

No requisition has ever been made upon you by the Principal, or the Rector, or the Senatus Academicus to lecture?—No requisition, for I am anxious to lecture.

What is the amount of fees charged in your Class?—The regular fees are fixed by the foundation, at least they have been the same all along in this University; however, I was so anxious to have a Class that I made the fee only one guinea per Student, but I was only to lecture twice a-week, which I think is as often as a Professor of History should lecture.

The Session of that Class was always shorter than the Session of the other Classes, was it not?—It was always of the same length as the Divinity Class, which is four months.

From the Return before the Commissioners, it would appear, that there were no Students in the Civil History Class from the year 1808 down to the year 1816, how is that explained?—I attempted to make a Class, but no Students offered. I lectured one winter, once a-week, but I charged no fees, nor did I keep any catalogue—the Class was open to all the Students that chose to come in.

And you kept no record of them?—No.

Since the year 1816, has there been any attempt made to lecture in that Class?—I have every year advertised for Students.

But there has been no Lecture since the year 1816?—No.

Have you given any voluntary Lectures in the subsequent years?—None.

Can you suggest any other branch of study which you think might be advantageously substituted in place of Civil History?—I do not know any other thing that is very much wanted here, except Modern Languages. I think we want very much a Professor of Modern Languages in this University.—I felt that when I first came here—there was not a Professor to

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Rev. Dr. Ferrie.

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teach French in this town. But I am not despairing altogether of making a Class here. Last winter I proposed to begin upon another plan, but the Royal Commission was appointed by that time, and Principal Nicoll, whom I consulted upon the subject, said that he thought it would be as well to let the Commission be over first, as they might suggest some other plan.

What was that other plan which you proposed to adopt?—I meant to have followed a plan something like what Professor Millar, in the University of Dublin, has followed, who has been the most successful Lecturer upon History I am acquainted with. I gave a general outline of History, making it continuous—he takes in only particular periods, and gives distinct Lectures upon these. He has given, in the course of eleven years, 84 Lectures, which he has published; and I think that by lecturing once a month, as he has done, making it a public Lecture, without fees, I might perhaps draw the attention of the Students to the study of History.—In that way I think of attempting it.

Does any mode occur to you by which the College could force attendance upon your Class?—That was done in Mr. Cleghorn's time, and that was the way that he got a Class; but I would not wish to have a Class which the Students were forced to attend; and I would not avail myself of what I might get in that way. Mr. Cleghorn was so anxious to have a Class, and the College were so desirous that he should have one, that they obliged certain Bursars to attend his Class; and Sir Alexander Ramsay, the Patron of the Ramsay Bursaries, made all his Bursars attend the Civil History Class.

Were those Bursars required to pay fees?—Yes; and I could now insist upon their attending my Class and paying the fees as Secondars.

Notwithstanding the natural aversion you would feel to that, yet as the subject of Civil History is very interesting and a very important one, might it be advantageous that some mode of compulsion should be resorted to for a short time, in order that the real excellence of the object might be rendered apparent?—I am not a judge of that, but I am willing to do whatever may be recommended as most advisable.

Would you doubt the expediency of that?—I should; I certainly would never recommend it myself.

For the description of Students who frequent this University, do you think the Lectures upon Civil History so important as to render it of use to make Regulations by which it should be imperative upon them to attend that Class?—Most of the Students who attend this University are unable to pay for any extra Classes. There are a few Gentlemen here generally every Session; but the great majority of our Students are persons who are unable to pay for extra Classes. When I say extra Classes, I mean Classes that are not in the regular course that they must study for the Church, or for some of the liberal Professions.

And upon that account you hardly venture to recommend that that Class should be made an imperative one?—I should like very well if it were made a Class that Students were obliged to attend in the course, if it were prescribed for young men studying for the Church or for Law—if it were considered as the Logic, or the Moral Philosophy, or any of those regular Classes; but I should not like that Students should be obliged to attend Civil History, merely to make a Class for me.

In your opinion, would it be of use to the Students who frequent this University, to make that an imperative Class?—My opinion is, that it is as important as Logic or Moral Philosophy, if it were made imperative.

Has not the College occasionally done that,—for example, with respect to the Mathematical Class—did they not include that in the Curriculum?—I am not sure whether the College did it. I thought it had been the Church.

The Commissioners understand that of late years there has been a greater resort of young men to the University, whose circumstances are better than those of the generality of Students to whom you have alluded?—I think there has been. But when I came here first, there were as many as there are now. There is a great increase of Students, but they are chiefly of the poorer description.

Supposing it were known that you were to attend in your Class twice a-week for the first two or three weeks, and actually read the Lectures, is it not probable, that in that way, there would be more attracted to the Class, than by a mere publication of it in the advertisements?—I am always here at the opening of the College, and always ready to go to the Class if a single student calls for me.

But you never made that attempt to give Lectures for some days?—I did that one winter before I began to lecture regularly. It was the first winter I came to reside here; and I invited all Students that attended the University to come to the Lectures, and they did come. But the next winter I wished to have fees.

Did you ever give a few preliminary Lectures by way of inducing the Students to attend your Class, and see if they would then take out tickets?—I have never done that since the first winter.

What may be the number that attended when you first lectured?—I had to go into Dr. Hunter's Class-room; that Room was full; it was only on the Saturday when the Students were not attending other Classes. One reason why I cannot form a Class is, that the Students are engaged a great many more hours now than they were in former times. Some of the Professors that used to meet only one hour in a day, now meet two, and some of them three.

Is that done by their own authority?—Yes, by their own authority, with the concurrence and sanction of the College.

Is it the practice of those Professors, who increase the number of their hours, to state their intention to the College, or to get the authority of the College for doing it?—I know that the College is always anxious to get the Professors to teach as many hours as they can.

Would not there be danger, if they assume the power of doing that themselves, that there would be a clashing of one branch of science with another?—I remember one of the Professors complaining, particularly, that the Professor of Mathematics, from meeting his Class three hours instead of two, interfered with his hours of meeting.

The Commissioners have been given to understand that you have frequently acted as one of the Committee to revise the accounts of the Factor of the College?—I have often done that.

Perhaps you would be able to give them information upon the subject of the funds of the College, and the purposes to which they are applied?—I think the Report gives as distinct an account as I can give.

Upon what do you understand that the power that has been occasionally exercised by the College to increase the salaries of the different Professors by allowances for Diet-money, and otherwise, is founded?—We are not very sure upon what it is founded. It was the practice of the College to do that before I was a member of it. But it is believed, that our authority arises from the Royal Commission in 1718, the Acts of which are lost.

The Visitation was prior to the Act of Parliament of 1747, in which the salaries payable out of the common stock of the College are declared to be certain specific sums in all time coming?—It is. The salaries were so small, and the revenues having increased by the rise of the value of land, and of course the value of money depreciated as the price of land had risen, the Professors thought, I suppose, they were only taking what was intended by the terms of that Act, when they divided the surplus amongst themselves.

Upon what is it understood that the power of the Professors and Masters is supposed to rest?—I have always heard that it is understood to arise from the acts of that Royal Visitation of 1718.

In what manner could the acts of that *prior* Visitation give a power inconsistent with what is laid down in a subsequent Statute?—I am not able to answer that.

Does it not appear from the Act of Parliament, which states that the object of the Union of the Colleges was to increase the salaries, and to support the buildings of the united College out of the united funds; that the intention was, that the surplus (*the salaries being fixed,*) should be applied to maintain the fabric of the building?—I do not know whether the Act may bear that interpretation, but I know that that is not the way that the College have interpreted it—in fact, the building would not require so great a sum as that surplus, and the salaries of the Professors would be altogether inadequate without that addition.

Are not the College aware that the buildings have, during that period, required a great deal more than has actually been expended upon them for their preservation, and that they are now in a ruinous condition?—They are; but I do not think that any annual sum that we could have laid out upon those buildings could have prevented them falling into that condition,—the buildings are so old that they are got into decay.

One large portion of them was built after this Act of 1747?—It was.

Which is now in a very dilapidated state?—Yes, but it is the whole wood-work in the building that is going into decay, the whole must be gutted, as it is called, and renewed.

That is your opinion with respect to the state of that building *as it is now*;—but if the surplus revenue had been applied to keep it in repair from the year 1747 downwards, it probably might have been in a complete state of repair?—I do not see how any annual outlay could have prevented the whole wood-work of the building from going into decay; we can keep the roof and the outside of the building in repair, and the doors, and so on, but not the whole body of the wood-work.

Supposing the whole surplus income to have been by that Act applied to the preservation of the building, of course, in many years it would have been but a small portion of the surplus that it would have been necessary to lay out, and you would have had a large accumulated fund?—Yes, but the Professors could not have existed in that case, if the whole of that fund had been laid out upon the buildings.

The Commissioners perceive that there has been some discussion among the Members of the College of late, with regard to the principle upon which the increase of what is called the Candlemas allowance has been disposed of, will you explain the principle upon which, at present, the surplus revenues are appropriated?—We appropriate a certain sum every year to the repair of the buildings, what is necessary to keep them absolutely up from falling into decay, and for repairing Class-rooms, all other contingent expenses are also paid out of the revenue, and then the surplus is divided as Diet-money among the Professors; that had been the practice when I came here, and it has been continued; in fact, some of us who were lately inducted Members never thought of investigating the matter, but just took it as it was administered to us, and till one of our Colleagues lately started doubts of our power of appropriating that money. I believe a great many of us never inquired particularly into the state of the matter.

Does it not appear that, prior to the year 1795, the augmentations which had been made had been ventured upon after an interval of years, and when a progressive increase in the total amount of the income of the College had been secured?—Yes, previously to that there was generally a fixed sum given to the Professors, but it was found that they really did not see any other purpose to which they should, with so much propriety, apply the surplus, as that of increasing the livings of the Professors.

Then the principle from 1795 to 1821 was that the whole surplus should be divided among the Professors?—Yes, after setting aside what was necessary for upholding the buildings, and paying the officers.

And not any fixed sum calculated upon a review of the income of the College for a certain number of years preceding?—Yes.

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That seems to be an acknowledgment that the preservation of the building was the primary object of the fund?—We have always considered the upholding of the buildings a primary object, but that is merely upholding the fabric, not so as to prevent the old buildings going into decay.

Does it not appear that the principle which has been acted upon from 1795 downwards, puts the personal interests of the Professors immediately in competition with the fulfilment of the other purposes to which this fund may be applicable?—It may have the appearance of doing that, but I am sure the Professors never grudged doing what they thought was necessary to uphold the building, and I am sure they never allowed their own personal interest to make them withhold what was necessary for upholding the fabric.

Has the plan ever been discussed of appropriating only the interest of the accumulated surplus to the Professors, as it is done in Glasgow, instead of the whole surplus income of the year?—No.

From 1821 or 1824 a small sum of about £20 a-year has been reserved as a kind of sinking fund?—Yes, we had a sum previously to that time set aside as a sinking fund; we increased it from that time.

It appears that in dividing the surplus revenue, which is called Diet-money, there has always been reserved a sum sometimes smaller and sometimes greater beyond that surplus?—Yes, that was to cover the incidental expenses that might arise in the course of the year, and the object that the College had in view, in lately setting aside £40 a-year, was, that when a Class-room came to be new seated, or anything of that kind done, there might not be such a large demand upon them in any one particular year, that there might be a fund accumulated in a few years to do any piece of work of that sort; we found great inconvenience from being obliged, in particular years, to advance a great sum out of our funds, as it made the incomes of the Professors very variable.

When was the practice of the Professors dining at the College tables given up?—I cannot say, I believe not since the Union.

Was this system of paying Diet-money to the Professors instituted at the time of the abandonment of that practice?—Yes, the Professors used all to live in the College at that time, and dined in the College, and when they got families and houses in the town, they found it to be much more convenient to take the money that was spent in upholding the College table, and divide it amongst themselves.

Was that considered as equivalent?—It must have been an equivalent, for I suppose they took what was over after the necessary expenses of the year had been defrayed,

Might that not be more or less, according to circumstances, than an equivalent?—It might, but I suppose there has been always one circumstance, which has led the Professors to be less scrupulous in dividing what they could, which is, that their livings were so very low that they did not bear pace even with the Church livings in the country, and unless they were made something equal to the Church livings, or rather superior, they never could have a choice of the most respectable Clergymen in the Church to fill the Professorships; even since I came here, we have at different times asked persons to accept of our Professorships, who have refused them on account of the smallness of our livings, and we have not had the choice that we could have wished to have had.

You have seen the Returns that have been made to this Commission?—I have.

It is stated, that the practice for the last thirty years has been, that such sum as is judged necessary for the current expenses of the year, shall be set aside before the division takes place, is that always done?—It is.

That is a certain sum uniformly set apart?—It is.

In addition to that you have two sinking funds at present?—We have a sinking fund and an accumulating fund.

You contracted a debt in the year 1819 of £2,667, and it is stated that you set aside in that year £15 annually, as a sinking fund, was that £15 the whole that was set aside for that purpose?—It is; the purpose for which we contracted the debt, was to build some new farm-steadings, we counted that those farm-steadings should last about forty years, and we set aside a sum sufficient to liquidate the debt during that period, that our successors might find themselves in the same situation in which we were when they came to rebuild the steadings.

Was that increased afterwards?—It was increased afterwards; as the College thought that forty years was too long for the steadings to stand, they added £5 to it, making it £20 instead of £15, and that will liquidate the debt in about thirty years.

Is the £40 which is set aside annually as a sinking fund intended for the College?—It is, not for the farm-steadings.

What is understood to come under the current expenses for which that sum is set aside yearly?—All the incidental expenses: there are a great many Bursaries to be paid after the division is made at Candlemas; there are also Masters of works appointed annually by the College, to take charge of the buildings and to order what repairs may be necessary, and the accounts of the Treasurer that they employ are paid out of that sum set aside for the incidental expenses.

Is the allowance paid out of the King's bounty referred to in the Act of 1747 still paid to the Professors?—I understand it is; it is thrown into the general fund out of which our salaries are paid.

And you receive the proportions therein stated?—We do.

It appears in the Factor's account that there is a certain fund called the Apparatus fund, will you have the goodness to explain whether that fund arises out of any particular mortifications or appropriations of any particular sums to that purpose, or in what way that fund arises?—Doctor Jackson will be able to answer that more fully than I can, but I know that

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a certain part of the money that was got for granting Medical Degrees, was appropriated to make a fund for purchasing Apparatus for the Natural Philosophy and Mathematical Classes.

The Commissioners observe, that a sum seems to be received by Dr. Hunter for Apparatus found amounting to £183?—That is the accumulated fund we have for Apparatus; it is in his hands as the Factor.

Is the only debt, which is at present owing by the College, that which arose in consequence of the expenditure for those farm-steadings that you have referred to?—I think it is.

The Commissioners observe, in the abstract of the discharges by the Factors of the United College from 1774, which has been furnished to the Commission, that what is included under the heads of Boards and Bursaries, varies from year to year, will you have the goodness to explain, in the first place, what those expenses are which are included in that abstract under the head of Boards?—I suppose the difference must arise from this, that while the tables were in existence some years, a good number of young Gentlemen boarded at the upper table, and paid £16 a-year each, and the sum would be more or less according as there were more or fewer Gentlemen boarding at the table.

Then you understand that the amount of the expense, under the head of Boards, varied from the number of young Gentlemen who chose to dine at the table?—I should think that must be the reason of the variation; but Dr. Hunter can answer all these things much more fully than I can do.

Has the system of boarding ever prevailed since you came here?—Yes, it has. It prevailed for a number of years after I came. I used to preside in my turn at the table: one of the Professors always attended.

Was there a public table at that time for more than the Bursars, for whom the College were bound to furnish it?—Yes, any Gentleman that came here might dine at the high table for paying £16 a-year.

About what number attended the year before it was given up, independently of the Bursars?—I am not sure if there were any independently of the Bursars; but the table was always kept up for the Bursars. I know it had become rather a thing that the Students were not very fond of before the table was given up.

Then do you understand, that the only variations under that head must arise from the different expense of the table in different years?—I am not qualified to answer that sufficiently, but I should think so.

Is there a separate account kept of the funds applicable to each Bursary, so as to show the produce of that fund, and the application of the fund as a separate mortification?—Many of the Bursary funds are not under the administration of the College at all. Those that are under the administration of the College, are thrown into the College revenue, and the amount of the Bursary paid out of our general fund.

Is it the case, in many instances, that those funds have been applied to the repair of the buildings and other purposes, and the College merely charge themselves with interest?—Perhaps that may be the case: I rather think it has been the case in some instances.

Then, in the event of a vacancy in the Bursary, in what manner is the proportion of the fund applied?—If there be a private Patron, we have always to consult him as to the application of the fund. If it be in the gift of the College, we generally give it to some poor Student who has been disappointed in getting a Bursary by competition; but all the Bursary fund is given to Bursars in some way or other.

But no separate account is kept of each Bursary fund?—I am not sure of that. We know exactly the amount of every different Bursary under the administration of the College, but whether there is a separate account for that purpose I am not sure.

Were you a Member of the College in the year 1812?—I was.

It is stated in one of the miscellaneous remarks applicable to that year, that £300 of the Wilkie Bursary money is vested in the hands of Provost Ferguson of Cupar,—is that the individual whose bankruptcy is alluded to in another place?—The same individual; but we never had that money in our possession. The College were not the administrators of that fund. He bought the patronage of that Bursary, and got the money in consequence of being Patron.

Where had the money previously been?—In the hands of the former Patron.

Is the College not in the practice of inquiring into the manner in which monies mortified for the endowment of Bursaries at the College are secured?—All those that we have any authority over, we inquire most particularly into; but some of those Bursaries are founded by private individuals, and the fund put into the hands of third parties, which the College have no right to inquire into.

In those cases, is it understood in the College, that you have no title to inquire into them?—It is understood among us that we have no title.

You stated that Provost Ferguson had bought the patronage of those Bursaries, and it now appears to be in the hands of Principal Nicoll,—do you know in what manner the remainder of the money, not lost by the bankruptcy of Provost Ferguson, is secured?—It is heritably secured over certain houses and gardens in Cupar.

The Commissioners observe that the sum of £402 for Stewart's Bursary, of which the United College are Patrons, is stated to be in the hands of the Town Council of St. Andrews, in what manner is that secured?—We have an heritable bond over a feu-duty that is paid from the links of £40 a-year. The founder of that Bursary invested the money in the hands of the Town Council here, so that we never had the money in our possession.

To whom is the sum in that bond made payable?—To the College for the benefit of the Bursars. We had very great difficulty in obtaining that security.

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There appears to be a sum of £400 on a Bursary endowed by Sir Alexander Grant, in the hands of Colonel Grant, do you know how that is secured?—I do not know whether it is in the hands of the College, or in the hands of Colonel Grant.

It appears that St. Catharine's Haugh is mortified in a yearly rent for the maintenance of a Bursar?—That is a piece of ground upon which the gaol of Cupar is built.

By whom is the rent that is stated as the value of that ground fixed?—I suppose there is a certain annual sum paid. The Patrons only have a security over those lands that the money shall not be lost.

Have you a copy of that mortification?—I should think so. We have a regular Bursary book, which can be produced when called for.

There is a sum of 4,000 merks stated to be in the hands of the United College for Sir Robert Malcolm's Bursary; is that money invested in any particular security?—I do not know exactly. If it is in the hands of the College, the Bursary will be paid out of the general fund.

That is to say, the principal has been charged to the purposes of the College, and you charge yourselves with the interest?—I believe that is the case.

In short, there is no separate account kept of that money as a separate fund?—No.

It appears that there is a sum of £120 sterling in the hands of the United College for a Bursary founded by Mr. Glendee, of which Dr. Bell, late of Madras, is Patron; in what manner is that money invested?—I should suppose in the same way; but Dr. Hunter is much better acquainted with these matters than I am.

It appears that four acres and a half, and £100 sterling, are in the hands of St. Mary's College, for Yeaman's Bursary; where are those four acres and a half?—I do not know.

Then there are 9,000 merks at six per cent. stated to be in the hands of the Burgh of Cupar, upon a mortification by John Bayne of Pitcairly; do you know how that sum is secured?—I do not know. But I know that the Town of Cupar is the administrator of that fund.

It is stated in one of the columns with respect to Bayne's Bursary, that the annual allowances to the Bursars are unknown to the College; can you state how that can be?—The funds are in the hands of the Town of Cupar, and they do not inform us of the amount. Mr. Ferguson of Raith is the Patron, and all that we have to do is to receive the Bursars.

How is the annual income received, and by whom is it applied?—Mr. Ferguson of Raith lays the presentation before us, which we sustain, and upon our sustaining it, the person presented has a right to claim the produce of the Bursary.

Then the person that gets that incumbency goes to the town of Cupar, and not to the College, for the revenue arising out of it?—Yes.

The same observation that you have made with respect to Bayne's Bursary, it is presumed, will equally apply to the other Bursaries, as to which it is stated in the Return, that the manner of application is unknown to the College?—Yes; when the funds are in the hands of third parties, the College frequently do not know what is the amount of them.

They do not take any cognizance or control over them?—No; I do not know whether we have any power to do so.

Two thousand merks are said to be in the hands of the United College, for Mr. Lawson's Bursary, do you understand that that is vested in any particular manner, or that there is any separate amount kept of the produce of that money?—I do not know exactly, but I think it must have been appropriated to the buildings, and we pay the interest out of our funds.

So that, according to that system of management, any accumulation, in the event of vacancies, or increase of the fund by the money being invested in property, is excluded?—They are never vacant; if the Patron does not present, the College has generally, by the terms of the mortification, the power of presenting in the course of the Session.

Three hundred pounds seem to have been left in 1807 by Mr. M'Kay for a Bursary, which sum is stated to have been in the hands of the United College; how is that secured?—I do not know. Lord Rae is Patron of that Bursary.

There is Sir Thomas Moncrieffe's Bursary, for which 2,000 merks are said to be in the hands of the United College; do you know how that is invested?—No. I suppose it is all sunk in the general fund. Our predecessors, when they were obliged to build farm-steadings in former times, sometimes took Bursary funds, and charged themselves with the maintenance of the Bursar—after having laid out the money in building farm-steadings, they had no sinking fund such as we now have, nor any accumulating fund for any purpose that was a contingent expense, that they thought should not fall upon the Professors in the course of one year.

Then the College never granted any bond for the security of this fund?—We consider ourselves individually liable.

The Commissioners observe, that there are four Stewarts' Bursaries, of which the United College are Patrons—you said that there was no vacancy—the Commissioners observe, that in the year 1823, there is this charge, "By paid two Bursars on Stewart's mortification, two being vacant, £10. 2*s.*?"—It must be, that there was no person of the name of Stewart that applied that year. We took the opinion of Counsel as to the appropriation of that money; we took the advice of Mr. Clerk, who is now Lord Eldin. The fund amounted to £20 a-year, and we thought it was rather a large sum to give to one Student, when there was more than one of the name of Stewart applying, and we took the opinion of Mr. Clerk, whether it might not be divided among two or three more. I think that he, at the suggestion of the College, said, that we were entitled to divide it into four if we thought proper, but we have always restricted it to persons of the name of Stewart. Perhaps there had been no persons applying of that name in one year, and, therefore, we had more to give when they applied in future years.

Would that sum of £10, which was saved by the circumstance of two of them being vacant, be paid in after years to other Bursaries?—I should think so.

Is there any general principle upon which the College acts in such cases as that stated in the last question, of accumulating any accidental sum that may be undisposed of, as the produce of the fund of a particular Bursary, to increase the fund of that Bursary, or, is it applied in any way that the College at the time thinks best?—I am not aware of any vacancy, excepting that in the case of the Stewart mortification, and that has been always divided afterwards in the subsequent year in the terms of the mortification.

What are the particular conditions of Patrick Yeaman's mortification, of which St. Mary's College are the administrators?—I do not know; the Bursary book will show that.

What Fees do the Bursars pay to the Professors generally?—I believe it varies according to the terms of the mortification; some pay as Secondars, and some as Ternars. The Ramsay Bursars all pay as Secondars, that is, three guineas each.

Will you state to the Commissioners, what the meaning of the terms Primars, Secondars, and Ternars is?—The Primars are the sons of Noblemen; the Secondars are what they call Gentlemen Commoners in England; and the Ternars are those of the common ranks of life. They pay different fees according to the rank they hold; the Primars pay six guineas each, the Secondars three guineas each, and the Ternars a guinea and a half; and those fees have been paid time immemorial: since this College was founded they never have been enlarged.

Do you understand that any of the Bursars pay the Secondars' fees?—I know that the Ramsay Bursars are obliged to pay them by the terms of the foundation of these Bursaries.

In point of fact, are the Secondars' fees frequently exacted from the other Bursars?—The Professors never exact any fees; we just receive whatever a Student chooses to offer; he may either enter himself as a Secondar or as a Ternar.

In point of fact, do many of the Bursars pay the Secondars' fees?—I do not think many of the Bursars do—I know the Ramsay Bursars all do.

Then it depends upon the Student himself, whether he chooses to enter himself as a Secondar or a Ternar?—Yes. Primars are very rare; the last Primar that was here, was Lord Kennedy. There has been a new contract with the Patron of the Ramsay Bursaries and the College, which is recorded in the Bursars' book.

Are any higher fees than the three guineas paid in general?—Yes, I believe many gentlemen pay four guineas.

Are the fees in any way published or made known to the Students?—It is perfectly understood over the country, that a Secondar pays three guineas, and a Ternar a guinea and a half, but they are not published in any particular way.

Are you aware, that in the Abstract of the Discharge of the Funds of the United College, there is a column which is designated "Sums lent?"—I am not aware what that is, but Dr. Hunter will be able to explain every thing with regard to that account.

The Commissioners have received the accounts of the Factors of different years, from 1774 downwards, stating the charge and the discharge, but there has not been returned to the Commission, in terms of the 9th Query, any return of the different sources from which those funds are derived, so as to show the property that the College is now in possession of?—Our Rental-book probably will be the best thing to show that.

Instead of giving the Commissioners merely the individuals by whom the sums are paid, or the names of the particular persons by whom the farms are tenanted, would it not be easy to give a statement of the properties belonging to the College, so as to enable the Commissioners to see whether the College are now in possession of all the estates originally mortified for the use of the College, which the Factors' books do not enable them in the least degree to trace?—I should think all the separate properties belonging to the College are distinctly specified in the Factors' books.

Is there any person connected with the College, who can state the Estates in possession of the College?—Doctor Hunter can state it most distinctly; I am sure he knows every property belonging to the College, and every source from which the Revenue comes. The Professors who have an interest in looking after those properties, have no other guide to them but the Rental-book.

The Commissioners observe, that it is stated in the Return, that an expenditure, soon after the year 1747, was defrayed in part by a sale of Patronages and Superiorities belonging to the College; do you know what Patronages and Superiorities were sold by the College?—They were certain Patronages in Aberdeenshire; there were seven Church Patronages sold at that time.

Can a statement be furnished to the Commission, of all the property, whether Land, or Patronages, or Superiorities, that has been sold or feued out by the College?—I am sure it can very soon be furnished.

Under what authority can the Colleges either sell or feu their property?—They consider that they have a right, as administrators of the funds, to do so.

Do you conceive that the Colleges can now sell any part of their present landed property?—I do not know whether they can; I know that it is the determination of the present Members not to do so.

Is it conceived by the College, that they have a right to sell, as they have heretofore done, or was there any thing peculiar in the sales, which made their title to those properties different from the title under which they hold their remaining lands?—They do not suppose that they have the power to sell lands, and to appropriate the Funds to themselves; nor has it ever been done, so far as I know. The College sold certain Superiorities since I became a Member of it. We held the Superiority of certain lands in Fife; the fund was altogether

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inoperative, and we sold the Superiorities, and took the money obtained for them, and built those farm-steadings alluded to in the Report, and the Sinking Fund is made to liquidate the debt, or to refund that money; and this will account for the column of "Sums lent." The money that we got for those Superiorities, we lent to ourselves, instead of borrowing money from others to build the farm-steadings. We borrowed this money that we got for the Superiorities, and this debt will be liquidated by the Sinking Fund in about thirty years.

But you do not suppose that the Superiorities which you have sold, or the Rights of Patronage you disposed of, were held upon different titles, or in different circumstances, in consequence of which you were enabled so to dispose of them, from your existing property in land?—As to this sale of Patronages, it took place long before I became concerned in the College; but with regard to the sale of the Superiorities, I was a Member then, and we considered that it was so much money lying altogether inoperative, and by the sale of them we got a fund, which enabled us to uphold the farm-steadings.

Then the College hold, that they have a greater right to sell a Superiority, than they would have now to sell their remaining property in Land?—We never considered that we had a right to sell the remaining property; but we considered it was our duty to the Institution to make the Superiority Fund operative.

Previous to selling that Superiority, do you know whether the opinion of Counsel was taken with respect to the right?—I am sure it was. I believe that it was, and I think it must be recorded in our Minutes.

When were those Superiorities sold?—I should suppose it might be about 1818.

In what counties were they?—It was on lands lying immediately round here. It was the Superiority of lands that were purchased with a half month's cess, that was granted in Charles the Second's time; and it may, perhaps, form a part of the sum that was lent by the College to the College, to build the farm-steadings; and we set aside a Sinking Fund, to have the money replaced by the time that those steadings would require to be renewed again.

Had any application been made to the College to sell those Superiorities?—I cannot tell. I rather think it had been suggested to us by our Agent.

To whom were they sold?—I think Mr. Gibson Craig got one.

Was there any political contest going on in the County at the time?—None. There has been no political contest since I came here; and those Superiorities were sold since I became a Member of the College. It certainly was not to serve any political purpose.

Have there not been opposing Candidates in the county of Fife from 1806 downwards?—Never, to run at all near. The only time there was a contest, was when Mr. Ferguson started against Captain Wemyss and Sir John Oswald; but there was no chance of any one being carried against Captain Wemyss, and I am sure the College did not part with those Patronages to serve any political purpose.

Have any other Superiorities been sold by the College, except the Superiority of lands in the immediate neighbourhood of St. Andrews?—That was all the Superiority that we had—four votes, and we sold them all.

What was the price that you obtained for the four votes?—Four hundred pounds each.

Drawing your attention to the fact stated in the Returns, that the Colleges have sustained a loss, to the amount of at least £800 a-year, from the augmentation of stipends, is it not likely that that loss will be still greater, in consequence of the additional augmentation of the stipends?—Yes, and it may go to the full amount of the teinds belonging to the College in due time: and it is likely that that will be the case, because I understand that in all the parishes from which we draw teinds, there is not a great surplus of teinds remaining; so that if the Clergy go again to the Court, they are likely to get all the teinds that remain.

Supposing it was carried to that extreme point, what additional loss would accrue to the Colleges?—A loss equal to the amount of the teinds that we now draw, the amount of which I am not quite certain of.

Has your attention ever been called to Hepburne's Charter, the Foundation of St. Leonards College?—Never particularly, till it was called for by the Royal Commissioners.

Do you know whether the College is now in possession of all the different lands, which appear to have been mortified for its support, in that Charter?—I presume it is.

Are you in possession of the lands called Kenlochy?—Yes.

Have you the lands of Fausyde?—Yes.

Have you the teinds?—The stock and teinds have never been separated in those lands.

Have you any teinds that were formerly payable to the Abbess of the Convent of Haddington?—I do not know.

Are you in possession of any lands called Rahelpy, near St. Andrews?—Yes.

Do you know the extent of that property?—It is in detached acres; I do not know exactly the extent.

Do you suppose it will amount to 63 acres?—Yes.

Have you any feu-duties or annual rents payable out of Argael?—Yes, we have. I do not think that the College ever sold any lands. They feued some detached pieces of ground near the town.

Have you any payment out of the lands of Cotton de Foret?—I do not recollect that name.

Have you the Mills of Goukstoun and Craigmill?—Yes; those are mentioned in our books. We have certain payments from them.

Have you the lands and tenements called the Prior's Wynd or Burn Wynd?—Yes, we have certain properties there; I do not know exactly what they are.

Are you the Superiors of those houses?—We are the Superiors of all the houses and lands in St. Leonards parish.

Have you compelled your vassals to enter within these few years?—I do not know whether we used compulsion; but I know we are signing new charters sometimes.

There are arrears entered among some of the feu-duties; do you know whether application has been made for the payment of them?—There are some of them so very small, that the Factor frequently lets them accumulate for a few years to make them worth drawing.

You stated, that the College have feued out some property?—It is merely steadings for houses, built about the town; and it is from those feus that that duty arises, I suppose, partly.

When were those feus chiefly taken?—Not of late years. There was one taken this year, at the west end of the town; it was feued so high as £11 an acre, and it is a permanent feu. We were not drawing above £4 an acre for it.

And the College understand that they have power to feu?—We understand that we have.

What is the extent of that feu?—Perhaps the eighth part of an acre.

How is it paid?—It is payable in grain. All our feus now are made payable in grain.

There is a feu to Dr. Hunter in East Score's Park; what feu is that?—I do not know exactly what that can be.

Has there been any feu to Dr. Hunter within your time?—I do not remember any. He has bought certain lands there, but they were not feued to him in my time, I think. It is an old feu that he has bought.

General Campbell's feu is entered in your feu-duties; will you state what that is, and when it was made?—It was made before I came here. That was one of the most effensive feus that was ever granted by the College; it is that house adjoining the Cathedral.

Can you state under what description of lands it is supposed that that property fell, that was feued to General Campbell?—It was before my time, but it was in Dr. Hunter's time; I am sure he will be able to answer with respect to that.

Is that the ground upon which General Campbell's house stands, and the garden? Yes.

General Campbell married the daughter of the Principal, did not he?—He married the daughter of the late Principal.

Was he married at the time that that feu was granted?—I do not think he was married at the time the feu was granted; but I am sure the feu had no connexion with the marriage.

By what name was that piece of ground generally known?—I do not know. The house was built before I came to St. Andrews; and it has been in the state in which it now is ever since I came here.

Have you any book in which the Charters are entered?—I am not sure that they are entered in any particular book, but they are all lying in one chest.

The question refers to the Charters granted by you; do you keep copies of them?—I do not know whether we do or not; but Dr. Hunter can inform the Commissioners perfectly about that.

Do you know the extent of that feu to General Campbell?—I do not.

Was not it very considerable?—The land seems to me to be about an acre.

Are you aware that, by the authority of the University, in July 1698, the distinction of Primar, Secondar, and Ternar, was taken away, and that all the Students of Philosophy were required henceforth to be reckoned in two orders—*Potentes* and *Minus Potentes?* I was not aware of that; but I know that the Professors never do exact fees from any Students. They just take whatever the Student chooses to give.

Are you aware, that in the year 1698, it was the opinion of the University, that it might be for the interest of the two Philosophy Colleges, for clearing their business and saving their money, that their tables were given up, and every Principal Master get, in lieu, Diet-money four hundred Scots, and that each Regent of Philosophy should get three hundred Scots, and each of the founded Bursaries so much per quarter as the College might get them boarded at?—I am not aware of that.

The Students are required to attend the College Church?—Yes.

In point of fact, if a Student is a Dissenter, is he obliged to attend the Church?—It is publicly intimated to them the first day of meeting, when the laws are read, that if any person is of another Communion, he shall apply to the Principal before Sunday, and have a Dispensation from attending the Church.

It is stated in the Minutes, of which copies have been furnished, that that permission is always granted?—It is universally granted.

Then, in so far as concerns the Dissenters, that regulation is merely nominal?—Perfectly nominal. In one of our laws that is read publicly, it is announced, that any person that belongs to a different communion has only to apply to the Principal before Sunday, and he will obtain from him a dispensation from attending the College Church.

With regard to those who state themselves as belonging to the Church of Scotland, are they required to attend the College Church?—Unless they can give some good reason which will satisfy the College.

If a parent residing in Town, asks that his son, attending the College, may go to any other Church than the College Chapel, is that granted, or do you enforce his attendance at the College Chapel?—If the parent is residing in Town, and we have security that he will take charge of his son on Sunday, we do not take any charge of him; we allow the father to take him to the Town Church.

Then it is only with regard to Students, whose parents are not resident here, that you enforce the regulation?—Yes.

Supposing that regulation were abolished, as to the Students whose parents are not resident here, and permission given them to attend any other Minister that they thought fit, they being

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of the Church of Scotland, have you any security that in that case they would attend Divine Service at all?—No; that is the very reason why we made the regulation.

Have you had an instance lately, in which you have refused permission, or in which you have recalled permission previously given, upon the application of a Clergyman of the Church of Scotland, that his son might attend another place of worship?—I know there was an application, which we considered of a novel kind, made by a Clergyman of the Church of Scotland, that his son should attend a Dissenting Meeting-House; and some of us were of opinion, that unless he would say that he belonged to another Communion, he could not come under our law: however, the Principal said, "Do not say anything about it; let it be overlooked;" and I believe he gave him permission. The Principal said, that he would take charge of it himself; and I believe he winked at it, and allowed the young man to attend a Dissenting Meeting-House in this town, although his father was a Clergyman of the Established Church of Scotland.

What may be the average age of the boys attending the Latin and Greek classes, who constitute the majority of the Students?—I should think the age must run between twelve and fifteen.

Do you take any particular charge of the Students of Divinity who may be attending the classes of the United College?—No.

Is the attendance at the College Chapel matter of University regulation, or of College regulation?—Of College regulation.

There are separate regulations for St. Mary's, and for the United College, are there not?—Quite different.

Do the Professors of the United College attend the College Chapel?—They do.

All of them?—I do not attend myself regularly.

Do the others, who have classes in the College, go regularly?—They do. They all sit in the College Church; there is a particular Gallery in the Church appropriated to the Students and the Professors; the Students sit behind, and the Professors sit in the front seats; one of the Professors acts as Hebdomader, and another as Ex-Hebdomader, to keep an eye over the Students, and we take it in our turns; and when it comes to be my turn, I sometimes come up and take it, and sometimes I get another Professor to do it for me.

Is there a Catalogue called?—Yes, and the names marked of those that are absent; but the names of those that belong to a different Communion are not called at all.

Had you ever a complaint, upon the subject of that regulation, till 1824?—Never till two or three years ago; it was never considered a hardship, but always considered a great public benefit; and it was always considered one of the great advantages of sending young men to St. Andrews, that they were so well taken care of on Sunday.

Who officiates in the College Chapel—is it a person appointed by the College?—It is a person appointed by the Crown.

Is it a Parochial Charge?—There is a difference of opinion about that. He is a member of the Presbytery, and he is certainly a Parochial Clergyman; it is called St. Leonards Parish.

Is there full accommodation in that church for the Students?—Yes.

Have you a right to any seats in the Town Church?—We have.

What use is made of them?—They are given to our tenants, a good many of them; and each Professor has two sittings for his own family, and two for servants.

Do the families of the Professors commonly attend the College Church?—They do. We have seats in the Town Church, as being heritors in the parish.

It is stated, that some seats in the College Church are let; it is presumed, not to the effect of interfering with accommodation for the Students?—Certainly not.

Are they sufficiently well accommodated in the College Church, as to take away any pretext of hardship or inconvenience?—There was never a complaint of want of accommodation, so far as I ever heard, and there cannot be a well-grounded complaint of that kind.

Before the union of St. Salvators and St. Leonards College, what church did the Students of St. Salvators College attend?—The Town Church of St. Andrews.

Are you aware, that in consequence of the obligation to attend the College Church, any families connected with the Establishment have declined sending their sons to the St. Andrews Colleges?—I am not aware of that.

Has there been any complaint from those stating themselves to be Dissenters upon this subject?—None.

The complaint is from young men, saying that they are of the Established Church, but would rather attend another Minister of the Established Church?—Yes, they wish to go where they please.

Do you consider the indulgence given to the Dissenters, to be a relaxation from the ancient rule of the College?—I am not quite sure of that. Dissenting is a comparatively late thing in Scotland.—*(The witness withdrew.)*

(The Minute of the University, dated 24th of November 1821, authorizing the loan to Colonel Grant of £1000 belonging to the Library Fund, on the security of his promissory-note, was delivered in and read, and ordered to be transcribed into the Sederunt-Book of the Commissioners. This loan was referred to by Dr. Briggs yesterday—see his Evidence, p. 16, an Abstract of Library Fund at end thereof, p. 20.)

Dr. John Hunter, called in, and Examined.

Dr. John Hunter.

You are Professor of Humanity in the United College?—I am.

How long have you held that situation?—From the year 1775, including Session 1775, till

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the present time, and I have prelected to both Classes, except the last three years, when I have only had the charge of the Junior Class, which I have at present; I mean, however, as I think, in justice to the College as well as myself, I ought to do, to give over teaching next winter. I have taught fifty-two years.

You have seen the Returns which have been sent with regard to the United College?—I have. There is one mistake in the printing, which was not in the original copy—that I am made Professor of Greek instead of Humanity, and the Professor of Greek is said to prelect upon certain subjects, which in fact is done by me.

Have you any thing to suggest, in addition to what is here stated, as to the mode of teaching?—There is one thing that I beg leave to suggest. When the young people come up here, a great many of them are very young, not such as ought, in my opinion, to enter the College; and there are others of them that have been very ill taught in the country, by incompetent Schoolmasters: those form a great burthen upon the rest of the Class. If any mode could be devised by which, while they are attending the Professor, they could be brought up during the other hours to an equality with their fellows, it would be a very great improvement with respect to the Humanity Class.

Does the doing of that depend upon the Professor, or would he require the sanction of the College in order to it?—I do not know; I suspect the Professor would grudge the expense of a substitute to execute that department; it would require an Assistant, and at separate hours.

Would that be the only mode of carrying that suggestion into effect?—It would.

Would you propose, in that case, that the reading of those young men in those private hours should be prescribed by the Professor?—Most assuredly.

Would you propose, that the Professor should examine upon those readings at any particular time himself?—I should suppose that would be necessary to insure the duty being properly done.

Will you have the goodness to explain to the Commissioners the particular heads of instruction which you deliver?—It always comprehended some books of Poetry, and some Prose writings—different parts of Horace—Virgil's Georgics, Virgil's Æneid—the Satires of Juvenal —sometimes some of Cicero's Orations, but chiefly passages selected from Livy's History, for a prose book.

Is that for the First Class, or for both?—That is done for both. I shall mention the course for the youngest Class. We generally begin by reading, till the class be fully convened, the speeches contained in the history of Catiline's Conspiracy. I mean the two speeches of Cæsar and Cato, and the continuation of the narrative to the end of the history. After that we read invariably a Play of Terence; after that a book or two of Virgil's Æneid, and the rest of the session in Livy. A great many of the Students being deficient in the knowledge of the very Elements of the Latin Language, and not being able perhaps to decline nouns accurately, or to conjugate verbs accurately, there is a grammatical competition every Saturday morning, and to those that are successful I give Prizes, and have done my whole lifetime. I suppose I gave Prizes at least thirty years before any one of my Colleagues adopted that practice, which is now universal, and is attended with very great effect.

Will you have the goodness to state the method of teaching that you have so long followed in your first class?—Sometimes, indeed very necessarily, I was obliged to read over the task that the boys were to have prepared against the next meeting, on account of a great many of them being unable to make it out by themselves. When, however, it was such as I thought they could overcome, I made them prepare it themselves without that assistance. I made them translate it sentence by sentence, and examined them pretty minutely, both as to the flexions and the syntax, so as to make them at home as much as possible in the elementary part, and that was done daily, more or less, as seemed to be necessary.

How many hours a-day does the Junior Class meet?—Always two, except Saturday. On Saturday morning they meet but one for the grammatical competition. That I mentioned before.

Are the boys called up in some irregular manner, so as not to know when they will be called up?—Always. There is no fixed order; that is the only check that I have upon their being properly prepared.

How often may a boy be called up in the course of a week, in your junior class?—I cannot exactly say, having no regular order of calling them up.

So that a day or two can seldom pass without each boy being called up?—Less or more.

And you find that to be a sufficient check to prevent their neglecting their lessons?—I do not think there is much disposition to neglect their lessons here.

Do you find that any apparent expression of the opinion of the other Students as to deficiency, operates strongly as a stimulus in exciting to exertion?—I am persuaded it does; I am persuaded that the appearance they are to make before their fellow-students has a very great effect.

Are any Exercises prescribed by you, in the way of Composition, in the junior class?—In the junior class, chiefly translations. But I have always been in use to require little Essays on particular forms of syntax, and the modes of thinking, which gave rise to those forms of expression, of which some examples may be seen in my Annotations on the first two Books of Livy's History. And, during the three Sessions, in which Dr. Gillespie has taught the senior class, I have been fortunate enough to have in the junior class a few remarkably clever lads, on whose account I was induced to introduce more general views of the structure of the Latin Language, and from whom I have received highly respectable exercises on the subjects discussed. The general maxim on which I have always acted, and which I have endeavoured to impress on the minds of my hearers, has been, that it is *by the exercise of their own faculties* much more than by any knowledge I had to communicate, that they were to be improved.

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Do you continue, in the first class, the practice of reading Mair's Introduction at any part of the day?—Most regularly, with a commentary upon the rules of syntax, and making the boys exemplify them.

Upon what principle do you place the Students in the First or the Second Class; do they make choice of it for themselves, or is there any previous examination, by which you know which they are fit for?—It is their own choice, or rather the choice of those that have the charge of them. I was strongly impressed, that it would be an advantage if we were to reject one or two; and when the late Dr. George Hill was Professor of Greek in the United College, he and I conversed together upon the subject, and there were two very stupid lads that we determined we would reject. However, Dr. Hill said, he thought it would be better to select but one at first, and it unfortunately happened that we kept the greater dunce of the two, and sent away the cleverer lad, who went to Alloa, and made a figure in teaching Mathematics there, though he was a very defective Latin scholar; and since that time, I believe, there has been none rejected for incompetent attainments.

Was that after they had entered the class, or previous to your determination to allow them to belong to either class?—It was previous, as I conceive; it is so far back that those minute particulars I cannot well remember, but, as far as I recollect, it was before they were enrolled.

Have you now any Examination previous to enrolment?—None, except in the case of the Ramsay Bursars, whose Bursaries provide for their being examined by me as Professor of Humanity. I ask them some questions, to learn whether they will be on a footing, or nearly so, with their fellow-students, and report to the College, that they may in that case be admitted. I, in fact, frequently examine them, but with no other or farther view than to know what progress they have made.

Are there any Public Examinations of your class?—No Public Examinations, except at the end of the Session, when it is publicly examined in the presence of the whole University, both Masters and Students, and the public at large.

That is done at the end of every Session?—It is. As I have been so long in the College, there may be some circumstances known to me, which the Commissioners may perhaps think it important to know. When I first came here the practice of examining the classes at the end of the Session had been discontinued. Lord Kinnoul, then the Chancellor of the University, came here annually, about the middle of April, and distributed Prizes for those prescribed Exercises that had been performed, and to which the Prizes had been adjudged. After his Lordship went away, the generality of the Students seemed to think that the Session was ended, and we found it very difficult to keep them together from the time that his Lordship made his visit; therefore, in order to do that, we instituted, or perhaps renewed, the Public Examinations at the end of the Session; and we wrote to the parents and guardians of the young men, representing to them, of how much consequence it would be to countenance us in it, because otherwise, not only the last fortnight was lost to those that went away, but it was in a great measure lost to those that remained behind—they became impatient and anxious to get away. We did this for two or three, or perhaps four Sessions, and got the countenance of those particularly interested, and then the thing went on of itself. By this improvement, the last weeks of the Session became the busiest, and the most useful. But I am sorry to add, that there are frequently applications made to us now, a little before the end of the Session, for leave to go away; arising from the anxiety that many of the young men have to return to the Schools that they taught before they came to College, or Schools that they have an expectation of obtaining. If they are not allowed to go, the Students of those Colleges whose sessions are shorter than ours have an advantage over ours; they go and pick up the Schools where they can. The Session of College at Aberdeen, at Glasgow, and at Edinburgh, is shorter than ours and therefore a great many of their Students get away sooner than our regular Session is ended.

And in those cases, previous to the Public Examination?—Yes.

Are you in the habit of giving Certificates to those who may not attend the Public Examination at the end of the Session?—It is a question always to be determined every Session, whether the previous part of the Session shall be held a complete Session or not; and if they go away, without the necessity of going being established, to the satisfaction of the Principal and Masters of the United College, we give them no Certificate; but if they satisfy us of the necessity of their going, from various causes which can be easily imagined, they are conceived as entitled to a Certificate of attendance; without that, they would not be received into the Divinity College, in case they should intend to study Divinity.

Does it, in point of fact, frequently happen that Certificates are granted under those circumstances; that is, previous to the Examination, and previous to the close of the Session?—I cannot state the number precisely, but I suppose, that probably each Session, from half-a-dozen to a dozen are placed in those circumstances, as nearly as I can guess.

Of how many may the Class consist?—The number of the Class is very various.

Assuming that from half-a-dozen to a dozen get Certificates in that manner, how many may there be, upon the general average, who get them in a more regular manner?—I cannot exactly say; my Class has consisted of fourteen Students, and it has consisted of eighty-two or eighty-four; of late years it has been more numerous than formerly.

When you speak of half-a-dozen or a dozen as getting Certificates in that way, what proportion would they bear to the whole number?—I never thought of comparing it with the whole number, so that I cannot speak with precision; but I should suppose about a sixth part—supposing the class to consist of thirty-six, six away would be a sixth.

You have mentioned, that Prizes are given in that class; do you conceive that the funds for Prizes are adequate to the object in view?—We have no funds for Prizes; all the Prizes

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are given at the expense of the individual Professor, except in one case, the Prize of the late Dr. John Gray of Paddington, who gave us a sum for a public Prize.

The Prizes, it is supposed, are in books?—Mine have always been in books; some of the Professors give medals, besides books, but they are chiefly in books in all the classes.

Is there any inscription put upon the book, to mark that it is a Prize?—There is, I believe, universally, but with myself, perhaps generally only.

Are the Certificates which you occasionally give to Students, previous to the public examinations you have adverted to, given to Students of the First and Second Class, or to both indiscriminately, or to those of the Second Class only?—They are given to both classes, I believe, occasionally, but they are more frequent, I think, in the Junior Class; a great many of that class come to College from schools they have been teaching at their own expense; and with the money they have got by teaching, they are supported here.

Do those that come in that way, ever come to the Junior Class?—Very often; even very respectable Scholars do that, from a persuasion that it will be of advantage to them to hear the prelections upon the easier authors.

In the Junior Class, therefore, you must have individuals of a great disparity of age—perfect boys and grown-up men?—Yes.

What is the mode of instruction followed in the Second Latin Class?—Upon the Mondays and Thursdays I was in use to give a Lecture upon Philology; and on the other days they used to read an author, and to be examined in a similar manner as in the other class; sometimes a point of Roman Antiquities was prescribed, upon which they were to inform themselves; and if anything occurred having a reference to a matter of Roman Antiquities, I was in use to examine them upon it.

Were any Compositions prescribed in that class?—Yes, Grammatical Essays frequently.

Were any Compositions in Latin prescribed?—None generally, unless for Dr. Gray's Prize, which sometimes was a Latin Composition.

It was not part of your ordinary habit of teaching to make the young men compose in Latin?—In the first place, they were not properly prepared, and in the next place, the arrangement did not afford time for it. There was one thing that I always felt, that although we read very accurately, and examined very accurately, yet we read very little, because we could not read much, and yet read it very accurately. I felt that always as a defect, and I am happy to say that my Assistant and Successor has found a remedy for that evil, and put it in practice; that is, he has made the boys read privately certain authors, often of their own selection, or parts of authors which they profess to be qualified to read *ad aperturam*, and to be examined on at the end of the session. That is now done with very good effect; it remedies the greatest defect that I have found in my own teaching.

Latterly, the Commissioners understand your Assistant has taken charge of the Second Class?—He has taken charge of the Second or Senior Class three sessions, 1824, 1825, and 1826.

What are, generally speaking, the ages of the generality of Students of the First and Second Classes—of those who come for the purpose of improving their own education?—I have had instances of a boy entered as eleven and a half, who turned out a very clever boy, and distinguished himself in the class; but certainly that would not be the case in general, if they were to come to College at that age; on the contrary, I feel it a great evil that they come too young, from different reasons. They have got from below the ferula, and they often have no ambition for improvement, and therefore they do little good very often; some clever boys do very well, even though they come young, but that is not generally the case.

Does the age generally run from twelve to fifteen of the young men attending the First Class?—I should suppose that to be much about the age; at the same time we sometimes have them almost double that age.

Those, it is presumed, are Schoolmasters, who come to attend your class?—Yes.

Is there a great proportion of your Students who receive their previous education at the Parochial Schools?—A great number.

Do you think that the proportion of those who have been educated at the Parochial Schools is greater or less than formerly?—I can hardly venture to give an opinion upon that.

Comparing the attainments of those who now come to your class from the Parochial Schools, with the state of preparation of those who, in the former part of your academical experience, came from Parochial Schools, is it your opinion that the previous education in the Parochial Schools is improved?—I will not venture to speak positively, but I have been at great pains, when I was applied to, to send to the Parochial Schools lads that I thought would improve the education there.

Do you think that you have seen the good results of that?—I think I have, in many instances; but as a general question I cannot answer it.

With regard to the knowledge you have of the Parochial Schools in Scotland, and the previous preparation of the lads coming to your class, is it your opinion that the Junior Latin Class could be dispensed with in this or other Universities in Scotland, without detriment to the cause of education?—With regard to this University, and the district of country with which I am acquainted, I think perhaps the Junior Class, to the generality of Students, is the more useful of the two.

You do not think that they would receive that part of their education in other schools?—In the Parochial Schools I think they would not.

And the number of Burgh Schools and Academies is not sufficient to supply the demand?—No.

Would you apply that observation also to the Greek Class; do you think the teaching of the elements of Greek in the University could be dispensed with?—I do not see why the

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elements of Greek, as well as the elements of Latin, might not be attained at school; and I think it would tend, in all probability, to make our Students ultimately better Greek scholars, if they were initiated in the elements before coming to us. I should still be of opinion, however, that two Greek classes would be requisite—one for carrying on those that were advanced a certain length, and another for those that were more accomplished in the knowledge of the language; but this is merely opinion.

Do you think that the Parochial Schools would be sufficient to give young men a knowledge of the elements of the Greek language?—That depends upon the Masters very much.

Do you think that, in general, they are qualified to teach the elements of the Greek language?—I do not know; the Presbyteries of the Church of Scotland would be able to give a more satisfactory answer to that question than I can presume to give.

Provided that the Parochial Schools were sufficiently qualified to teach the Elementary branches of Greek and Latin, in your opinion, would that be a better mode of learning the elements of those languages, than for the individuals to come to the Universities of Scotland for that object?—I think it would be an improvement, because I think that ultimately they would have made much more progress at the time they left the University; but that is matter of opinion, that I cannot speak upon from experience.

Your idea then is, that the First Greek Class should be very much, to the Greek Language, what the First Latin Class is to the Latin just now?—That is exactly my idea.

Not so perfectly Elementary as it is at present?—No.

Does your class possess, or are there in the University Library, any Maps for the illustration of Ancient Geography?—There are D'Anville's Maps; I do not know whether there are any others.

Are you in the habit of calling a Catalogue of your scholars every day?—I have not done so for a long time. I used to call the catalogue, but when the class was numerous, for example, the Senior Class, which contained, besides the proper Students of that class, old Students from all the classes, (for they were in the habit of attending the Senior Latin Class till their course at the College was completed,) I found that it took ten minutes perhaps of the hour to call the catalogue; and the way in which I was enabled to discontinue it, was by assigning to every pew a certain number of individuals by name, and by looking over the pews of the class, six being allotted to a pew, I saw whether there were five, or whether there were four, and I immediately asked who those were who were absent, and had their names taken down; so that without losing the time of calling the catalogue, I have the same check as if I called it every day.

You consider your system as a better mode of doing the same thing that the calling of the catalogue would have performed?—Yes; it did not consume nearly so much time.

Have you any mode of enforcing discipline or attendance, or of punishing in case of impropriety of conduct in your class?—Very commonly by a small fine; and I certainly have always considered that I was entitled, though I never exercised it, nor never had occasion to exercise it. I have always acted under the persuasion that I was entitled to expel a troublesome Student from my class, admitting, however, that he might appeal to the College, and they might judge between him and me. I never did expel a Student, but I always held that language, both among my Colleagues, and, if it was mentioned among the Students privately, that I had the power, and would exercise it, if I judged it necessary.

With respect to Fines, you have actually exercised the power of fining in certain cases?—Yes, very frequently.

Are they exacted for non-attendance, as well as for impropriety of conduct?—Yes; mostly for non-attendance, sometimes for impropriety of conduct; sometimes they are late, sometimes they are absent, but they never escape.

Does it continue still to be the practice for the Senior Students to attend, during the whole of their course at College, the Latin and Greek classes?—Yes; the last year that I prelected, my class-room was the best that the College could give me; and it is a very good room, and seated to hold 122. That year I had 140 or 142 attending my Senior class; a great many of them were those that had been attending it previously. I got two new pews, but still that did not accommodate the whole. I got in chairs, and got them all stowed somehow: but if Dr. Nicoll, the Principal, or any stranger, came to visit, there was not a place where he could be seated. I only mention that as a proof that the practice is still continued.

Then those senior Students who had previously attended your Senior Latin class, but at the time of this additional attendance were Students of other classes, did not pay fees?—No. The case is this: a number of young men, I suppose induced partly by the state of their finances, though very bad scholars, thought it would be more creditable for them to enter the Senior Class, than to enter the Junior Class, and to save money, because I was not in use to make them pay twice for either class. But when I found that to take place so often, and in a manner so detrimental, as I conceived, to themselves, I made it a rule, in concert with the Professor of Greek, that if they passed over the Junior Class, they should pay twice for the Senior Class, to entitle them to be *Cives* of it, and to continue to attend gratuitously thereafter.

Do you not consider it within your province to examine all the Students that attend the class, even those of last year?—Yes.

So that they continue to be examined during the whole course?—Yes; but not so frequently as those that were properly Students of the class for that year.

But still they have the impression upon their mind, that you may, at any time you think proper, call upon them?—Yes, they have no exemption, unless in a case that does not occur once in half-a-dozen years, of a young man representing that he has such a class to attend, and he wishes to attend the Humanity class, but he cannot prepare, and therefore asks to be exempted from examination;—that has been done, but very unfrequently.

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How often must a Student attend the Humanity class to entitle him to become a candidate for a Degree of Master of Arts?—I cannot answer that question. I am not sure if attendance in the Humanity class be requisite for becoming a candidate for the Degree of A.M., the Humanity class being no part of the original Foundation—or that we are entitled, unless on general principles, to examine a candidate for a Degree at all on his knowledge of Latin. We have revised our Regulations with respect to Degrees, and have altered them, and the Commissioners will see from them what is requisite now.

The printed Regulations seem to be only supplementary, and do not state the attendance?—Yes.

Previously to those new Regulations was there any particular examination before conferring a Degree?—Not always, but occasionally, and in a case of doubt. I recollect a Mr. Baldwin getting a Degree of Master of Arts on undergoing an examination on his knowledge of Latin, where I examined him myself.

In general, was it not the practice to give it at the end of the fourth session, after going through the usual public examination?—It was, unless the person was notoriously incompetent. All the University had an opportunity of knowing his attainments from the public examinations for that and preceding years.

Do not you consider that those new Regulations will tend to raise very much the estimation of a Degree in Arts?—That is the very object for which they were resolved upon; and I think they have a tendency to heighten the literary character of the University, and even of the country.

Do you imagine that, in the first instance, the consequence will be to diminish very much the number of Graduates?—It must at first, but I know that those Regulations meet with the approbation of the young men themselves, and that there are some young men very busy in preparing themselves at present for obtaining a Degree, according to the new Regulations.

And ultimately, therefore, it will probably not diminish the number of Graduates, but raise the standard of Graduation very much?—I am of that mind.

Are there any improvements in the system of Academical instruction, or in the management of the Universities, that you could suggest, as likely to promote the interests of Science, or Learning, or Religion?—I am not prepared to suggest at this moment any improvement. I believe many improvements may be made, though I am not at present capable of suggesting them. There is a practice in our College, which has been called into question, and we have had some trouble about it. We require our Students regularly to attend the College Church on Sunday, and the catalogue is called regularly while the bell is ringing, before the clergyman comes in. This was the ancient practice, and agreeable to all our ancient statutes; however, when Mr. Watson was Principal, and soon after I came here, a relaxation was made of this ancient statute, and those that have been educated in another communion, upon an obligation being given that they would attend their own Church, got a dispensation. That was supposed to be agreeable to the liberal ideas of the time; but two years ago we had a good deal of trouble from applications made by those that were educated in the Presbyterian Church, to be allowed to attend whom they thought proper. We did not think ourselves at liberty to grant that indulgence, and accordingly we have continued still to require their attendance, and mean to do so, unless it shall please the Commissioners to direct us otherwise. I mention that, because when the application was made by the parents of one or two boys for such a dispensation, I conceived it to be solicited by the boys themselves from their parents, and not the real and deliberate wish of their parents.

Supposing the rule to be, that boys, whose parents were not resident in St. Andrews, should be allowed to attend any Minister of the Church of Scotland they chose, without being obliged to attend at the College Church, is it your opinion that there would be a great risk of many of them not going to Church at all?—I am quite certain of that, because instances have been detected where they have been in a boat in the harbour when they should be attending, not another Presbyterian Church, but, as they said, some Dissenting Church.

Have you found that even the dispensation given to Dissenters is attended with a risk of non-attendance at Church?—Certainly a risk, unless (which would be rather inconvenient) we could have a return from every Dissenting Preacher; without that we cannot prevent it.

Where the parents of the young men are resident in St. Andrews, it is presumed you have less scruple in allowing them to attend with their families?—If their parents require it; but I think it would be very inconvenient for our discipline to allow the boys the choice, as well as perhaps improper in other respects, if they have influence with their parents, to induce them to ask the privilege of their going to some other Church.

Do you conceive that in place of being esteemed a disadvantage it was considered in general by parents as a great advantage, belonging to the University of St. Andrews, that their children were required to attend the College Church?—I have always believed so. I believe if we were to grant that liberty it would be against our character.

Do you happen to know if the Commission of Visitation of 1718 required all the Professors and Students to attend the Established Church?—I believe it did, but I cannot speak with any precision; but I can mention a circumstances which, when we made our Return, was not known to us. We have found now the Minutes, at least a part of them, of that Visitation, and a copy of some others; and those can be produced if it is the wish of the Commissioners.—(*The Witness afterwards produced the same for the inspection of the Commissioners: they were examined and returned, being unimportant.*)

Dr. Gillespie, Minister of Cults, is your Assistant and Successor?—He is.

In the event of his doing the whole duty of the class, is it understood that he is to resign his Parochial charge?—When he becomes sole Professor, undoubtedly (but not during my life); and I believe there is provision made for that in the laws of the Church.

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What attendance does he now give in St. Andrews?—Hitherto I used to prelect upon the Monday in the Senior Class, and take the whole duty of the Junior the whole week. He came in on Monday evening, and then, after his class on Friday morning, he went out to the country; so that he was about half of the week at Cults. He was there all Friday from nine to ten o'clock, all Saturday, all Sunday, and all Monday till the evening; but his duty in the College now will require him to be in on Sunday evening.

Do you think it was any advantage to the Students to live within the Buildings of the College, and to dine together at the same table?—I cannot answer that question. It arose from a change in the habits of the young men all over the country, that they gave over residing in the College, and dining at the public table.

From your observation, does it appear that they were more studious, or more orderly, at the time when a great proportion of them lived within the Buildings of the College?—I believe they were less orderly, notwithstanding their confinement; and we have a law, that is read annually, about their getting over the walls of the College, which shows that such a practice was occasionally occurring. They used to meet in their own rooms after perlustration, after the Professors had gone round, and they might do what they pleased; or a troublesome young man might make a riot and disturb the studies of the others.

Do you think that practice was more or less conducive to their studies than the present practice?—I cannot answer that question. I suppose those that were disposed to be studious might be so in the College; but I believe they were more liable to interruption from their fellow-students than they are now, when they are dispersed over the town.

Was the discontinuance of the College-table attended with any pecuniary advantage to the College?—Formerly, I suppose about the time of the union of the Colleges, and before it, a Bursar's entertainment at the College-table was supposed to be an hundred merks, £5 : 11 : 1$\frac{4}{9}$, for the session; and when application was made to us by the whole Bursars at large, after having refused it for some time, we altered the allowance, upon a calculation of seven years, to £8 during the winter, accompanied with a resolution, that once in seven years, upon a similar calculation, the allowance was to be increased.

Then, according to that statement, the College gained nothing, in a pecuniary point of view, but rather lost?—Yes.

Has the Session of the College been lengthened, or shortened, during your incumbency?—Yes; we rise certainly earlier now than we did when I first came to the College. I do not recollect the precise time, but I think it was about the end of May, when the junior classes broke up always. The Natural Philosophy class was examined the first Monday in May, and it was dismissed; but the other classes used to continue preparing for public examination, and I think it was about the end of May before they were dismissed. The time of meeting, I believe, on about the 20th of October, has been much the same since I became a member of the College.

Do you think that the circumstances of the Students in general would admit of an extension or prolongation of the session?—There are a great many of them that we have a great difficulty in keeping till the end of the six months session. There are many of them go away, because they can afford to stay no longer; and I know that private individuals in the College, Principal Nicoll, and perhaps others, have given them occasionally money to enable them to complete the session.

In short, you think it would not suit the general circumstances of the Students, to prolong the session?—It certainly would not, of the generality of Students of that rank.

Do you think that the Holidays might not be dispensed with?—We have dispensed with them so far, that, instead of about ten days, we have restricted them now to the period mentioned in the Return.

Does the practice of giving a holiday on the first Monday of the month, appear to you to be attended with any advantage?—I think it is; it is a relaxation to the Masters and Students; but there is another advantage, that it enables the Students that are studious, in case they have fallen behind in any way, to make up their *lee-way*, as it is commonly called. I think it is very much less detrimental, than if the whole days were given in immediate succession, when they are scattered over the session in that manner. It is an old practice too.

Have you any remarks to offer to the Commissioners, with regard to the mode of Examination for Degrees, and the regulations that are now established with respect to Degrees, in this University, whether for Arts or for Medicine, or for any thing else?—Certainly, of late years, we have been very conscientious in conferring Medical Degrees; and I believe those that were promoted to them will do us very great credit, if their history were inquired into: but there was such an outcry against granting Degrees in Medicine upon any testimonials, even accompanied with other evidence of a regular Medical education, that we were obliged to require the attendance of the candidates in person for examination by our Professor of Medicine, in the presence of a Committee of the University; and that has proved very much the ruin of our Library Fund. It has diminished the number taking Degrees so much, and the fees consequent; and if some other fund is not found for the support of the Library, and if the same regulations as to Medical Degrees are to continue to be observed, our Library cannot be supported.

Is it your opinion, that the Regulations which are now enforced, previous to the conferring of Medical Degrees, are too strict?—*Quid leges sine moribus prosunt?* I think that depends very much upon the Professors of the time. It does not depend upon regulations so much, for the regulations were always very strict, as upon the strictness of the adherence to the rules; and I believe they were most conscientiously observed for a long time past, and that our Medical Degrees will maintain a character equal to those of other Universities.

In short, you are not conscious that, of late years, the Medical Degrees were improperly conferred, previously to those new Regulations?—I believe not.

And those new Regulations have become bars to Degrees being conferred, in consequence of the personal attendance they require?—Yes, that is just the case.

In the event of that attendance being still required, is there any other method by which the Library Fund could be increased, in your opinion?—I do not know any other method. There might be a small addition made to the contributions of the Students, but that would have very little effect in comparison. The appropriation of the Medical fees for Degrees to the Library was very considerable.

Could an increase of the sums exacted from Students be safely called for, without the danger of imposing a hardship upon them?—There are, generally speaking, two classes of Students. There are young gentlemen from the country, and there are a number of poor lads, such as I spoke of. The one class pays five shillings, and the other half-a-crown. I doubt if the half-crowns could well be raised; perhaps the gentlemen's sons can afford to pay something more. Our Library must go to ruin, unless some means be devised to support it; and just now, if it were not for the relief that we have from a lease of the teinds of the Priory, which yield a surplus rent, we could not maintain the Library at all.

Is that lease in the possession of the University?—It is.

Will you have the goodness to desire that it may be shown to the Commissioners?—Most certainly.

You are of course well acquainted with the state of the buildings of the United College?—Very well.

Are they generally in good or in bad repair?—They are in very bad repair. The east side of the area has been, ever since I was a member of the College, and for these hundred years, quite ruinous and dilapidated. The North Building was erected after the union of the two Colleges, and the others, I believe, are part of the old fabric.

What is the state of the North Building?—It is generally supposed to be in a very bad state. That is the opinion of the tradesmen.

As to the walls, as well as the timber?—As to the walls as well as the timber, I am told.

What is the state of the Western Building?—The Western Building, I should suppose, is in danger of some part of the wall falling. It is very much off the perpendicular; and it is bound together by the cross-beams, from wall to wall, at the top of the wall. We found it, about ten years ago, advisable to bind it by those cross-beams.

Supposing any new buildings to be erected, do you conceive there would be any inconvenience in adopting the plan which has been followed in the New Buildings at Edinburgh, of appropriating one room to two or more classes?—I can only answer, as to my own experience. While I alone occupied my class-room, it was always in most perfect repair; there was not a scratch or a name cut, or any thing of that kind, upon the seats; but when it became necessary that Dr. Chalmers should meet his Students in my class-room, I never could, by any means, prevent the hurting of the class-room, because my Students imputed the malversation to his, and his imputed it to my Students, and between the two, the class-room was very much injured; and I have been obliged to get reparations done upon it this very summer. I would take the liberty to say, that unless the external appearance of our fabric be respectable, there is nothing that the Professors can do, that will maintain and support our respectability; the meanness of our buildings will lower the Establishment in the eyes of the country and of strangers. For my own part, I am ashamed when any person from a distance wishes to see the College, the exterior of it is so discreditable.

Does that, in your opinion, operate disadvantageously to the Students coming?—It does, with respect to those that might otherwise come from a distance. I have had some correspondence on the subject. In short, both the exterior, and the Members, should be respectable, otherwise the College cannot be useful.

Do you conceive that a Hall is a necessary part of the establishment at the United College?—I fancy there is no College without a Hall, where you can convene the Students, when it is necessary, to promulgate the laws or otherwise, for the Principal to address them, or for the purpose of administering discipline, or upon any other occasion, or for the public examinations. We compromise that a little; instead of having a place in our College, where we can examine the Students, we examine them in the lower Library, so that we do not feel the want of it upon that occasion; but we need to have a place where we can convene our Students under our own superintendence.

Do you conceive that any inconvenience is sustained by the Library from those meetings?—I cannot answer that question. Where there are numerous assemblies of people, their very breathing diffuses a moisture in the room; whether that may be detrimental to the Library, I cannot say; but from that, or some other cause, the books do occasionally suffer in that lower apartment, though every means has been used to prevent that.

Is there any old Rental, showing the property that the College was originally possessed of, and distinguishing the different sources from which their Revenue was derived, besides that which is now before the Commissioners?—The oldest Rental that I know of, or that is in the possession of the College, is that of 1755, which is now upon the table of the Commissioners.

Does that not appear to be the Factor's account for the year?—When I became Factor, in 1822, there were several things that I found it necessary to investigate, with respect to the state of part of our funds, or the sources from which our Revenue was derived; and to assist me in that, I applied to Mr. Walter Cook, writer to the signet, whom I understood to have acted for Mr. Henry Hill in the money transactions, and to whom I supposed, when Mr. Hill died, the old Rentals, if there were any, would be given; but I received for answer, that he had received no old Rentals. With regard to the present Rental, about ten or a dozen years ago, that Rental was made up by Mr. Henry Hill and Dr. Crawford, who were deputed by the College to compare it with the former Rentals, and it was sanctioned by the College; and for

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the trouble they had taken in making it accurate, they got the thanks of the College. I know of no other source of Revenue whatever, but what is contained in the present Rental.

Have you any Inventory of old Titles and Deeds belonging to the College?—We certainly have.

Have you any Chartulary, containing any Charter granted, either to or by the College?—Mr. Walter Cook, our agent, and writer to the signet, draws up the Charters, and of course he inserts them into the Chartulary; that Chartulary is in his possession, not in mine.

Have you had occasion to examine your old Rental of 1755?—Not particularly, but it was delegated to Dr. Chalmers; he was to make a Report upon the accounts. Of the first account required, and the last, a complete copy was given to the Commissioners, and of the intermediate ones an Abstract, which was made by Dr. Chalmers.

Does it appear to you, from your knowledge of the titles, or of the property of the College, that there was any property originally given to them, of which they are not now in possession?—I have no doubt of it; at the same time I can specify nothing: for example, there were some small payments from some property in Leith, and I dare say from some property in other places, of which there is no vestige, or any rental now.

It appears that the College has disposed, at different times, of some Patronages; was that within your incumbency?—No, it was before my time; I can only speak of it from the accounts that were given to me.

Have not some superiorities been sold, during your incumbency?—Yes.

About what period?—I cannot say exactly.

Did those Superiorities yield any revenue to the College?—None.

Therefore, the sale of them was all gain, in fact, to the College?—It was.

Were they sold by auction, or by private bargain?—They were sold by private bargain, by correspondence, I believe; I never remember any instance of an auction.

Had there been any application made to the College, to dispose of those Superiorities, by any private individual?—I presume so; there is one instance that I have in view.

Will you mention it?—In the case of the Ramsay Mortification, which is in land, the farm of Duniface, the Superiorities were those of the land belonging to that Bursary Fund; the Superiorities were disposed of, I forget now exactly to whom.

What county is that in?—In the county of Fife, and in the parish of Markinch.

Were there not some Superiorities, in the immediate neighbourhood of St. Andrews, sold?—Yes.

To whom were they sold?—I do not know; I took no part in the transaction.

Had any application been made to the College, by the individuals who purchased them, to sell these Superiorities, or was it a general measure adopted by the College?—It was a general measure adopted by the College, or approved by the College.

It appears that the College, at different times, have granted feus of some property?—In my time, so far as I know, no feus have been granted, except forty feet, just at the toll-bar as you go westward from the town, for building a house there; the College thought it would be advantageous to grant that feu, and the rate at which they granted it, was eleven bolls and a half of barley per acre. I remember no other feu at present in my time, except those; one of them is still incomplete—it lies in the state of a proposal only.

To what purpose was the sum obtained by the sale of the Superiority lands, mortified for the Ramsay Bursar, applied?—The interest of it was converted into a small Bursary, till such time as the rent, which was to rise in a certain number of years £10 higher, made it equal to the other Bursaries.

Then it was not appropriated to any other purpose, than the object of the Mortification?—No other known to me, and I believe I speak correctly.

It was not applied to the general purposes of the College?—Not at all; there never was a farthing of the Bursaries spent for the general purposes of the College, to my knowledge; they are managed with the strictest fidelity and integrity.

Do you know how the sum obtained for the sale of the Patronages was applied?—I have been told, but I do not know, that it was applied to defray the debt contracted for the North Building, but I know nothing of that personally.

Was there not a feu granted to General Campbell of some ground in the immediate neighbourhood of the old Cathedral?—If I recollect rightly, he holds it of the town.

There is a sum entered among the feu-duties of £1, due at Martinmas 1824, for General Campbell's feu?—He pays that regularly; but I think it was in the possession of the College, and alienated to the town, and he, I believe, bought it from the town; but I suppose the town would turn over upon him the feu-duty that they themselves paid to the College.

Do you conceive it to have been a feu from the College to the Town?—I rather suspect so; either to the town, or to some private individual that transferred it to the town; but it was long before I had any concern with the College.

Were there not certain buildings, within the limits of the Priory, demolished to make way for General Campbell's house?—Certainly, there was a building there, and there was a bowling-green, I believe.

Do you recollect that piece of ground where General Campbell's house is built, before that house was built?—Certainly I do, but not the state of it very particularly; I remember there was a garden there, occupied by a man of the name of George Brown.

What was the name of that piece of ground?—I do not know, not being a native of St. Andrews; those names, though they may be familiar to the inhabitants, are many of them unknown to me.

Was it at that time the property of the College?—No, it was not at that time.

Can you describe to the Commissioners the nature and origin of the Apparatus fund?—

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When Dr. Briggs was appointed Professor of Anatomy and Medicine, we were of opinion, that he would be much more useful as a Lecturer on Chemistry, as that had become not only a necessary branch of Medical education, but also a branch of liberal education, in a great degree. As there was no chance of our having Students in Anatomy and Medicine, having only one Professor and no hospital, and no support in the Medical Department, we thought it would be advisable to bind him to Lecture upon Chemistry; for that purpose an Apparatus was necessary, and a part of the Graduation fees, that were formerly given to the Professor of Medicine, was taken and appropriated for the purposes of the Apparatus fund. In the *first* place, the University purchased, for the use of the Professor of Medicine, or now of Chemistry, the apparatus of Dr. Thomas Thomson, who is now Professor at Glasgow, and was then Lecturer in Edinburgh, when he gave up Lecturing. There was an appropriation of money in the manner I mentioned, for the purchasing and supporting of an apparatus both for Mathematics and Natural Philosophy; and an account of that is kept, and the Apparatus is repaired, or additional articles are purchased, from the produce of that fund.

Was any part of the General Revenue of the College, besides a certain portion of the produce of the fund arising from Medical Degrees, set aside for the object of the Apparatus fund?—Not as far as I recollect, but the Chemical Apparatus was purchased by the University.

In the Abstract of the Accounts, which you state was prepared by Dr. Chalmers, it appears that one head is entitled, "Boards and Bursaries;" that sum varies very greatly from year to year, during the whole period of fifty years, and from 1815 there is a progressive diminution in the amount; will you have the goodness to explain how that variation is accounted for?—For a great part of that period, there were two public tables; one of them, the higher table, was attended only by Boarders, and by the Bursars on the Ramsay Mortification; the board was high, and the entertainment altogether was better: the other was the Bursar's table. The College was induced to contract with an Economist or Provisor to supply both tables, and if the boards fell short, or if the expense increased, from the articles of subsistence being dearer than ordinary in any year, or exceeded the amount allowed by the contract, the College often compensated to him that loss.

It appears, that in some years, during the time that the tables were kept up, for instance, from 1792 to 1793, the sum varies about £130, and in some years nearly £140?—All I can say is, that I believe that most of those accounts can be produced, and the accounts themselves will explain the difference.

Does the sum applicable to the Bursaries vary?—The sums applicable to the Bursaries do not vary, unless the Ramsay Bursaries; but even they do not vary. But there is a circumstance that deserves to be mentioned: the Foundation Bursaries are to continue for a certain number of years, namely four; if the Bursar vacates his Bursary previously, it will not be supplied till the four years are expired; in the mean time, all those that are thus vacated and commonly called Fallen Bursaries, are thrown into a common fund, and distributed in small sums, according to the merits or the necessities of a number of the Students.

Supposing a Bursar dies, is the vacancy not filled up till the lapse of the period for which he would have held the Bursary?—A Foundation Bursary is not filled up; but the Bursaries in the gift of private Patrons are invariably notified, and filled up immediately.

Why is not a Foundation Bursary filled up?—For this reason, there are so many Bursaries upon the Foundation; those are decided upon a comparative trial, at which all the Masters are present, which occupies one day, and sometimes two days; but there must be four Bursaries to dispose of every year, and if, when a Bursary is vacated two years prematurely, it was filled up immediately, we would have in one year, perhaps, six Bursaries to dispose of, and in another year we would have only two; we must always manage that so that there must be four to be bestowed upon a comparative trial every year.

Does the rule of the Foundation prescribe that there shall be four given every year?—I cannot answer that question. I believe the Act of Parliament says, that they are to be disposed of, as usual, by comparative trial, and the usual practice is what I mention; but there is not one farthing of them that is applied to any other purpose but the purpose for which they are destined.

Then the amount annually, under the head of Bursaries, must be the same every year, because, whether it is given to the Bursar, or whether it is distributed in that way, it equally exhausts the fund?—That is not exactly the case. I can mention a circumstance that happened, which perhaps may be considered as not quite correct, but it will exemplify what I mean. There was this year a Bursary in the gift of Mr. Ferguson of Raith, that was become vacant, by a young man going away a year before the period of his bursary was expired; he had it for four years; he enjoyed it three years, and it then became vacant. It fell to be my duty to acquaint Mr. Ferguson of Raith with this, and he said that he had no person just now in his eye to give it to, but there was a young man that he would wish to give it to, that was already at the College. I wrote him back, that that young man enjoyed a Bursary already, and that it was not the practice of the College, nor justifiable in itself, to allow the same person to hold more Bursaries than one; but I told him at the same time, that when Bursaries unexpectedly became vacant in this manner, we were used to throw them together in one sum, and to distribute the produce, for that Session only, amongst meritorious or necessitous Students; and he said then, that he would be very happy that his, for this year, should be so disposed of. The same thing happened with respect to one of the Ramsay Bursaries this year. There will be to our Bursaries £21 added from the Ramsay Bursary-fund, which does not fall under the common head.

When was the expense of the table given up?—I think it was in the year 1820, if I

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remember rightly; with respect to the variation in this statement, I am unable to explain it; but as Dr. Chalmers drew up this abstract, I have no doubt he will be able to explain it.

Did the number of boarders, at the higher table, vary considerably from year to year?—Most undoubtedly; at least, before the high table was given up, there were none attending it, but the Ramsay Bursars that were obliged to attend it; the rest were Free Students; and we gave it up, because we could not afford to keep the table for the Ramsay Bursars alone.

Is there a separate account kept of the Fund for each Bursary?—Most assuredly.

Then, in the event of a vacancy occurring in the way you have mentioned, if it is not supplied, the sum is not accumulated for the benefit of that Bursary?—No; it is thrown into the money distributed to poor and meritorious Students.

Were there Students who boarded at the high table that were not Bursars?—Yes.

Did their number vary very much?—Their number varied very much; I have seen, at the high table, in my time, thirty-six, including perhaps two or three private tutors that boarded also at the high table; and it became so unfashionable, that there was nobody left to board at that table but the Ramsay Bursars, and they were willing, rather than that we should keep up a table for them alone, to receive the whole of their Bursary in money, instead of paying the board; and accordingly they receive the sum of twenty guineas.

Do not you think that accounts for the variation in the sums under the head of "Boards and Bursaries?"—Most undoubtedly, it may account for it.

Some of the sums mortified for Bursaries are stated to be in the hands of the United College?—They are.

The Commissioners understand that those sums have been applied for the purposes of the Buildings, and that the College charges itself with interest for them?—Regularly, every one of them. The Commissioners will see, from the Rental, those that are in the hands of the College.

Are you able to furnish any explanation with respect to another column in this Abstract of the accounts of the Factor, which is headed under the title of "Sums lent?"—I am quite unable to do that without a greater specification. It was Dr. Chalmers that drew up the Abstract, and I presume the Accountant can explain his own abstracts.

In cases where other parties were the patrons of the Bursaries, have the College been in the habit of ascertaining how the Funds for those Bursaries were secured. For example, with regard to Patrick Yeaman's Mortification, of which St. Mary's College are the administrators, four acres and a half are stated to be appropriated for that Bursary; do you know where those acres are?—No, I do not.

You have not, for instance, demanded of St. Mary's College any Rental, to see whether the whole produce was applied to that purpose?—No. When I became Factor, I asked St. Mary's College about that Bursary, and I received from St. Mary's College a copy of their Minute with regard to it, with which copy I will furnish the Commissioners. St. Mary's College, probably, will be able to give a better account than I personally can.

It appears that there are a good number of Bursaries, with respect to which the College have returned that they do not know the amount of them; have they never inquired of the Patrons of the Bursaries what was the amount?—All that is commonly done is, to sustain the presentation sent by the Patron; but if the money be in the hands of the Patron, we have no means of knowing that he faithfully accounts to the Bursar for the amount of it.

Has there ever been any practice of making any demand to see the accounts?—We wish very much to be able to see that the funds are applied to the destined purpose; but we have no authority to do so.

Did you ever inquire of the Bursars what was the amount of the sums received by them?—I do not recollect to have done so. There is one case where I have heard a report, but I cannot give credit to it, that the Patron of a Bursary made a bargain with the Bursar, or with the Bursar's father, that he was to receive a proportion of the amount. It would be extremely desirable for us, that we should know, where the funds are not in the hands of the College, what the Bursars are entitled to, so as to make it effectual to the Bursars. There is another circumstance I wish to mention. There are some Bursaries that are granted for a course: now a course of study comprises four years, in the study of Greek and the three Philosophy classes; but because it is not mentioned that they are to be presented for four years, they make an agreement with them, and perhaps present them for one year only; and where the foundation is not explicit in its terms, we are obliged to receive them, which is what was not intended by the Founder of the Bursary at all: they were all meant, either to provide for a course, or to assist the Students in going through a regular course; and if it is judged by the Commissioners to fall within their province, and they see no reason against it, I should wish extremely that they would make them present for a regular course, and not make any private agreements, to the detriment both of education and of the young men.

Upon this Rental, commencing in 1817, there is a docket of debts of the United College?—There is a private notandum of Dr. Crawford's, the last Factor, for his own convenience.

Is that of the sums due by the College or due to the College?—Those sums I understand to be all borrowed by the College, and applied in the building of four steadings, and on other repairs, and are now provided for by the Sinking Fund, which will extinguish it in a certain number of years. We pay the interest of all the debts at present, and we add every year regularly to the Sinking Fund.

Has the King's Bounty, that is mentioned in the Act of Parliament by which the Colleges were united, and which is granted to the United College, been paid uniformly from that time downwards?—I cannot answer that question; but I presume so, with a small deduction, the fees of the Exchequer.

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In the account you have given in as Factor, forming one of the Returns to the Commission, there is stated "Royal Bounty," and immediately afterwards, "Exchequer Money;" are the Exchequer Money and the Royal Bounty one and the same thing?—I presume they are; but I adopt the language of Mr. Cook, who sends the account to me.

You have been Factor of the United College since 1821?—I was appointed the 1st of November 1822.

And you succeeded Dr. Crawford?—Yes.

Was he a member of the College?—Yes.

Do you conceive that any practical inconvenience arises from a member of the College being Factor to the College?—Holding the office myself, I do not know if my opinion is to be regarded in that matter. I exclude the consideration of myself at present, but I know of no inconvenience that resulted from either Dr. Henry Hill or Dr. Crawford holding that office; in fact, I may say, when Dr. Henry Hill died, I was given to understand that that office would be offered to myself, and I declined to accept of it at that time, and recommended to Dr. Nicholl, privately, Dr. Crawford, as I thought a very proper person to be appointed Factor. That was my opinion, when I had no views to it myself; afterwards, however, there were circumstances occurred in the history of my family, that made it desirable for me, instead of declining it, to accept of it, and my Colleagues were good enough to bestow it upon me under those circumstances; but I know that no inconvenience did arise when it was held by Dr. Hill or by Dr. Crawford, except such as arose from the shortness of the time that Dr. Crawford held it, as he had not got the affairs arranged so well as they might have been; but that might have happened in the case of any person. But no person has an idea of the trouble I have had of investigating a number of payments made to the College, to ascertain how far they were owing, and how far they were paid up.

Must not a Factor of the College, who is himself a member of the College, necessarily be more interested than any stranger in administering the funds with advantage?—I believe I might mention other considerations too. Supposing it were advisable to have an extraneous person, it may depend upon the character of the people that you have access to, and I declare solemnly that I do not know a person in St. Andrews, that has leisure to undertake, that I could propose to be Factor to the College at this moment.

Have any losses ever been sustained by the insolvency of a Factor who was not a member of the United College?—I do not know that there were ultimate losses: there was a case in which a Factor died indebted to the College, but I believe there was no ultimate loss, except perhaps some small remission to his family.

In short, you do not conceive that it is inconvenient, or that it interferes with his other functions, that a member of the College should be Factor to the College?—I certainly do not.

Do you think that any respectable person, unconnected with the College, could be found to discharge that duty for the same allowance that is now given to a College Factor?—All I can say is, that there are none such to be found in this town just now.

Do you conceive that any inconvenience is sustained by the appointment of a Professor of the College to be Librarian to the University?—I have had experience, in my time, both of an alien, and of different Professors of the College being Librarians. I know, when we had an alien that was Librarian, the Students used freedoms that they would not presume to do with the present Librarian at least, and great abuses took place in consequence. I have seen a quarto volume which had had a red-hot poker thrust through it, and I have seen many engravings of heads cut out, which would not be permitted by the Librarian if he was a Professor.

Do you conceive that any inconvenience is sustained by the employment of a Professor to be Clerk to the United College, or Clerk to the University?—Always something depends upon the person, but I should think that very great inconvenience does result, and has resulted, from an alien being Clerk; that is to say, very unfounded reports have been circulated. I have no doubt that what he said might be true, but he has not said the whole truth, and reports have gone forth very much to the prejudice of the University. When the Commissioners of Fife called for the returns of the Property-Tax, they could not be persuaded that the returns were fair. They saw us in possession of a considerable extent of lands, and they were taught to believe that our funds were very great, and our incomes, of course, very great, and they tried every way to find whether we made fair returns; as, for example, they called for the Factor's account, they called for each individual's account of what he received from the Factor, and then required a particular schedule of income, making up the particulars of all that. I believe sincerely the returns were faithfully made, but we were put to great trouble and inconvenience by the reports that were going abroad, in consequence of the indiscreet talking of strangers that were employed.

Have there been any instances, in which the Minutes of the University have been kept in a manner not very creditable to a literary body, when the office of Clerk was held by a person who was not one of their own number?—There is no doubt of that, I suppose.

It has been the usage, for some time past, in the United College, to divide the surplus Fund among the various Professors, under the name of Diet-money; under what authority do the College conceive they have a right to make that division among the Professors?—I presume under the authority of the Act of Parliament uniting the Colleges, which vests the whole administration in them. I suppose there is no question of their legal right; as to the expedient exercise of that right, there may be a question.

Then you are of opinion that the right is grounded upon the provisions contained in the Act of Parliament of the year 1747, by which the union of the two Colleges was brought about?—That is my own opinion, but that joined with other considerations; I am of opinion, that for the Professors to be useful, they must be respected and respectable; and to be

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respected and respectable, they must hold a certain *status* in society, and have a certain independence. In the *first* place, there is not a division of the whole, because there is always a considerable sum retained in the hands of the Factor; but the rest, beyond that sum, is divided among the Professors at the end of the session. The question is this, are our livings too great for the situations that we hold? Have they made any one of us negligent, or are they not necessary for maintaining the *status* in society that we ought to hold? Of these things the Commissioners are to judge, and it does not belong to me to presume to give an opinion, but I may mention, since the question is put to me, that the first two years that I was a member of the United College, I was a married man, and I had a wife and four children, and so many servants, and my whole income, including every emolument derived from the College and the Students, each of those two years, did not exceed a hundred guineas.

The question did not go to inquire whether the Professors received too much or too little income, under that system, but to inquire upon what ground it was that the Professors thought that they were legally entitled to make the division in question?—Upon no authority that I know of but of the Act of Parliament.

By their interpretation of the Act, they thought they were fairly entitled to make that division, instead of applying that fund to other Collegiate purposes?—They applied a great part of the fund to other Collegiate purposes, but their accounts will show what part of it was asplied one way, and what another.

Was Diet-money paid, previously to the act of 1747, to each Professor?—I know nothing of that; I believe the whole of the Professors at that time sat at the College table, and were maintained at the College table.

Do you happen to know whether, in the Minutes of the Visitation of 1718, there was any thing stated with respect to a division in the shape of Diet-money?—I never saw it myself, nor do I recollect to have seen a statement made by the late Dr. George Hill, but I am told that he broadly stated that there was authority given to St. Mary's College to augment their salaries from time to time in that manner; but I never saw the statement myself.

With regard to Diet-money; you understand that the first mention of that, as paid to the Professors, was at the time of the abolition of the practice of their dining at the College table, and was given to them as an equivalent for that?—I do not care by what name it is called; it was just to increase our own livings.

You say, part of the Minutes have been found of that Visitation?—Yes.

Have they been examined, to see whether there is any such entry in them?—I am not aware that there is any such entry; but the Minutes will be produced whenever they are ordered. There is a circumstance that I wish to mention. Antecedently to the Act of Parliament in 1747, uniting the Colleges, there were allocations to some Professors of certain funds, as appears from the words of the Act itself. Those are all thrown into the common stock, and a factor is to be appointed to manage the common stock. Now it has so happened, and I mention it in hopes that it may be corrected, that the Crown present still, for example the Professor of Mathematics, to all the separate emoluments that he enjoyed anterior to the Act of Parliament, throwing the fund into a common stock, instead of his being presented in the terms of the Act of Parliament; and we have, because we do not like to give trouble to the Crown, or to one another, received a Professor of Mathematics repeatedly presented by the Crown with that absurdity, giving him the old appointment, instead of a share of what is conferred by the Act of Parliament. And again, I know that some of my Colleagues have misunderstood the word Œconomus, as it appears to me, and conceived it to mean Factor for the College, when it was the Provisor, or the person that furnished the College table.

[*The Witness withdrew.*]

Dr. *Thomas Gillespie*, called in and Examined.

Dr T. Gillespie.

You are Assistant and Successor to Dr. John Hunter, in the Humanity Class?—I am.

How long have you held that situation?—For three sessions.

You also hold a Living in the neighbourhood of St. Andrews?—I do.

At what distance?—Twelve miles by the nearest way, fourteen by the high road.

Do you do the whole duty, or does Dr. Hunter still do part of it?—He has hitherto done part of it, but has informed me lately, that I am in future to do the whole duty. Hitherto he has taught the Junior Class, whilst I taught the Senior, with the exception of Mondays, when, for my accommodation, he lectured himself.

When you perform the whole duty, will it be necessary for you, during the session, to be resident at St. Andrews, exclusively of the Sunday?—I apprehend it will. It is certainly my wish to reside in St. Andrews during the winter, as I shall have to perform the whole duty, and to begin teaching at eight o'clock in the morning of Monday; and it will scarcely be possible for me to come in on Sunday evening; therefore I shall perhaps employ some individual to do the duty of the Church during winter, whilst I am performing the duty at St. Andrews.

But you still propose to hold the Church along with the Professorship?—Yes.

You conceive that you do not fall within the law of the General Assembly of 1817?—I conceive not. (*Vide* Supplement, p. 53). I am not a Professor; I do not derive the emoluments of a Professorship; I am merely an Assistant during Dr. Hunter's incumbency. It was in accommodation to him that I am so, he requiring an Assistant, and I being able to command, at that time, the presentation to the Chair. The Presbytery has not hitherto interfered with me. I have hitherto been four days weekly at home, and sometimes five. Dr. Hunter, only a few days ago, intimated to me, that he intended to devolve the whole business of the Chair on me; and I have not, in fact, as yet made any arrangement. I feel a difficulty in the case, as Dr. Hunter has intimated to me that I must teach both the classes.

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Are you a Member of the Senatus?—I have been inducted into the United College, but I do not act in the internal business of the College; I merely teach the class.

Do you follow up the same system that Dr. Hunter pursued in teaching?—I do not. His Lectures were peculiar to himself, and I conceived, that as long as he occupied that field, it would be presumption in any one to go upon the same field; accordingly, whilst he lectured upon the Monday, I intentionally kept off that field. Now that he will not occupy it, I mean to extend my course of Lectures over the same field, and to derive as much benefit as I can from his conversation. I did not study under him, and therefore I had not the advantages of a pupil; but I have had frequent conversations with him, and an opportunity of understanding, in some measure, his views, and the details of them.

One of the inconveniences that has been experienced in teaching that class, is the small portion of Latin that has been read; have you any plan in contemplation for remedying that defect?—I endeavour to remedy that inconvenience by this plan. I allow any boy, that chooses to profess Private Readings, giving in to me an account, during the session, of what he proposes to be examined upon, *ad aperturam libri*. Towards the latter end of the session, I devote an extra hour in the morning, before eight o'clock, for the purpose of examining those individuals upon what they have professed. I find this plan very successful. During the last year, there were about forty that came forward in that way, some of them professing all Livy, and all the works of Tacitus; many others making extensive professions. By this means, their reading is very much extended, whilst this plan does not by any means interfere with the more particular, and critical and detailed Examination, which takes place in the Public Readings during the ordinary hours of teaching.

Do you examine them *ad aperturam libri*, without any preparation?—They have no knowledge in what part they will be examined. They themselves are judges, along with myself, of who has done best. If the passage cannot be read by one individual, it is read by another; and by that means, I ascertain who has paid most attention to the authors that are professed.

Have you found great improvement to result from that practice?—I have had more pleasure in that, than perhaps in any other part of my duties, since I have held the situation I now hold. I have found the lads quite enthusiastic upon the subject; I have found them read with great attention, and make observations upon what they have read; and I have found that although there will always be some that are not so successful as others, yet every one who professed has done a good deal; and that those who have read the most in private, have been able to benefit most from the more critical Examinations in the public class. If any general principle required to be exemplified, the great deficiency was, that the boys had not reading to exemplify it, whereas, by professing, this fund as it were of reading, they can draw upon their own memory for words and phrases to show the general principle which is being explained to them, and which principle would be apt to be forgotten, if they had not an extensive field of particular instances showing its application.

Have you found, that in the ordinary business of the class, those Students that did profess, in the manner you have mentioned, were more distinguished than the others?—I have, taking them in general.

Is it an extra hour daily that you devote to that duty?—It is, for the last three months of the session. No person is compelled to attend that hour; some attend, besides those that profess, for the purpose of hearing the Examination.

What proportion of the whole class have availed themselves of it?—Nearly one-half.

Is it reckoned a creditable thing among the young men?—It is so.

Does that system apply to both your classes?—I have only taught one class hitherto, viz. the more advanced; it would not apply to the junior class—I must adopt a different system with them, the object being more elementary; but of that I have hitherto had no experience. (*Vide* Supplement, p. 53.)

Have you been in the practice of lecturing in your class upon Roman Antiquities?—I have. I took that department, because I thought it would be useful, and because it did not in any way interfere with Dr. Hunter. I lecture upon Roman Antiquities and upon the Literature of Rome. I have hitherto only reached the earliest stages of Roman Literature, but I mean to continue my Lectures down to the Augustan age at least.

Have you any intention of comprehending the Philosophical Principles of Grammar?—I have, but I refrain from that at present, on account of Dr. Hunter occupying it.

Will you not have some reason to apprehend, that in comprehending such a large field in your Lectures, you may perhaps interfere with the more appropriate business of the class?—I mean to dedicate only one hour of one day every week to the subject, and to examine the boys upon what has been advanced, during a part of that hour, and rather to direct their attention to the subject, than to exhaust it. I mean to extend the course to four years, being anxious that the boys should continue the study of Latin longer than they generally do.

Does the extra hour in your class interfere with any of the senior classes?—The extra hour does not. The hour for lecture is the ordinary hour for reading; being merely appropriated to lecturing instead of reading. I have hitherto lectured upon Thursday, or perhaps I may lecture half an hour upon some other day of the week, but I assuredly mean not to extend the lecturing more than to an hour and a half—a half hour being appropriated to the junior, and the hour, as formerly mentioned, to the senior class.

What works do you chiefly read in the class?—We have hitherto read a book of Livy, at the beginning of every session, and afterwards a part of the Odes of Horace, with the whole of the Ars Poetica, towards the latter end of the session. We have latterly got Dr. Carson's Anthology; a book of Extracts, from which we have read regularly during the latter part of the session; some one of the plays of Plautus, and extracts, likewise, from the works of Ovid, Catullus, and Tibullus, such portions, namely, as are proper to be read. We dedicate one

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half of the session to reading prose, and the other half to reading verse of various kinds, with the view of making the boys acquainted, as much as possible, with the general character of Roman Literature. In the mean while, they are called upon to give in Exercises, both in prose and in verse.

What is the nature of the Exercises you prescribe?—First, I prescribe Versions as an Exercise, and Essays, which are of a different character; the Versions are a translation, generally, of some of the speeches in Livy which they read in the early part of the winter, with annotations made by themselves. These are of a Grammatical, or Philological, or Historical character, as may happen to be their forte; that thus the boys may have full scope for showing what knowledge they are possessed of, and their habits of thinking. The Versions are generally pretty large, and there are no limits prescribed to their annotations. I give them, during the latter part of the session, an English Version to translate into Latin, with a similar permission of making such observations as they choose upon the language, that they may show what advance they have made, and what powers they are possessed of.

Are those Exercises compulsory upon the Students?—They are compulsory upon all the Students, to the amount of two at least, during the session. I am in the habit of making occasional observations in the class, and if any boy chooses to give me in a sensible little Exercise, upon any subject or passage mentioned, I then take notice of it, the next day, or soon after, in the class, in terms of its merits.

Do many give in those short Exercises?—A considerable number; it is the more advanced lads generally that do so.

Have you had much reason to be satisfied with their ingenuity, in pointing out peculiarities in the structure and idiom of the language?—I always endeavour to encourage them to think for themselves; and even if they think perhaps contrary to what I have advanced, I still encourage them, and am always well pleased with their exercising forcibly their own judgment, even although I do not agree with them; but I endeavour at the same time to correct them.

What is the nature of the Essays you prescribe?—They are connected with the subjects of the class, and of Roman Literature.

Are any of them in Latin?—No, they are in English.

Have you prescribed any Latin Composition?—Along with their other Exercises, they are in the habit of giving in Exercises in Latin prose and Latin verse, translations of English passages into Latin prose, during the earlier part of the session; and when we are engaged in reading verse during the latter part of the session, some give me in Exercises in Latin verse.

Is there any composition in Latin prose prescribed, other than translations, such as Themes upon prescribed subjects?—No, not hitherto. I have been but a little while acting as a Professor, and have been restricted to four days of the week; but on the supposition of my having to teach every day of the week, I shall have an opportunity of modelling my plan differently.

Can you state to the Commissioners any of the subjects upon which Essays were prescribed for last year?—1*st*, On the causes which so long retarded the cultivation of Literature and the Fine Arts of Rome; 2*d*, On the Roman *Naves Longæ*, or Ships of War, and the manner in which they were fought and navigated; 3*d*, On the influence of Magna Græcia and of mother Greece over the fortunes of Rome. These subjects are prescribed to the senior side of the class; the following are prescribed to the junior side: 1. An Historical Illustration of the well-known Roman military maxim "parcere subjectis et debellare superbos;" 2. On the influence which Poetry exerts over National and Individual Character; 3. On the veracity of Livy as an historian. But the principal novelty I have introduced, is the private readings, which I should like to have an opportunity of extending still farther.—*Vide* Supplement.

Do you find the Students generally well prepared for your instructions in the Humanity Class?—In general they are. There are, of course, and always must be, individuals that are not so well prepared as others, but in general I have reason to be satisfied with them. There is a spirit of emulation amongst them, which I endeavour to keep up by bestowing Prizes. I mark down, upon examination, the character of every individual; and at the end of the Session, every thing is summed up in their favour and against them.—*Vide* Supplement, as to the manner of doing this.

Are you pretty well acquainted with the state of the Parochial Schools throughout the country, and do you consider them as at present calculated to prepare young men for the University?—I think a great improvement might be made upon them. Some improvement has doubtless been made of late, but they are still capable of farther improvement, and I think there might be a plan adopted, which would probably introduce a great improvement in our Parochial Schools, namely, by entering no individual to the College who was not capable of undergoing a pretty strict Examination in Latin and in Greek, previous to his being entered as a Student at the College. This plan would naturally induce the Patrons of parishes in the country, to obtain schoolmasters who were properly qualified to educate for the Universities.

In short, you think that if a certain degree of previous instruction were required, as a preliminary to entering College, the means would be found of supplying it?—I think it would supply itself, and would elevate the Classical character of the country. I think it is exceedingly desirable that some plan of this kind were adopted. It is most inconvenient to teach boys that come up *un*instructed, and even what is worse, that come up *ill*-instructed, along with boys more advanced, and better taught than them. In the first years, particularly, it occasions great inconvenience to the teacher, and some boys are foundered, and never get on at all; whereas, if these boys were required to be perfectly grounded, when they came up to College, and were laid under the necessity of acquiring that previous knowledge, to escape the risk of being rejected, and thus disgraced, the parents would, in this case, look out for proper teachers, that they might leave the door open to them to a College education.

Would you have much fear, in case of such an alteration being made, and thereby the character of the Greek and Latin classes raised, that a great interval of time would elapse before that rule could be made imperative, and before young men could obtain the instruction that would be required, in order to their entering those classes?—I think it would soon adjust itself, because boys and teachers would both exert themselves more than they do now.

Is it your opinion that the Parish Schools are better taught than they were in former times?—It is so, at least within my remembrance and experience.

In cases where the Parochial Masters were qualified, and were in the habit of instructing young men in Latin and in Greek, have you found that they were generally apt to neglect the primary and more elementary duties of a Parish Schoolmaster, in teaching the boys English?—I cannot say that I have found it so. I think, in general, those Parish Teachers that are most anxious to carry their pupils forward as Latin Scholars, are at the same time very solicitous that it should not appear that other departments have suffered from that circumstance.

You see no objection to extending the qualification of Parish Schoolmasters?—None. I think it would do much good.

Do you think they should be able to teach Greek, as well as Latin?—I do, and the salaries, of course, should be increased.

Has your experience, as a Clergyman of the Church of Scotland, led you to perceive, that those that were in the habit of carrying on their Scholars further than ordinary, have been in the habit of neglecting the poorer children, who could not afford to obtain that instruction?—No, it has not come within my own personal experience. Certainly, it may happen in many cases, and perhaps this plan has a tendency to make Parish Teachers neglect subordinate objects; but there is a practice now, of employing Monitors, according to the Bell and Lancasterian plan, which obviates in a great measure that inconvenience: while the schoolmaster is employed in the higher department, his monitors, or subordinate teachers, are employed in the lower departments of the school; and in my own parish, and in various others which I am in the habit of visiting, I am happy to see a progress in both respects. I think the stimulus is a great thing. There is nothing so ruinous as a dozing course of proceeding, without any excitement, and any object but just to let the day pass by.

Do you not think, that additional fees from the children that are taught, would be a better mode of increasing the allowance of the Parish Schoolmasters, than by making an addition to their salaries?—I should rather think not. In most situations, that I know, I think the fees are at the maximum that the parents can afford, and I conceive that it was the object of the original founders, to give the children education at about half what they would have to pay if they were left to free competition.

If the fees were increased, of course there would be a larger proportion of individuals who must be admitted gratuitously?—Yes.

Would such children receive the same attention as those who paid?—I am afraid they would not; besides, there is something degrading to a Scotch person in being taught in that manner. The parents do not like it; they would in a manner lose caste by submitting to it. To extend the list of poor scholars, would be to destroy a valuable part of the national character.

Have you anything to suggest, with a view to promote the interests of the University?—There is nothing that I would presume at present to suggest.

[*The witness withdrew.*]

Vide Supplement, where some suggestions, particularly upon the subject of Private Readings and Salaries to Teachers, are made.

(*The Minutes of Evidence having been sent to the Witness for verbal correction, he requested leave to add the following observations, as Supplementary to his Evidence*) :—

"The Private Humanity Class has been taught principally by me for three years past, and in the following manner:—The class consists of a junior, and of a senior division; about 45 or 50, at an average of these three years, in each. Both these divisions are daily, with the exception of the weekly lecture-day, examined upon the same authors, and are liable to be called up, from time to time, without any reference to the arrangement in which they are seated. This arrangement is, however, complete, as not only the seats, but the particular place in each seat, is assigned to every individual; and this arrangement is correctly marked in the Class-book, so that, if any Number, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, or 6, in any seat, first, second, third, fourth, &c., be observed as distinguished by good or bad conduct, the Professor can immediately identify him, even though his name may have escaped the Professor's recollection. As every Student knows that this is the case, and that he may be seen and marked, even without being publicly noticed or admonished by his Teacher, this tends greatly to the preservation of good order and regularity. In fact, during these three years, only one public punishment has been inflicted, which consisted in subjecting the Student to the getting by heart, one of the Odes of Horace. When a Student has been examined, the impression which his examination has made, is immediately and regularly marked opposite to his name, in a column of the Class-book, appropriated to the purpose. This marking serves two purposes; it marks the number of times which each individual has undergone a Public Examination, with the estimated value of these appearances. Another column in the class-book is appropriated to Versions, which are of two kinds: the one consists of a translation of some beautiful and elegant passage from the Latin Classics, into English, with notes, critical and illustrative, often conducted to a considerable extent; the other set of Versions consists of a translation from English into Latin prose or verse, with similar annotations and illustrations; in all of which the Student is encouraged to think for himself, and to express his difficulties, as well

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as his supposed or real discoveries. Two sets of these Versions, *at least*, are required from each Student during the course of the Session; and if he should fail to comply with this regulation, it will be marked in his certificate against him. These Versions are carefully examined by the Professor, or handed over to some of the more advanced Students on both sides of the class, whose observations and criticisms are submitted to the Professor. Public notice is taken of the most meritorious; and the character of all is marked in the column of the class-book appropriated to this object. The above Examinations and Versions are imperative upon every Student. The Exercises which follow are voluntary. A third column of the class-book is appropriated to Essays, a list of which is read over in the class, at the commencement of each Session. The subjects of these Essays are generally regulated and modified by the subjects of weekly Lecture, the one being contrived to illustrate the other. A specimen of these subjects of Essays is given in my oral examination. These Essays, of which many of the Students give in two, some three, and even four during the Session, are all noticed in the class; and the most meritorious are read aloud, in whole, or in part, by the Students themselves. These readings are generally accompanied by a short notice from the Chair, repeating the general character and merits of the Essay; and in the column of the class-book, appropriated to this purpose, the merit of each Essay is carefully marked. A fourth column is set apart, for what is termed professional, or private readings; and as these, in St. Andrews at least, are a novel introduction, it will be necessary to explain the object which the Teacher had in view, and still has, in introducing and continuing this innovation.

"The public and ordinary readings are, of necessity, extremely limited. This arises from two causes; the circumscribed time appropriated to such Public Examinations, and the necessity of analyzing, investigating, and illustrating every word, clause, and sentence, as it comes to be explained. It is during this investigation that the Professor has an opportunity of making his Students acquainted with those general principles, which connect thought with the symbol of thought—in other words, which lie at the bottom, not only of the Latin language, but of all languages whatever. There is, besides, a relation to be traced betwixt words, as well as betwixt ideas and words, which necessarily conducts to a nicely prosecuted analysis. From these, and other reasons of similar import, it is manifest, that a very small part of the Classics can be read during any one season, or indeed during the whole period of Classical attendance. Yet it is quite manifest, that, however important and essential such disquisitions as these may be, they will lose much of their value, and indeed force and intelligibility, if they be not accompanied and supported by an extensive acquaintance with that language, to whose general character, idioms, and peculiarities, such observations refer. A single instance noticed "*inter docendum*," as referable to a general fact in the language, may, and must soon be forgotten, along with the general fact or principle with which it is connected, when unassociated in the mind of the Student with any illustrations or exemplifications beyond; but when the mind of the learner is enriched with an extensive reading, it will become a kind of storehouse, from which can be taken whatever of illustration and information is wanted. Now, with the view of supplying this desideratum, in the United College of St. Andrews in particular, Professions, or private readings, have been recommended, and pursued with more success than was originally anticipated. These private readings are indeed but a clumsy, and comparatively inconvenient substitute for those which, in the English Universities, are conducted under the superintendence of Graduates, salaried and authorized for the purpose of conducting them; but till some similar arrangement be made (a most desirable object, and one well meriting the attention of his Majesty's Commissioners) in our Scottish Universities, it appears to be the best substitute which can, under existing circumstances, be adopted. These private readings may be conducted by Students during the whole year, and whenever they have access to any of the generally-read Latin Classics, as no particular work is pointed out, to the exclusion of another. About the beginning of January, the Students who mean to profess, and who submit to be examined *ad aperturam* at a separate hour, from 7 to 8 in the morning, are requested to give in lists regularly subscribed; and out of these lists, by the first week of February, a table is made out, and the Professor is enabled to proceed, for some months previous to the rising of the College, with the proposed examinations. The authors from which, last session, professions were made, were Virgil, Horace, Livy, Tacitus, Juvenal, Justin, Persius, Quinctilian, Pomponius Mela, Catullus, Tibullus, Propertius, Ovid, Martial, Plautus, Terence, Gallus, Villecius, Paterculus, and Lucan. One individual professed all the works of Livy now extant, and another all those of Tacitus. After these examinations have been concluded, (and they are conducted in the presence, not only of those immediately interested, but of all who may choose to attend,) the character of each individual's appearance is carefully marked in the *fourth column* of the class-book appropriated to this purpose. During the first session of my teaching, about 25 professed, and during these two last sessions, the numbers have been doubled. If there be any part of my labours with which I have had any particular reason to be satisfied, it is undoubtedly with this. It has inspired several young and promising Students with a love of Classical Literature, which they might never otherwise have acquired; and it affords, in all circumstances, an available and improving, and delightful recreation to the more generous-minded Students, during the summer months in particular, when nature around them is so much in unison with the bright and sunny pages of Classical Literature. Besides these more regular and systematic demands upon the Student, he is encouraged to daily effort, in giving in to the Professor, short notices upon difficult passages, short translations into Latin, and even into English verse; and one Prize every session is assigned to him in particular, who has distinguished himself by his translations into English verse of such passages, and by his original poetical productions upon such subjects as have been pointed out to him. At the conclusion of each session, a number of subjects are proposed to the Student to write upon

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during summer, and to the best of these Essays, one or two Prizes are likewise awarded. The adjustment of the Prizes, partly by the voice of the Students, under the *veto* of the Professor, and partly by the judgment of the Professor alone, concludes the business of the session. The great and leading object is to make the Student work and think for himself, under the influence of emulation, and the love of classic literature. This spirit, more than fines or other influences in the shape of punishment, serves greatly to preserve uniform good order, for where all are busy and anxious, if not to excel, at the very lowest to escape censure, few punishments will be requisite. Whilst I am speaking of punishments, I may observe, that I cannot but regret that pecuniary fines are adopted by the laws and under the sanction of our Colleges, as a punishment at all. They fall very unequally upon the rich and the poor, and they inspire an opinion, that absence from the class and other indulgences may be purchased with money. Nay, so absurd is the law of the United College upon this head, as it now stands, that were the Professor to commute the fine of sixpence (sex assibus) into any other infliction, such as the getting by heart of a few pages of Horace, the Student is entitled to his bond, and is enabled to say, "adhere to your regulations." This appears to me to be a great evil, and a manifest absurdity. I may be permitted to add, upon the subject of the management of the class, that in addition to my own Class-books, in which the particulars I have already stated are marked and recorded, there is an Illuminator's or Censor's book, kept by the Illuminator or Censor, who sits immediately under my chair—who records the absentees, marking opposite to their names every day they are absent, and whether from indisposition or other causes—who records notices of censure which are made in the class, whenever I find it necessary to admonish any Student publicly—who records, by another conventional mark, the instances on which I have singled out any individual to public praise, on account of his being able to give me an answer to a question, &c. where all his fellows, of the same standing with himself, had failed. This book is uniformly consulted along with my text-book, in making up the final estimate of merit, and in giving certificates to Students.

"One hour a-week, at least, is directed to the purpose of Lecturing; and I have hitherto, whilst Dr. Hunter lectured upon Monday, restricted my lectures to some introductory observations upon Language, as a vehicle of thought, and as an expression of national character and history in particular—an expression more faithful and permanent, than mere historical record ever can be. These lectures have been succeeded by a few upon some one department of Roman Antiquities, varying that department yearly, and endeavouring, by means of these lectures, to illustrate such passages in the Classics as, without them, would be either altogether unintelligible, or would lose much of their beauty and delicacy. I afterwards pass on to the earlier stage of Roman Literature; and by a reference to the Leges Megiæ, the Songs of the Fratres Arvales, the Fescenine verses, the Duilian Inscription on the Columna Mostrata, &c., and latterly to the Laws of the Twelve Tables in particular, I endeavour to give something like a historical view of the progress of the Latin Language, from its earlier and scanty records, to the age of Ennius and Plautus. The intimate connexion betwixt the sister languages of Rome and of Greece is here pointed out, and the influence of the more rapidly advancing and improving language of Greece, and her colonies in Magna Græcia over that of ancient Latium, is attempted to be illustrated. I afterwards advance in my lectures to the history of the earlier Roman Classical writers, reading at the same time in the class a play of Plautus, by way of illustration; but I have not hitherto been able to advance beyond the Augustan age. My object in these later disquisitions is to make my pupils acquainted, not only with the earlier authors of Rome, but to give them a relish for general literature, and subjects of taste. My plan, which, whilst Dr. Hunter continued to occupy his own unrivalled department of Philological and Grammatical inquiry, could not be prosecuted, is to embrace these subjects likewise, but to confine my observations upon them principally to the public or initiatory class, and to such observations as I may be enabled to make colloquially, and "*inter docendum.*" I may be permitted here to state, that whilst the general views I attempt to give, are regularly and fully written out, and read from my MS., the illustration or exemplification of these principles are made in a colloquial manner, and by means of a constant reference to the Students, so that I may know in how far, and by how many I am followed and understood. Phrases and classical expressions are marked down by the Students and carried home, that they may verify what has been advanced.

"Should any arrangement be made by his Majesty's Royal Commissioners, which implies the possibility of my residence at St. Andrews during winter, it will now, in consequence of Dr. Hunter's intimation, become my duty to teach the Private Class as well as the Public, three, and ultimately four hours a-day, being appropiated to these classes. It would be improper and preposterous in me to speak decidedly of futurity. Any plan I may at present meditate to pursue, being liable to modifications from contingencies, and the progress of the age in which we live; I can only say, that my ambition is to keep pace, in as far as my abilities and my opportunities will permit, with the times, to render the course of reading and instruction pursued in the Junior Class, subservient and preparatory to that which is pursued in the more advanced class, and to arrange, by every method in my power, a more extended and protracted study of Classical Literature in Scotland—to remove, if possible, that imputation under which we lie, when brought into comparison with the more accomplished and more extensively read, though perhaps not more accurate and critical, scholars of Oxford and Cambridge. It is for this purpose that I have already recommended Private Tutors as a part of our Academical establishment at St. Andrews, and that I now recommend them anew.

"Having already, in my oral examination, expressed myself pretty fully upon the connexion which does and ought ever to exist between our Universities and our Parochial Schools and Academies, I have only to add, that I adhere to what I there stated, with this additional

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suggestion, that it might be convenient to fix upon a *minimum* of age, as well as a *minimum* degree of classical acquirement, beneath which it were impracticable to place a boy in the Latin or Greek classes at College. This would prevent a premature pushing forward of mere boys into the higher departments of education, and thus avoid a manifest risk of injuring his talents by untimely exertion, or of generating crimes and petulance."

(*The above additions, and some from other Professors, were printed by the Printing Committee, as there seemed to be no probability of future personal Examinations of the Professors of St. Andrews.*)

Andrew Alexander, Esq. called in and Examined.

Prof. Alexander.

You are Professor of Greek in the United College?—I am.

How long have you held that situation?—Since the session of 1820-21.

You teach two classes?—I do.

Will you explain to the Commissioners, generally, the heads of instruction in each of the two classes, beginning with the junior?—The junior class meets about ten days before the Bursary examination, or the meeting of the classes in general; and those ten days I employ in ascertaining the state in which the Students are, as to their knowledge of the Greek language. After the classes commence generally, I begin with the Greek Grammar. Having gone over the flexion of the nouns, and partly of the verbs, I then commence to translate, from the Collectanea Minora, the extracts from Xenophon, translating, and going on with the Grammar alternately. I proceed in this course till I have gone over the whole of the Grammar, and till I have finished the extracts from Xenophon, from Lucian, from Anacreon, and Tyrtæus. The reading of a book of the Iliad closes the course, during which I revise the Grammar once, and frequently twice, besides applying its principles daily, whilst construing and translating. During the course, I prescribe weekly exercises to the Students in Greek Composition, in prose and in verse.

Will you specify the description of Exercises you prescribe?—Translations from Latin into Greek. At the close of the session, I prescribe to the junior Students an Exercise for the vacation—a translation of the whole of the extracts from Xenophon, or from Lucian, or a book of Homer. The Exercise, accompanied with a sealed letter and motto, is required to be given at the beginning of the ensuing session, and a prize is awarded to the author of the best translation.

Have you other prizes, during the session?—For general eminence, in general I give prizes, in the proportion of one prize to eight or ten Students in the class.

Are they given at different periods of the session, or at the close?—At the close of the session; but the mode of awarding them is by a comparative trial of the candidates, at different periods of the session.

Then it is the person that proves himself most efficient, at the different examinations, who succeeds at the end?—It is by a comparative trial that I determine the relative merits of the competitors for prizes, and that comparative trial is taken two or three times in the course of the session.

Do you put down the different stages of their progress, or is it determined by the Students?—I prescribe a written Exercise to the competitors in the junior class, six or seven extracts from what they have been reading, which I require them to construe and translate, and to answer certain written questions that I propound to them. All this is done in writing, in my presence, in the class. The competitors give me their Exercises, which I examine by myself, and afterwards submit them in the class-room to three or four of the senior Students, and, with their assistance, note and estimate the errors contained in them. The number and amount of these errors determine the relative merits of the competitors.

How often do you do that in the course of the Session?—Three times in the senior class, and twice in the junior class.

How do you determine that in the one case there is eminence, and in the others not?—It is by a general comparison of the merit that they have exhibited on the whole. The errors of each competitor are noted, and according as those errors are few or numerous, he stands high or low in the list of competition. His relative merit is denoted by the number which marks the errors appearing in his Exercises, as 1, 2, 3, and so on. In the second trial, his place in the competition is estimated in the same way; and taking the result of both trials into view, his merit is determined upon the whole.

Does the determination of the thing lie chiefly with yourself?—Not with myself, because the Students examine the Exercises along with me, and it is from their judgment, combined with my own, that the notation is taken down. I mark no error against a competitor, till it has been submitted to the judgment of the examining Students; and, in general, I find that my own private estimate accords pretty nearly with that which results from the scrutiny in the class-room. I have thought that the examining Students were disposed to be somewhat stricter than myself in marking very minute errors.

Supposing your own determination was one way, and that of the Students another, should you give the Students the preference?—No, unless they could show that that was no error which I had noted as such; or, on the other hand, that that was an error which I had failed to notice.

Do you find this method of determining the comparative merits of the Exercises to answer?—I found that it gave general satisfaction; and, at the end of last Session, several of the Students did me the honour to send me a joint letter, expressing their thanks for the pains I had taken in determining the prizes.

Independently of the satisfaction the Students may have, in being allowed to give an opinion in the determination of the prizes, and independently of the relief which it gives to the Pro-

fessor, in not being called upon to do any invidious thing in determining the comparative merits of the Students, do you think there is any other advantage in that method?—I find a very great advantage in the senior class: it is in this way only that I can induce the competitors to prosecute their studies in private more than they would otherwise do, because I examine them not only upon what is read in the class, but upon additional books which I prescribe for that purpose.

Is it your opinion, that it would be advantageous to abolish the Elementary Greek classes in the Universities of Scotland?—I do not know how it might suit in such an University as Edinburgh or Glasgow, but I think it would be impracticable in our University.

From what causes do you suppose it impracticable?—Because we derive the majority of our Students from country parishes, and the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland has not yet included the knowledge of Greek among the qualifications it requires of the Parochial Schoolmasters.

Is it your opinion, that there is only a small proportion of the Parish Schoolmasters of Scotland that are qualified to teach Greek?—I cannot say as to that.—I know there are many that come up from the country parishes without any knowledge of Greek, I presume because the Schoolmasters in these parishes are not qualified, or will not take in hand to teach Greek.

Have you had occasion to look over the Returns to the Queries that were sent to the House of Commons, as to the qualifications of Schoolmasters in Scotland?—I have not.

Will you have the goodness to mention, what is your plan with your Second Class?—In the second class, I begin the course with reading a book of the Iliad; I then read, from the Collectanea Majora, the Extracts from the Historians, beginning with Xenophon, then Herodotus, and lastly, Thucydides. I translate next an Oration, and then Extracts from the Philosophical writers, such as a Dialogue of Plato, the extracts from Longinus and from Aristotle.

What part of Aristotle?—The Poetics of Aristotle sometimes, and sometimes from the Rhetoric.

Are those the parts contained in any Book of Collections?—They are the parts contained in the Collectanea. I am limited to the use of the Collectanea, by the difficulty of procuring copies of Greek Authors at a cheap rate.

Do you prescribe Exercises in that class?—During the course of the Session, I prescribe Exercises in the composition of Greek verses, and give a prize to the Student that distinguishes himself in those Exercises. In reading the authors, when any difficulty occurs, I generally propose the elucidation of it, as a subject of voluntary Exercise, and give a prize to the Student that distinguishes himself in writing those Exercises.

Has considerable attainment been made by the Students in writing Greek verses?—Yes; as I give a prize to the Student that distinguishes himself in writing Greek verses, I frequently get original verses in Greek, and translations from the Latin and English poets. I give likewise a prize, as I have said, to the Student who distinguishes himself in writing Critical Essays upon the authors that we are reading.

Do you examine all the Students that attend the class?—Yes.

Is your class generally attended by the Students throughout the course?—They very generally attend it. The Students are sometimes so much occupied in the higher classes, Dr. Jackson's class for instance, that I find a proportion of them do not attend the Greek class, because they find that they have enough to do otherwise.

Have you found the hours of Dr. Jackson's class to interfere with the hours of the Greek class?—No.

Are you in the practice of calling a Catalogue at the different hours of teaching?—No; I call no Catalogue.

Do you adopt any other mode to ascertain their attendance?—I have a Censor for every bench, and a General Censor, who receives from those Censors returns from the absentees.

How is their absence noticed?—A return is given to me; I notice it at the next meeting, and impose a fine for absence.

You were appointed in 1820?—Yes.

There appears, since your appointment, to have been a considerable increase, upon the whole, in the junior Greek class?—Yes; there has been a considerable increase, except the last year.

And there appears to be a considerable increase in the senior Greek class also?—Yes.

Does the number given in the Return include all the Students from the other classes attending, or merely those regularly entered from the second class, that were not *Cives* of that class?—It includes all those regularly entered in the class, whatever standing they may have in the College.

Does it include those that pay fees, as well as the *Cives*?—Yes.

Of the number in 1822, which is 114, what proportion might be *Cives*, and what proportion might be those attending the Greek class for the first time?—I cannot charge my memory with the exact proportion, but I should think there were nearly one half that did not pay fees.

Then the *Cives* are attending voluntarily for the purpose of additional instruction in the language?—Yes.

It is presumed that the proportion of those who attend in that way, after they are free of the class, must vary a good deal, according to the supposed merits of the individual Professor?—I have always understood, that the Students were generally in the practice of attending both the senior Latin and Greek classes as a part of the system.

Are any other fees paid for the Greek class, besides the regular fees for the Ternars and Secondars stated in the Return?—There are no other fees except those stated in the Returns.

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Do any of the Students pay, in point of fact, more than the Secondar's fee of three guineas?—That has sometimes happened, but very rarely; I do not believe in more than three instances since I have been Professor.

The Commissioners understand, that the division of the Students into Secondars and Ternars is entirely voluntary in the case of each student?—It is quite voluntary; so much so, that the parents have applied to me to be informed if their sons would derive any advantage from being entered as Secondars, and I have said no; that the Ternars were exactly upon the same footing, in all respects, as the Secondars, and they have thereupon entered them as Ternars.

What proportion of the Students attending your class may be Ternars, and what proportion Secondars?—It varies from year to year. In prosperous times, the proportion was generally two-thirds Ternars to one-third Secondars; but of late years, the proportion has been about three-fourths Ternars to one-fourth Secondars.

Do you consider it would be advantageous to the College, that that distinction should be abolished altogether, and that there should be a general fee charged?—I should conc it more respectable that we should be put upon the same footing as the other Universities with regard to fees.

It is presumed, that in the opportunities of instruction which you give to the Students attending your Class, no sort of distinction is made between Secondars and Ternars?—There is not the smallest distinction between the two descriptions of Students. There was a distinction, I believe, at one time, the Secondars being enrolled first in the catalogue, and having the front seats in the class-room; but that distinction does not exist in my class, and, I believe, in none of the classes.

And you call them up as often in the one case as in the other?—All the Students are called up alike often, without any distinction.

It appears that each class is said to have a Luminator, who is privileged to attend the class without payment of a fee; in what way is that Luminator appointed?—He is appointed, at the competition for Bursaries, as a reward of merit. At the annual Bursary competiti there are four Bursaries disposed of, and the two Students who have made the best appearance, next to the successful competitors, are made, one of them Luminator of the Greek class, which carries him through the course *gratis*; the other is made Luminator of the Latin class, which secures his gratuitous admission to that class for two years.

And the Luminator receives half-a-crown from each Secondar, and 1*s.* 3*d.* from each Ternar in the class, if first or second year Students, and the half of these sums from the more advanced Students?—Yes.

Do the Bursars pay fees to you?—The Bursars pay Ternar's fees, except the Ramsay Bursars, who pay the Secondar's fee; and, in consequence of an arrangement made between the Patron and the University, they pay, in the first year, a higher fee than even the Secondar's fee.

That arrangement appears in the written contract, does it not?—It does, as I understand.

Do the Foundation Bursars, upon the Establishment of the College, pay fees to the Professors?—Yes, they do; they all pay the Ternar's fee.

Do not the unsuccessful competitors for the Bursary, who obtain Luminatorships, appear to be better off than the Bursars?—No, because the gratuitous ticket, together with the little fee which they receive from every Student, does not amount to what is given to the successful competitors; besides, the distinction of Luminator is less honourable, insomuch that Students have been known to decline it. Even in the senior Greek class, where the numbers are greater than in most of the other classes, I have seldom known the Luminator get more than £6; and in the higher classes, particularly the Natural Philosophy class, the sum that he receives as Luminator is very small.

What power do you conceive yourself to have for preserving discipline in the class; for example, suppose a person should be refractory, and should remain so, have you the power of expelling him from the class upon your own authority?—I conceive so, leaving to the Student the right of appeal to the College, or to the Rector of the University.

Did you ever have occasion to exercise that authority?—No, I have never expelled a Student from the class.

The Foundation Bursaries are established by a Charter, which contains a mortification or donation of property to the College; can you state when the payment of fees by those Foundation Bursars originated?—No, I do not know at what time they were imposed; they are supposed to be coeval nearly with the College, but I cannot speak positively upon the subject.

Do you think they paid fees always?—I really am not prepared to answer the question.

In the Returns, it is stated that the College are not aware of the authority under which the fees are paid; are you able to give any information upon that subject?—No.

You do not know whether there are any Minutes of the Senatus fixing the fees?—There are, I think, Minutes of a Royal Visitation, relative to the fees—a notice somewhere, relating to the Primars' fees, the Secondars', and the Ternars'; its purport I do not recollect. I have always understood from Dr. John Hunter, that those fees were as old, in his opinion, as the foundation of the College, and that they had never been changed.

Is there any Class-dues payable by the Students, except those to the Luminator, and to the Porter?—No, there are no other class-dues.

The fires and lights are furnished by the College funds, and not charged to the Students?—Yes; they are furnished out of the College funds.

Is there any servant of the College that receives any dues?—No person but the College Porter.

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Is your Class-room of sufficient size for your class?—No, it is not of sufficient size for my senior class.

How do you contrive to manage?—It is with great difficulty. I am obliged to use two moveable benches, and this brings the Students very near to the fireplace, and it subjects me to serious inconveniences in other respects. I cannot accomplish many things that I could attempt in a larger class; it makes it almost impossible for the Students generally to write in the class. There are five upon each bench, which crowds them so much upon each other, that, besides the restlessness it is apt to occasion, they cannot all write at the same time.

And those Exercises, in your presence, you consider to be very useful?—I think it is one way in which the comparative infrequency of examination, unavoidable in a numerous class, may in some degree be compensated. While one division of the class is under examination by the Professor, another division may be kept occupied in writing a translation of the lesson of the day.

Do you examine the Students very frequently?—I do, as much as I possibly can.

Do you read any Lectures in your senior Greek class?—No, it is devoted entirely to reading and examination.—(*The Witness withdrew.—Adjourned.*)

(*The Minutes of Evidence having been sent to the Witness for verbal correction, he requested leave to add the following observations, as supplementary to his Evidence*):—

"I crave leave of the Royal Commissioners, to annex here my reasons for awarding the prizes upon a comparative trial, rather than by the suffrages of the Students. I shall state them just as they were suggested to my own mind by actual experience.

"For the first five sessions, during which I taught the Greek class in St. Andrews, I followed the established practice of determining the prizes by the votes of the Students. I soon became aware of one inconvenience that resulted from it. The emulation which the giving of prizes is designed to excite, was by no means maintained with equal ardour throughout. In the first part of the Session, it was less apparent; it became more excited as the day of decision drew nigh; and it not unfrequently happened, that a Student, who had spent four months in comparative inaction, yet carried off the prize from his more industrious rivals, by putting forth his strength during the two remaining months, and imposing upon the judgment of his fellow-students by the brilliancy and energy of his late exertions. This defect in the system I endeavoured to rectify, by taking the votes three times in the course of the Session, once at the end of every two months, and so determining the rank of the competitors by the place they occupied in each of these several decisions of the question.

"It happened, however, that when a Student had been successful, either in one of these trials, or in one session of his Academical Curriculum, the support of his fellow-students was thereafter accorded to him, rather too much as a matter of course. For this evil I could think of no remedy.

"Another inconvenience arose from the distinction peculiar to our College, of Secondars and Ternars. For while Secondar was naturally inclined to support Secondar, and Ternar to support Ternar, the Ternars, who are the more numerous class, were always able, if disposed, to give the pre-eminence to one of their own body.

"Besides, the decision of the prizes, after the first and second, is almost always a matter of some difficulty, requiring much attention, and nice discrimination. And I frequently found, that Students of weight and consideration in the class, declined, upon this principle, to vote. The extent to which this voluntary secession from the system, on the part of the Students was carried, may be judged of from the fact, that latterly, out of the numerous Greek class, only about 35 Students voted in the decision of the prizes. In this state of things, it was not difficult, by a little finesse and management, and by the use of undue influence, to obtain a majority of voices; and where the temptation is strong, it cannot be expected that it will be always resisted.

"The system of deciding the prizes by repeated comparative trials, subjects the Professors to much additional labour, particularly in numerous classes, such as the Greek, having occupied myself from first to last, perhaps not less than 100 hours in the course of last Session; but while it appeared to me to be well calculated to rid me of the evils which attended the other system, I thought it was recommended by its giving a greater impulse to the studies of our youth, by teaching them to rely upon their own merit instead of trusting to trick and popularity; by depriving the unsuccessful competitor of the means of extenuating defeat, by imputing partiality to the judges; in short, by rendering a prize a more enviable, because a more unchallengeable distinction.

"I have only to add, that, in point of fact, Students have acknowledged to me that, in consequence of this system, they had read more in private, and with more attention and assiduity, than they should otherwise have thought requisite."

St. Andrews, Thursday, August 2, 1827.

Lord Viscount MELVILLE in the Chair.

Dr. *John Hunter*,—again called in, and further Examined.

Dr. John Hunter.

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HAVE you now got the papers relating to the Bursaries, to which you formerly alluded in your Evidence yesterday?—I have. At the beginning of the session of the College, I am in the practice, as Factor, of laying before the Principal and Masters, what Bursaries are fallen, that is, those which were not occupied the preceding year, and the funds of which have fallen into the hands of the College to dispose of. For example, I will read an entry from the records:—"Dr. Hunter, the Factor, laid before the meeting the fallen Bursaries and Servor-

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ships, viz. Stuart's Mortification £5, and ditto for the current session £10; Mr. Patrick Yeaman's Bursaries for the last session £14, ditto the current session £14, and three Servorships £24, amounting altogether to £67, which was allotted—to Students of the fourth year, James Law, James Wilson, James Lindsay, John Baxter, and Peter Ferguson, £4 each, £20; Students of the third year, Andrew Brown, James Cleland, Donald Matheson, James M'Kenzie, James Young, John Orphat, John Steedman, and Robert Black, £3 each, £24; to Students of the second year, Alexander Steele, James Taylor, John Forbes from Perth, William M'Intosh, and William Scott, £2 each." And I may add, that we, generally speaking, *ceteris paribus*, give a larger allowance to the Students of the fourth year, because, having been here three years before, and spending their money, if they are regular and unexceptionable Students, we conceive they have on that account a preferable claim. The whole amount of these sums is £62, and there remains unappropriated £5. In a subsequent Minute, it appears that Peter Ferguson, having obtained the Cupar Bursary for the current session, the £4 allotted to him by Minute of the College of November, together with the £5 still unappropriated, was ordered to be given to William Graham, in fulfilment of a promise formerly given to him. This person was a schoolmaster at Strath, Kinross; and one of the Wilkie Bursaries, the preceding year, had been promised to be given to him this year; but, when the first distribution took place, he had been forgotten; but it casually happened, that £5 had been unappropriated, and another lad having got another Bursary, that relieved £4, and thus there was £9 provided by accident for the poor lad that had been forgotten. To carry on this in the way of illustration, here are the whole Bursary funds for that year altogether. The whole Bursary funds amounted, with the Servorships and Foundation Bursars each to twenty at £8 each, £160; Stewart's Mortification £20:2*s.*; Dr. Gray's two Bursars, £10 each, £20; two Malcolm Bursaries £5:11:1$\frac{4}{12}$ each, making £11:2:2$\frac{8}{12}$; one Lawson Bursay £5:11:1$\frac{4}{12}$; one Alexander Yeaman £8:4:11$\frac{5}{7}$; one Glendee £6; one M'Kay £15; one Rorie Bursary £5; two Grant Bursaries £10 each, £20; one Moncrieffe £5:11:1$\frac{4}{12}$; two Wilkie Bursars £18; one Cupar Bursar, four bolls of wheat, crop 1825, amounting by the fiars to £5:12*s.*; one Patrick Yeaman Bursary, session 1825, £14;—the whole amount of these is £314:3:4$\frac{8}{12}$. Of the Stewart's Mortification, there remained the year before £5 unappropriated, and of the Patrick Yeaman Bursary, the year before, £14 unappropriated, the Bursars having left the College, amounting altogether to £333:3:4$\frac{8}{12}$. There is a statement of the manner in which it was appropriated, the whole amount being exactly the same sum that was to be distributed. I need hardly repeat, that I am not conscious of one farthing of the money of the Bursars that is not appropriated to the Bursars themselves, regularly and annually, as correctly as any distribution can be made. There is a circumstance that has come to my knowledge, which, with the permission of the Commissioners, I will mention. One of the questions to be judged of and decided by the Commission, is the Funds by which the Buildings are to be kept up; and it happens that there is curious evidence enough, accidentally discovered, how cautious the Crown at that time, as the Founders also had formerly been, of encroaching upon the Funds of St. Leonards College; for as late as the beginning of the last century, it appears from the Minutes of the Kirk-session of St. Leonards, that a collection was made at the Kirk doors of the Church of St. Leonards, for the purpose of repairing the buildings of the Fabric; and I understand Dr. Lee, who is better acquainted with this subject than any body, knows some more instances, at least one, of a collection having been made in other parts of the country, and that by an order of the Privy Council of Scotland; so cautious were they at that time of encroaching upon the Funds of the College itself, which they conceived to have been exempted from all burdens.

Do you recollect the date of that?—In 1702.

Have you any doubt, that if the Funds of the United College had not been materially diminished by the allocation of the Teinds, that sufficient would have been in their hands to keep up effectually the Fabric of the buildings?—I should think so, most undoubtedly. The fact is, we have lost between £800 and £900 a-year, which is a very great sum out of the patrimony of the College, by gradual augmentations of the Ministers' stipends; and we have reason to apprehend further diminution. I was at pains myself to investigate the amount, and I gave an account of it to our agent, Mr. Walter Cook, who went to the Teind-office, and, with the Teind Clerk, verified, from the Records of the Court, the statement I had made. I have the statement—he returned it verified.—(*The Witness withdrew.*)

The Reverend *Thomas Chalmers*, D.D. called in, and Examined.

Dr. Chalmers.

You are Professor of Moral Philosophy in the United College?—I am.

How long have you held that situation?—I was appointed to the office in January 1823, and I entered upon the duties of it in the following November.

You have seen the Returns that have been made from this University, and from your College, to this Commission?—I have.

Do you concur in what is therein stated?—There are certain points, upon which I ventured to offer a dissent, which I believe was transmitted to the Commission.

Are there any other matters, besides those which appear upon the face of those Returns, upon which you have any difference?—There seems to be no allusion made in these Returns, to a Memorial which I addressed to the Commission about nine months ago, on the yearly appropriation by the Professors, of that great annual surplus which is commonly known by the name of the Candlemas Dividend. I may beg further to state, that there seems to be no allusion to a short and general Memorial, containing a list of certain abuses.

Was that second Memorial given in before the Returns were made?—That Second Memorial was given in, in consequence of a notice sent by the Commission, and which was hung up on our walls in the form of a program.

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Was not that Memorial transmitted to the Royal Commissioners, after the Returns were prepared by the United College?—It was. I may observe, that I perceive in the Returns, a reference to a special Memorial upon one of the abuses, which I think, to the best of my recollection, was returned along with the short and general Memorial. It is noticed in the 20th page.

Upon those subjects, have you any thing more to communicate to the Commissioners, than what is contained in the papers that you gave in to them?—I was led to expect, by a communication received from the Secretary of the Commission, that the Professors were to be required to offer any suggestions which might occur to them as to the improvement of the College. I am prepared to offer some suggestions.

The Commissioners will be glad to hear any suggestions you have to offer?—I will first of all correct a typographical error of some importance in the Returns. At the bottom of the 10th page, the Political Economy Class is said to meet at half-past nine to ten, and it should be a quarter-past nine, instead of half-past nine.* The first suggestion which I have to offer is, that I have been led by circumstances to teach a Class of Political Economy. I find that the management of two Sciences is rather too unwieldy a task for one individual; and what I should humbly suggest, as a great improvement upon our scheme, would be, that the Class of Political Economy should be endowed into a separate Lectureship.

Do you conceive that the two branches, as at present lectured upon by you, are more than one person can properly discharge?—They are more than one person can do full justice to.

Do you consider Political Economy as a proper branch of Moral Philosophy?—I do not consider Political Economy as a cognate science to Moral Philosophy.

Were you in the habit, before you lectured upon Political Economy, of alluding to the subject in the Moral Philosophy course?—There is one subject that blends the Moral and the Economical more than any other, and that is Pauperism. I was led to discuss that topic, immediately after the remarks which I made on the distinction between the two virtues of Humanity and Justice. On that occasion, I was under the necessity of giving a few lessons on Political Economy, in order to be fully understood; and I felt so much encouraged by the interest which the students took, and by the progress which they made in those lessons, that I resolved to institute the Political Economy into a separate class.

After you had instituted that class, did you discontinue the allusion to Political Economy, that you had before made in the Moral Philosophy course?—I made a very general allusion to it; I did not treat it so fully.

Previous to your time, the Commissioners understand there was no class for Political Economy in this University?—I understand that Dr. Crawford delivered some Lectures upon Political Economy.

Did he deliver them separately, or mixed up with his other Lectures?—I really do not know.

Is the attendance of the Students on the Political Economy class voluntary on their part?—It is voluntary.

Suppose a young man were not to attend it, would you give him a certificate for regular attendance on you, as Moral Philosophy Professor, at the end of the session?—Surely.

Do the Returns show the number that attend the Political Economy class?—I have only taught the Political Economy two sessions; my attendance, the first of those sessions 1825-26, was 35—the second session 29. I have to remark, upon this part of the Returns, that the number enrolled with me differs from the number enrolled in the College Record in the Matriculation list, by perhaps two or three. That arises from the circumstance, that in some cases Students left St. Andrews before the day of the Matriculation.

Is the number in the Return, a number made up by you?—It is the number which the College has furnished the Commissioners with from the Matriculation list.

Is the Matriculation list not made till a late period of the session?—I think it is made about the month of December.

Would you consider those Students, as regular Students, that have left the College before the Matriculation?—Certainly not.

Will you proceed to make any other suggestions that occur to you?—This leads me to another and a more general suggestion, and that is, the addition of as many classes to our College system, as might make us stand complete as a School of General Education.

Will you be so good as suggest what those classes are, that you conceive requisite?—There is nothing else which occurs to me, than that there should be a sufficient endowment for a class of Natural History; and I think it would make out our complement, if, in addition to that, we had a class for the Modern Languages.

Do you think it of importance to continue the class of Civil History?—I think it of very great importance.

In a course of general education, do you include classes in the Faculties of Medicine and Law?—I do not. I think that we should not attempt even to approximate either to a Medical or a Law School; at the same time, I think that the class of Anatomy should be continued, because I look upon Anatomy as a proper branch of general education.

Are you aware, that in former times there were Professors of Law in this University, in more than one of the Colleges?—There is, I think, so much of Law that might be said to enter into general education. Natural Jurisprudence I consider as quite a cognate subject to Moral Philosophy, and that it is the business of the Professor of Moral Philosophy to expound it.

When you state that you would not recommend, in the system of education in this Uni-

* In the Returns it is stated thus, "½ past 9."

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versity, an approximation even to Medicine or to Law, and when you add, that you would have a Professor of Anatomy, do you mean that you would wish the Professorship of Medicine to be suppressed?—No; I should wish the Professorship of Medicine to be continued, because I think that Anatomy has undergone the same change that some other of the Sciences have. Anatomy was at one time looked upon as an exclusively Professional Science,—it is now regarded as a general Science. I think that Chemistry has undergone the same change, at one time having been looked upon as an exclusively Professional, and being now reputed and in great request, as a general Science.

Then, do you propose to unite, with the Professorship of Medicine, the Professorship of Anatomy, to make it one and the same class,—or do you propose to separate them?—I would have two classes—one corresponding to the present class of Medicine, and the other to the present class of Natural History, which is not sufficiently endowed. I would propose that the two subjects should be divided in this way—*First*, Organic Natural History, which would comprehend Anatomy, Zoology, and Botany, for the one class; *second*, Inorganic Natural History, and Chemistry, for the other class, which corresponds to a very proper division, that takes place in some of the American Colleges, where the latter class is taught, under the title of Chemistry and Mineralogy.

Is it your opinion that the class of Natural History might supersede that of Chemistry?—Not supersede the teaching of Chemistry; but I think that, by means of one additional endowment, we could make provision for all the subjects that I now propose.

Would you propose to continue the Lectures on Chemistry, which are now delivered in the University, or to include them under Natural History?—There is some little embarrassment, in consequence of an existing arrangement with Dr. Briggs; I think that he should be deferred to, as to the subjects he would be inclined to teach during his incumbency; but that need not interfere with the permanent constitution of the two classes. I beg leave to state, that an endowment for the Natural History appears to me to be very accessible, by means of a Fund which was lately left us by Dr. Gray.

Is there no special appropriation by the Donor of that Fund?—There is a special appropriation of it, for the teaching of Chemistry, which is an approximation to the object I have ventured to recommend.

Do you think that a Professorship of Natural History could be established with any advantage here, unless there was also a provision and a fund for a very good Museum?—I think that the Museum would gradually be enriched by contributions.

Is it not quite consistent with the experience of the establishment of all classes of Natural History, that a Museum has been soon formed, under the exertions of an intelligent and enterprising Professor?—I understand so; and it strikes me that, with a very limited Museum, the Science might be substantially taught.

Do you consider, that for the promoting the object you have in view, the class of Civil History is essentially requisite?—I will beg to state, with regard to that question, that in the Minutes, there is a very interesting correspondence between the College and the Patron of the Civil History class, in which the utility and importance of that class are very strenuously set forth. It is in the Minute of the 19th of January 1793.

Will you have the goodness to state, upon what principle you think that class of Civil History should be taught?—I think it should be taught as a distinct and appropriate subject; and that there is a sufficiency of topics for a very interesting course of Lectures.

Would you propose that it should be taught in the way of detailed Lectures, upon the narrative of History, or in what general method?—I think there is room, under that subject, for what occurs to use, as the most effective mode of teaching a class. I would have the Professor to have Supplementary Lectures upon the Philosophy of History, but I should be very much disposed to make the main course be carried forward on the strength of the Student's readings, and of the Professor's examinations. May I add upon this subject, that two years ago, I was applied to by Lord Roslyn for the settlement of a young friend of his from England, and the very first question which was proposed, was relative to a History Class in St. Andrews. I merely mention this, to show that there is a demand for that branch.

Are you aware, that there has been great difficulty in inducing Students to attend the Civil History class in other Universities?—I think that the formation of a class, after it has fallen into desuetude, is a very gradual work; but I do not think that a Professor should be discouraged by the small number of Students at the outset.

Are you aware, that when Lord Woodhouselee attempted it, his class, instead of increasing, gradually fell away, and he was obliged to discontinue it altogether?—There was an interesting and well-attended class of Civil History in St. Andrews some thirty years ago, under Professor Cleghorn.

Did you attend those Lectures when a Student at this University?—Professor Cleghorn had left St. Andrews before I was a Student.

Do you know how many Students attended those Lectures of Dr. Cleghorn's?—The Matriculation lists were very imperfectly kept in his time; but from a conversation I have had with Professor Cleghorn on the subject, my impression is, that there were about thirty Students.

Was the attendance at all compulsory?—Not compulsory, in this respect, that it did not lead to any professional object; it was not essential to the admittance of Students into the Divinity College.

Was it required in order to obtain a Degree?—I believe not.

Would you propose to include the class of Natural History, and of Civil History, within those prescribed for the Students of Divinity?—I am not prepared to say, that attendance upon those classes should be held indispensable to Students of Divinity.

Are there any other matters, upon which you have suggestions to offer to the Commissioners?—I think, that the greatest reformation which could take place in our College system would be, to devise some method by which we might secure a higher preparatory scholarship on the part of those who are admitted as Students.

Do you allude to the Parochial, or other Schools?—I think that there are two methods by which it might be carried into effect—an extended Grammar School system in every University town, or the attaching of a School department to each College.

Do you not conceive, that many of the Students who attend the Lectures in this University could not well afford to receive their Elementary Education at a distance from their own homes?—I would not make it compulsory upon them to attend either the one or the other institution, which I have now recommended. If they could get a sufficiently high education at their own schools, I would inquire no further.

Would you then propose an examination of the Students, before their introduction to the classes here, in order to discover their attainments?—I should think that it was quite indispensable for the object proposed, to have an initial examination, with very high, and at the same time palpable and well-defined tests of proficiency.

Would you consider it a great improvement if the Elementary Greek classes could be abolished in the Universities of Scotland?—I should consider it a great improvement if the present work of the Elementary Greek classes were superseded by higher education which the young men received before they entered the University; and in that way, the first class might do the work of the second, and the second might advance to a higher state, the Classical Literature of Scotland.

That is to say, you would conceive it of advantage if the first Greek class should be to the second Greek class, what the first Latin class now is to the second Latin class; so that the first Greek class, instead of being employed in learning the elements of the language, should read the easier Greek Authors, and then go on, in the second Greek class, to higher Greek Authors?—I think so.

Do you think, if any thing of that kind were introduced, there would be any danger of the proper instruction which would be requisite, not being attained through the country?—In order to secure the proper instruction, I think that it were necessary to establish either an improved Grammar School system in each University town, or what I would term a Gymnasium in the College. I give that term to it, because it is the term employed in the University of Berlin, to denote that school education which is received before students are admitted into the Faculty classes.

Do you consider, then, that some preliminary arrangement would be requisite, before the abolition of the Elementary Greek classes, as they are taught now?—I do not think any such arrangement would be requisite for Edinburgh, where I understand that the Grammar School system has received great improvement.

Would such an arrangement be necessary, with a view to the country in general?—I think the ultimate effect would be, to give an impulse to the cause of Scholastic Education all over the country. It would become a high point of distinction with country schoolmasters, that their scholars were independent either of the Gymnasium or of the Grammar-school.

Are you aware that, in the case of nine-tenths of the Parochial Schoolmasters, the Heritors do not insist upon the schoolmasters teaching Greek, but on the contrary would object to it?—I am quite aware of that; and in order to meet that, it is very customary for young boys to be sent to Grammar-schools, such as those at Perth, Edinburgh, and even St. Andrews, with a view to their preparation for the College; and no doubt this would become a more general practice, if you were to elevate the preparatory education.

Do you suppose it possible, in the generality of the Parochial Schools, to get schoolmasters qualified to teach even the Elements of Greek, upon the salaries which they have at present?—I think that for a time, boys from country parishes would have to go more frequently than they do now, either to Town Grammar Schools, or to one or other of the institutions I have recommended.

The Commissioners collect, from your last answer, and from some parts of your former evidence, that you do not propose to elevate the elementary branches of learning through the Parochial Schools, but you would seek to obtain the object you have in view by superior Grammar Schools, and by perhaps establishing schools in the Universities, peculiarly adapted for that object?—I think that those would be necessary in the first instance; but I should contemplate, as the ultimate effect, a very great improvement in the style of school education all over Scotland.

Might not the improvement you have in contemplation in the Parochial Schools, by which more Classical education would be taught there, endanger their utility, as Parochial Schools, to the poorer class of scholars who frequent them?—I do not think that that effect would follow.

Is it your opinion, that the Parochial and Borough Schools have materially improved since you began to observe the state of education in the country?—Very much, within the limits of my own recollection.

Are the Teachers generally more capable?—Much more capable than they were thirty years ago. May I beg leave to state, that what I have now recommended, appears to me to be in harmony with the present state of our learned professions. I understand, that a hundred years ago, it was necessary to let down the expense and the difficulties of the course of education, because there were fewer candidates in the Church than vacancies. Now the case is reversed—there are about five times a greater number of Students of Divinity, than the wants of the Church require; and I think, that in this there is intimation of the perfect safety

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wherewith we might elevate the style of education, even though it should add very materially to the length and to the expense of the Course.

Are there any other matters which you wish to suggest to the Commissioners?—I have further to observe, in connexion with this subject, that the effect of raising the preliminary education of the Students, would be not only a higher state of Classical Literature, but it would warrant the Professors of the more advanced classes to carry their respective sciences to a much greater length than they are at present enabled to do, when addressing such young and such unadvanced Students. I think that St. Andrews more especially would be very much benefited by such an arrangement. The practice here is, that the Students shall attend the Language classes during the whole four years. I consider that in this way the higher classes are put to very great inconvenience. We find difficulty in getting the requisite number of hours. I think that such higher class should have a distinct hour for Examinations and Exercises, additional to the Lecture-hour. We are not able to make out this arrangement, in consequence of its being the habit in St. Andrews for the Students to attend the Language classes four years.

Then you would suggest as an improvement, that that practice of attending the Language classes throughout the whole four years should be discontinued?—I think it would be an improvement.

Is it imperative upon the Students that they should attend those Language classes for four years?—Not imperative; but it is the general practice.

And it is rendered necessary by the imperfect education they receive before they come to St. Andrews?—It is certainly rendered more necessary upon that account.

In the arrangement that you propose, of establishing a sort of School department, attached to or subordinate to the College, is it your opinion, that in that case one Professor of Languages would be sufficient to carry on both Greek and Latin, for a year or two after they were regularly entered in the College; and that the endowment of one of the present Professors of Languages might be converted to the purpose you mention, of a School department?—I would keep the Professorships distinct and entire. The School department I would make to consist of three Masters, a Latin, a Greek, and a Mathematical Master. I should like even the present work of the public Mathematics, to be superseded by the Gymnasium. I think it would tend to elevate the Mathematical Sciences of this country.

It is presumed, that you have also in view, in that arrangement, the advantage of School discipline being continued for a year or two longer?—I think that the great defect which attaches to the whole of our Scottish system is, that the Scholastic course is terminated too soon, and the College course too soon entered upon.

Is it your idea, that those School establishments at the seats of the Universities, should be at all under the management or superintendence of the Universities, or connected with them?—That is a matter of detail which I have not thought of.

Are you aware that, two hundred years ago, before the institution of the Humanity class, the Master of the Grammar-school of St. Andrews was considered as being attached to the Academical body?—I was not aware of that circumstance.

Do you consider that the History of Scotland rather tends to show, that since the establishment of the Latin classes in the Universities, the character of the Classical Literature of Scotland has been very considerably lowered?—I have not been accustomed to connect that circumstance with the establishment of the Humanity classes in the Universities of Scotland; but I think that the lowering of the Literary character of Scotland may be accounted for by the Students quitting the Schools too soon, and coming to the Colleges too early. I beg to state here, that I have often heard the laxity of the professional superintendence in Scotland excepted against. I think our weak part does not lie there—it lies in the state of our education, rudimental or preparatory. I should like the variety, the expansion, and the excursive style of our Scottish Professors to be kept up, but that grafted, as it were, on a basis of solid English Scholarship.

In point of fact, do you not consider that, in practice, the Professors of the learned Languages in the Universities of Scotland have gradually become, during the last hundred years, more of Schoolmasters than they were originally?—Yes; and I think that that circumstance is very much to be regretted, and it were well if there could be a broad line of demarcation drawn between the work of a Schoolmaster and the work of a Professor.

Then, it is presumed, you consider that the more the education of the School is provided for within the walls of the University, the less perfectly it will be provided for in other establishments out of the University?—I think that is a very likely effect.

Do you conceive there would be very great difficulty in carrying into effect the improvement you have suggested, of making the Scholastic education before the Students come to College superior to what it is at present, and beginning the Collegiate education at an older age?—I should think very little difficulty; £300 a-year would probably endow a Gymnasium sufficiently—I speak of St. Andrews. The effect, in the first instance, might be tantamount to the prolongation of the College course from eight to ten years. This would have the effect of diminishing the number of Students; but we can bear that diminution, seeing that we have so many more Students than are requisite to supply the learned professions.

In the arrangement you have now been proposing, nothing would be added to the length of the course of education, only it would be differently divided, and differently provided for?—Not to the length of the course of education in the Faculty classes, but to the length of the course of education in the whole.

Does the answer you gave to a question, which was proposed with reference to the education of a number of Students sufficient to supply the learned professions, apply also to the general and liberal education of persons not destined for the learned professions?—I would make

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nothing imperative upon those who come to our Colleges without having any professional object; that is to say, I would not make the initial examination, upon which I would determine the admissibility of the others to College, indispensable to them.

Although you state that there are at present, in your opinion, about five times the number of Students of Divinity that the demands of the Church require, are you not aware that a great proportion of those in reality afterwards become private Teachers or Schoolmasters in country parishes, so that there is a demand for them in other respects, though not exactly to fulfil the vacancies of the Church?—It strikes me, that it were far better that these were intercepted in their progress, after having thoroughly prepared themselves at a Gymnasium, for the management of Schools.

Are you of opinion, that the regulations provided for professional education will give a tone to the general education of the country, which will extend to those that are not intended to follow any profession?—I have no doubt of it.

Might not there be a danger, by not rendering the initial examination requisite in all instances, that that might defeat the system altogether?—That is a matter of detail, of which I would not like to speak decisively at present.

Might there not be many Students come to the College, who had not determined the line of life they should follow?—Very true; but I should make the certificate of their having passed through the initial examination indispensable to their admittance into the Divinity College.

When you speak of a Gymnasium as the best plan for introducing that change of system, you refer to the University of St. Andrews particularly?—I should have no objection to see it attached to the other Colleges in Scotland.

Even to Edinburgh?—For the sake of the Mathematical Master, I should like it to be attached even to Edinburgh; but it is not so necessary in Edinburgh, as it is at St. Andrews.

Are there any other matters that you would wish to suggest to the Commissioners?—I have merely to state, in reference to my own class of Moral Philosophy, that I prefer what I understand to be the Aberdeen arrangement, to the St. Andrews, as to the order in which the classes should be attended. I think that the Languages and the Physical Sciences, involving therefore the Mathematics, should take the precedence of Logic and Moral Philosophy, and that the Moral Philosophy should be the last subject in the course.

Would not that render requisite a change in the mode of studying Mathematics at College?—I think that that change would be provided for by the establishment of a Gymnasium; then, during the first, second, and third years of their attendance upon the Faculty classes, they might perfect themselves in the Mathematics and Natural Philosophy.

Supposing a Gymnasium was not established, would you recommend that alteration of plan, under the present system?—There would be a greater difficulty in making that arrangement, because I presuppose a higher state of preliminary education.

The length of the Course at this University the Commissioners understand to be only four years?—Yes.

What Classes is a Student expected to go through in those four years?—The Foundation classes; those which must be attended before the Students are qualified to enter upon the study of Divinity, are the Greek, Logic, Moral Philosophy, and Natural Philosophy; but in point of practice, they generally attend the Latin and the Mathematics.

Is that the Curriculum of this University?—It is; at the same time, the precise order is not looked upon as imperative.

But though the precise order is not indispensable, the number of classes they must attend is indispensable?—It is.

Is the precise order which you have stated, not considered as imperative with regard to those Students that are to take the Degree of Master of Arts, or that are to attend the Divinity Hall?—Not the precise order.

Without at present entering into the details of your class, with regard to the distribution of subjects between the classes of Logic and of Moral Philosophy, are you satisfied with the manner in which those two classes have generally been taught in the Universities of Scotland?—I think that the Academic sense of the term Moral, has, within these last fifty years, been most unwarrantably extended in Scotland; and that the line of demarcation between those two Professorships has not been sufficiently observed.

Do you consider that the Metaphysical part of the course should be appropriated to the Logic class, rather than to the Moral Philosophy?—If, by Metaphysics, be meant the first principles of things, then every science and every subject has its Metaphysics. Poetry has a Metaphysics, Grammar has a Metaphysics, and my particular subject has a Metaphysics. I endeavour to assign the first principles of Ethical Science. I think that the proper subject of the Logic class is Intellectual Philosophy; the proper subject of my class is Moral Philosophy, by which I understand the Philosophy of Morals.

The meaning of the question was not as to the first and general principles of things, because those must be brought forward in every class, but whether, what is called Intellectual Philosophy, which has been taught of late years in the Moral Philosophy class, should not be, in your estimation, appropriated to the Logic class?—I think it ought to be appropriated to the Logic class.

Will you have the goodness to mention any other general suggestions that occur to you?—I have already submitted my views very fully on the subject of our Funds and our Expenditure, in a Memorial which I lately addressed to the Commission on the question of the Candlemas Dividend. I have only two additional suggestions to offer, as connected with that subject. The first is, that our Salaries should be fixed, and so fixed, that, if the Revenues of

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the College admit of it, there might be left a surplus, both for the public expenses of the Society, and to create an accumulating fund for future augmentations of Professors' salaries.

What do you include under the public expenses of the Society?—The expense of its Buildings,—of its Apparatus,—and of its Library.

Would you suggest, that a definite sum should be set apart for that purpose, or that certain salaries should be assigned to the Members of the University, and the whole surplus go to the purposes you have mentioned?—A certain sum fixed for each Professor, and the whole surplus go to the purposes I have mentioned—one of these purposes being an accumulating fund.

And any future augmentations to arise, not out of the surplus, but out of the interest of the accumulating fund?—Yes, out of the interest of the accumulating fund. My second suggestion is, that while I hope that, under a new and a reformed economy of things, all borrowings will be put down, there is one species of borrowing which I hold to be particularly injurious,—borrowing from the sums of money which have been given to us by bequest. I do not say that, by the practice of thus borrowing, the intentions of the testators are frustrated, but I say, that by this practice every bequest may become a permanent burthen upon the Society. By borrowing from the sums thus bequeathed, the whole of our College property may be mortgaged for the purposes specified in these bequests.

In point of fact, does it not appear that most of the sums that have been left to the College, for the purpose of separate Mortifications, have been expended upon the general purposes of the College Expenditure?—I do not know how it is; but certainly a great many of the sums left to the College for separate Mortifications have disappeared.

And that the interest of the sums, that is to say, what is called the interest of the sums, is now in reality paid out of the general Revenue of the College?—It is paid by the College.

Is there at present any separate fund in the hands of the College to answer any one single Bursary which has been established in this College, except Dr. Gray's?—There is Dr. Thompson's Bursary.

Is that in the hands of the College?—I think that the College are the Administrators of it. I can only say, that a proposal was made lately to borrow £200 of that money. I understood from this, that we had the administration of it. I do not know where it lies; it must lie in some accessible place. We have the administration of Dr. Gray's money, and we have borrowed £500 from that money.

To what purpose has that been applied?—I believe it was to pay off another debt.

When you state, that you hope, by a reform and by a more economical management of the funds, that a better state of finance might be produced, do you mean by that to convey an opinion, that there has been any extravagance heretofore in the management of the University or College Funds?—I think that we had no clear or well-defined right to that money which goes under the name of the Candlemas Dividend.

Do you limit your opinion with respect to any improper application of the Funds of the Colleges merely to that single item, or do you extend it to any other?—I do not remember at present any other application which I can object to. I may observe, that in the Factor's Account for Crop 1779, there is an acknowledgment of rent derived from the Malcolm, Yeaman, Lawson, and Glendee Mortifications; and I am not aware of any rent derived from those sources now.

So that, in that way, the repayments to answer those Bursaries are now made out of the other Revenues of the College?—Yes.

The Commissioners understand, that since your attention was called to the subject of the Salaries of the Professors, you have refused to take that Candlemas Dividend; and you await the determination of the Commission with reference to that part of the allowances to the Professors?—Yes.

In the Abstract that you have prepared, under different columns, of the Discharges of the Factors from 1774 to 1823 inclusively, there is a column intituled "Boards and Bursaries;" will you have the goodness to state what are the particular articles of Charge included under that column; was not that Abstract prepared by you?—It was prepared; but it is a mere condensed view of the accounts, and I am not sure that I am qualified to give the Commissioners much information respecting it. The Boards, I understand to be the expenses of the College Table, which College Table has been given up for a good many years. The Bursaries, I understand to be the money given by the College for Bursaries.

In that case, after the College Table was discontinued, how do you account for the great variation which appears, in later years, in the amount of the annual sum stated under this head, which would then be only chargeable with the Bursaries, which are fixed and stated articles of charge. You observe that, in the year 1818, the charge under that column, which at that time was entirely for Bursaries, is £360, and the next year it is £229; how does that variation arise?—The only variation which we are exposed to, that I am aware of, is, that in some years a greater amount falls to be distributed than in others, of what are called fallen Bursaries.

Could that include more than the Foundation Bursaries, which never amount to more than four in a year?—There may be more fallen Bursaries than four, and I know that there are. I am not very sure whether we do not distribute, as fallen Bursaries, others besides the Foundation, which have been vacated by Students before they have described the full course at College.

Upon what principle do you understand it is that the College, when a Bursary becomes vacant, do not proceed forthwith to supply it by the nomination of another Bursar, or by giving notice to the Patron?—I can understand the principle in the case of the Foundation Bursaries—there are four that fall to be regularly competed for every year.

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Assuming that the only difference, after the College Table was suppressed, in the payment under Boards and Bursaries, could arise out of the fallen Bursaries, would that meet the difference which is exhibited here, in the course of one year, of £130?—I should think not; I am totally unable to account for it.

Can you give any explanation to the Commissioners with regard to the next column in order—column 10 of that Tabular view. Can you state what is the meaning of the "Sums lent"—what they consist of, and to whom they are lent?—I must observe, upon the subject of my being the author of this Tabular view—I certainly prepared the first Table, but it underwent a revisal when the book of Returns was sent back to us, and it then underwent very considerable changes. But I will endeavour to procure the explanation which the Commissioners wish for.

Do you understand, that at any time, when any property was sold by the College, for example, Superiorities—that they in a manner borrowed the principal for the purpose of expenditure, intending to repay the amount to the general funds of the College, by any small sinking fund?—There was a sinking fund established in the year 1818, but that was the first sinking fund.

Was that to repay the principal of the sum obtained by the sale of Superiorities which the College had borrowed?—I think they included the price of the Superiorities in the account of the debts, and that they contemplated, by the operation of a sinking fund, to recover the money which they had received from the sale of those Superiorities. There is a very full account of the establishment of that sinking fund in the Factor's books. The design was to take an account of all the money that had been borrowed, for what they called objects which were permanent, and of which therefore their successors had the benefit. They thought it fair that the expense of these should be divided between them and their successors, and upon this principle, that the expense of those objects should be defrayed, not out of the current revenue of the Society, but by anticipation. And it strikes me, that in estimating the existing debt, with a view to ascertain how much of it had been contracted for permanent objects, they included the price of these Superiorities, and made it enter into the estimate of the debt.

Has there been any property sold or feued since you became a Member of the College?—Not that I am aware of.

It appears, from page 30 in the Returns, relating to the accounts of the year 1774, Nos. 6 and 7, that the Library Keeper's salary, and the Arch-Beadle's salary, were partly paid by the United College; do you know when those salaries ceased to be paid by the Colleges, and when they became a burthen on the Library Fund?—I am not able to give information upon that point.

With reference to the College Table, which has been mentioned, are you of opinion that it was an useful establishment, or otherwise?—I approve of the measure of its having been given up.

It was at the wish of the Students that it was so done, was it not?—I understand so: it took place before I was connected with the College as Professor.

Are you also of opinion, that the practice of the Students being lodged in the town is more beneficial to them, than occupying the College buildings?—I prefer our present arrangement to that of occupying the College buildings; I think it is well that every vestige of this old practice should be swept away.

Do you say that from your own experience, or upon general principles?—I say it, partly from my own experience; and I think it is wrong to attempt any thing which we cannot do completely. We cannot completely accommodate the Students; we cannot accommodate more than a small fraction of them.

Do not you consider that those that you could accommodate are better in the town?—I think they are.

Do you think it could ever be a good arrangement, to have the Students boarded within the buildings of the College, unless the Professors likewise lived there, so as to take the constant superintendence of them?—I think it would not be a good arrangement, without a close and constant superintendence on the part of the Professors.

Upon the whole, you think the present system of all the Students lodging in the town is unattended with any disadvantage, and answers perfectly well the system of education?—There are certain unavoidable disadvantages under every arrangement; but speaking comparatively of that and of the other, I prefer the present arrangement.

Will you explain to the Commissioners your objections to a Professor of the United College holding the situation of Factor to the Society?—I must state, that upon that subject I moved, two or three years ago, at a University Meeting, for the appointment of a Committee, with a view of investigating the Statutes and the former practice of our University, in regard to the employmont of Professors as Factors. I was appointed a member of that Committee. I drew up a Report, grounded on a pretty full examination of Pringle's book, which Report lies as a paper *in retentis* with the Clerk of the University. I have no copy of the Report, but the Commissioners can easily obtain one, and that might perhaps supersede the necessity of my giving them any extracts from Pringle upon the subject. I may add, that the Report was somewhat abridged, and I thought a good deal enfeebled in point of expression, after I had submitted it to the other members of the Committee; but I think it contains the whole evidence upon the subject, though perhaps it does not express, so strongly as I would, my impression of the evil of such an arrangement.

Did that Report advert also to the office of Librarian being held by a Member of the Society?—No, it did not; but perhaps I may be allowed to state one or two objections to the appointment of a Professor as Factor. I think it wrong in point of principle, when a Corporation are intrusted with the administration of funds for any public object, that a member of that Corporation should be Factor. I think it gives us more the character of a close Corporation,

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and that the Factor should be a person having no personal interest in the proceedings of the Corporation, which a Professor of our body has, seeing that the public objects of the Society, and the personal emoluments of the Professors, come so very closely into collision with each other. It appears to me of importance that there should be as many eyes upon our proceedings, additional to our own, as possible, and that the appointment of a Factor, not connected with our body in any other relation, may be considered as at least one additional outlet between us and the open world. There is one great practical inconvenience in having a Professor as Factor, and it attaches to all the other internal pluralities which I have spoken of. Under this arrangement we have not the free and comfortable use of our own Office-bearers; we cannot use a colleague as a servant. There is another general objection which I have to such an arrangement, and it also applies to all the other internal pluralities: I think that it is a descent from, or a degradation of, the true Academic dignity, when a Professor sinks himself down to the drudgeries of a servile and subordinate office.

Do you conceive, as far as relates to the fidelity with which the pecuniary concerns of the College are attended to, that one of your own body is more likely to be faithful to his trust than a stranger, on account of his own personal interest?—I think that under the arrangement of sufficient securities taken from the Factor, and a sufficiently close inspection of his accounts, we would be much better with having a man of business as our Factor, and a man accustomed to business.

Would not that be a more expensive arrangement?—I should imagine that a man of business in St. Andrews would be very well satisfied to do the duties of Factor with the present salary.

Do you think, generally speaking, that there are men of business in St. Andrews of that respectability that might be employed?—I think so; and I may add, that there was such a man of business within less than forty years who was Factor.

How long has the present system continued?—Between thirty and forty years.

Do you know how many Professors have held the office of Factor?—I know of three, I think I know of four. I am not very sure who the first Factor was.

Does it appear that there have been arrears in the hands of a Factor, and at the death of a Factor, since the appointment of Professors to that office?—From my impression of the accounts, I understand that there have been arrears, though I also understand that those arrears have all been paid up; but I think that each Professorial Factor, with the exception of Dr. Adamson, who was the first Factor, left his accounts in a state of great confusion, which rendered it exceedingly difficult to arrange them.

Was there any particular reason for the change, that you are aware of?—I am not aware of any particular reason; it was an addition to the emolument of the Professor who held it.

Do you attribute that confusion in the accounts of the Professorial Factors to their not being accustomed to business?—I do. I think we suffer an inconvenience which we would not be exposed to with men of business as Factors. There is great delay in the making up of the accounts. There is a kindred objection to this, which attaches however to the circumstance of the Professor being Clerk, and that is, great delay in the making up of the Minute-book.

Do the Minute-books appear to have been very correctly kept while the Clerk was not a member of the United College?—I think much more correctly kept than since.

In point of fact, it is presumed the *transcription* of the Minutes, when a Professor is Clerk, is the actual work of somebody employed under him?—That I do not know.

Independently of the general objections you have stated to a Professor holding any office, such as Factor or Librarian, can you state any special objections to the office of Librarian being so held?—I think it a wrong arrangement that the responsibility for the Books should lie with one individual, and the active management of the Library should be devolved upon another.

Do you conceive that a Professor, holding that situation, is more likely to maintain authority with regard to the proper return of books, and their preservation, than any other person delegated by the University?—I am not aware of his authority being essential to that. There are other securities for the return of the books. The Students now deposit a sum of money at the commencement of the session.

Do you consider that there has been a great looseness with regard to the borrowing of books by the Professors?—I understand that some of the Professors have a great number of books borrowed from the Library.

Which they have had for many years?—Which they have had, I understand, for years.

As far as you know, do you understand that the Library has been better looked after since Professors have held the office of Librarian?—I do not understand so; and I may state, that the great deficiency, which I believe the Commissioners are acquainted with, took place under the Librarianship of a Professor; but as I was not attached to the College at that time, I would rather speak to a very heavy expense that has been incurred within these few years, and which I ascribe to the arrangement that I now complain of. I think, that if the Library were placed under the entire superintendence of one man, who could give his whole time and attention to the business of it, he might always have the Catalogue in a sufficient state of preparation for being printed; instead of which, when we resolved, two or three years ago, to print the Catalogue, the manuscript Catalogue was in such confusion, that it was necessary to make a review of the whole Library, and to draw out the Catalogue anew. This work might have been done, I think, provided sufficient time had been allowed him, by a Librarian having undivided time and attention to bestow upon the Library; instead of which, it was devolved upon two gentlemen, who undertook the work; and I believe that the expense incurred in consequence of that work being required, which might have been done by a Librarian who

had the superintendence of the Library for his sole employment, amounted to several hundred pounds.

Do you consider, that it is a proper arrangement in a University, that the Public Library should only be open for two or three hours on two or three days a-week, so as to prevent the possibility of any system of reading going on within the Library?—I think it were well that the number of hours was increased.

The question particularly alluded to the purpose of affording Students an opportunity of reading in the Library?—I do not know that I would altogether approve of that arrangement, but I should think a greater number of hours might be allowed for giving books out.

You mentioned that the Catalogue was printed; have the Students access to that Catalogue?—I understand that there is a special Catalogue for the Students, which Catalogue is very far short of comprehending all the books in the Library.

Is not the Catalogue for the Students comprehended in two small quarto volumes?—I have not seen that Catalogue. If any of them was to ask the Librarian for a sight of the printed Catalogue, I am not aware whether he would receive it.

For what purpose was it printed?—It was desirable that we should have a distinct account of the Library.

Is the Catalogue sold?—It is sold. I understand there is very little demand for it, and that altogether it will come to be a very heavy expense, little short, I believe, of £1,000.

Was it distributed to the Professors?—Each Professor received a copy.

Is it understood that his family are to retain the copy, or that it is to descend to his successors?—If I recollect right, it was resolved that each Professor was to retain his copy.

Under what authority was it printed?—Under the authority of the Senatus of the University.

How many copies were struck off?—My impression is, about 250.

Are you aware that the office of Principal Librarian has been repeatedly held by very incapable persons, who were not Professors?—I am not aware of that.

Do you understand that the books were very carefully preserved in the time of Mr. Thompson, afterwards Minister of King's Barns?—I have no knowledge of that circumstance.

Have you any doubt, that for the sum of £60 a-year, a very intelligent and faithful and well-informed young man, who had completed his studies, might easily be obtained to devote the time that is necessary for the management of the Library?—I have no doubt there is many a Student quite competent to undertake the charge of the Library, or many a Preacher, who would be very glad of the appointment.

And who would continue permanently?—He would not continue if a better office were to be offered to him; but I would much rather have a Librarian with an adequate salary, than the present system of a Professor being Librarian.

Do you conceive it would be a disadvantage to have the Librarian frequently changed?—Not a very great disadvantage, provided that each Librarian did his duty well.

Do you conceive that the University could give such a salary to a Librarian as would induce a person, filling that office only, to remain permanently in it?—I do not think that the University is able to give so great a salary as is desirable.

That being the case, do you think it would be more desirable to have a Librarian frequently changing, with a lesser salary, than to continue the present system, by which it is annexed to a Professorship?—I am not sure that we should be exposed to frequent changes; I think it were a very desirable object for a young gentleman, or even a family man, to have such an office, and perhaps to set up a boarding-house in St. Andrews.

Does it not appear to you, that it is not likely, in such a case, that any thing else but the prospect of obtaining a Church would divert such a Student from the office?—I think not. I might add on this subject, that the objection of delicacy to a Colleague, is also applicable to this arrangement. I am not sure that the securities, even in the case of the present Librarian, have been regularly executed.

You think that a feeling of delicacy operates to the effect of preventing the other Professors exacting from him the obligations which ought to be taken from the Librarian?—I think so.

In point of fact, do you not believe, that to a great number of Students applying for books, the necessity of making their application to a Professor of the College frequently prevents the same degree of trouble being taken in attending to their request, in looking for books, that would result from a Librarian, whose proper duty it was to search for the books thus wanted, and upon whom they would not feel the same difficulty in making demands?—Yes; I think the principle of delicacy comes into play here too, and that it operates upon the mind of the Students.

Are there any facts upon which that opinion is founded?—I ground my answer upon the tendency of the thing; I am not aware of any facts.

Do you think, that if a Professor, grudging the trouble of looking for a book, answers to a Student that he knows it is out, the Student is likely to desire him to take the trouble of going to the place, to see whether it is out or not?—I think that a Student would not take nearly so much liberty with a Professorial Librarian as he would with another.

In the case of a Professor being appointed to the office, is it likely that the Senatus Academicus will always choose the fittest person of their number?—I think we are very much exposed to a questionable influence in the election of a Professor for Librarian.

Do you consider that one person could do the whole duty of the Library?—I should think he might. There are certain duties connected with the Library, which are performed at a distance. At the same time, I believe that if we had a Librarian who gave his whole time and attention to the business, he might save us the expenses that are incurred by the employing of distant agents.

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Do you suppose that a Librarian, who devoted his attention solely to it, might save the money that is paid to the Agents in London?—So much of the money paid to the Agents in London.

In what manner could he do that, without taking a personal journey to London, which he could not do out of his usual allowance?—By means of the periodical publications he could have a complete account of all the books that are published; and if those books were not supplied to the Library in the regular way, through the medium of Stationers' Hall, he could apply by letter to the publisher; and I believe there would be no expense incurred by the prosecution of that publisher, if he failed to send the books.

Are you aware that the prosecution must take place within a very short period, otherwise it is ineffectual, and many books are not reviewed till a great period has elapsed after the publication?—Previous to the review of books, there is a published list, particularly in the Literary Gazette, which comes to us weekly.

Might not the same expense, which you say might be saved in this way, be equally saved under the present system of the Librarianship being annexed to a Professorship, as if it were under a Librarian who held that office alone?—A Professor has not time for the requisite correspondence, and will not take the trouble of it, I think, so readily as another Librarian would.

Do you think the amount of the deposit at present required sufficient for the purpose?—I believe it has been found to be quite sufficient.

Are the Commissioners to understand, that the observations you have made, particularly as to the office of Factor being united to that of Professor, apply equally to the Clerk of the College, or of the University?—I should not object so much to a Professor being Clerk of the University, as to a Professor being Clerk of the College.

What distinction do you make between the two?—Our personal interest is connected with the administration of the College affairs, and not so connected with the administration of University affairs.

You have called the attention of the Commissioners to the difficulty which you have yourself experienced, and which others may experience, as to entering the reasons of your dissent from any proposition in the Minutes of the College; will you explain the grounds of that Representation?—Upon that subject I shall submit a short narrative of transactions that I have had with the United College, and in the course of which I have experienced, in a very painful degree, the difficulty which is now noticed. I began my own private investigation of the question that relates to the Candlemas Dividend, I think about October 1824. I explored the whole of Pringle's book, and noted the passages which bore upon that question. I did the same by the Minutes of the United College. The result was, that I felt it necessary to broach the subject at our College Meetings, and after long and repeated conversations, I begged leave to submit the following motion:—"That a Committee be appointed to take a full review of the Property and Income of the College, on which a Report shall be prepared, with a view of being submitted to Commissioners appointed by the Crown, and that for the purpose of authorizing such a scheme of Salaries for the Principal and each of the Masters, as might both prevent the necessity of contracting any more debt, and provide sufficiently for the repair and upholding of the fabric."

At what date was that motion made?—I cannot mention the precise date; it was in my second session. I conceived that this motion would have been engrossed in the Minute-book as part of the proceedings of the Meeting. I found that it was not, and I felt disappointed, because I wished to fix, upon what I conceived to be its constitutional landing-place, that is, the record of our Society, my sentiments upon the important subject to which the motion refers.

Was the motion seconded?—It was not seconded.

And it never was inserted in the Minutes?—It never was inserted. The result of my conversations, which were repeated and carried forward through a number of Meetings, was a series of Resolutions, submitted on the 19th of March 1825, by Principal Nicoll; which Resolutions I do not need to read, as they are contained in the Memorial which I have addressed to the Commissioners upon the subject; neither do I need to repeat my modified acquiescence in these Resolutions, because that is also contained in the Memorial. It was accepted by the Clerk, and certainly with an understanding on my part that it was to be inserted in the Minute-book. This happened on the 19th of March 1825. After I had returned my allotted share of the Candlemas Dividend to Dr. Hunter, he kept the money in his own private account with the Banker, having had no opportunity to consult his Colleagues about the disposal of it, till the following session, the session of 1825-6. I felt no anxiety about it during the whole of that time, because I understood that my sentiments were already recorded. At the commencement of the following session 1825-6, I had occasion to call on Dr. Hunter, and he put to me the question, what I meant to do with my share of the Candlemas Dividend, for he had not yet consulted his Colleagues upon the subject. I stated that my resolution with regard to it was quite unaltered, and I was surprised to find that the paper containing my modified acquiescence in the resolutions of March 1825 was still unentered upon the Minute-book, and that the Minute-book had not been carried forward during the whole of that time, from the 19th of March 1825, to the commencement of the following session. It may be necessary here to state, that I speak of the Scroll Minute-book; for as to the regular Minute-book, I do not know that it has been yet nearly brought up to the point to which I refer. This involved me in the painful necessity of again renewing the topic at a College Meeting; and at that College Meeting I complained that my modified acquiescence had been misunderstood by Dr. Hunter, and had not yet been inserted in the Minute-book; and I presented a paper, explanatory of the paper which I had formerly given in. It is not necessary for me to read that paper, as it

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is already in the Memorial referred to. The Commissioners will find, in the printed Appendix, an extract of a Minute of St. Salvator's College, 10th December 1825, which shows the treatment it received.

Was that paper actually received and put upon the Minutes?—Not put upon the Minutes, but ordered to be kept *in retentis*. My objection to that method of disposing of papers that are presented is, that there is not the same security for their preservation. In point of fact, I had occasion for an accurate copy of that paper in drawing up the Memorial, but could not obtain it for several weeks. It was at length found, I understand, amongst some loose papers in Dr. Hunter's own house. In the Scroll Minute-book, there was a Minute inserted, which, had it been proceeded upon, might have saved me all further trouble in the question of the Candlemas Dividend. I cannot repeat that Minute, for it was, in one or two Meetings afterwards, expunged. It was an order to Dr. Hunter to transfer the money returned by me from his own cash-account to the Factor's account. Had it simply remained there, and been so represented in the Factor's account, I should have remained satisfied; instead of which, that Minute was expunged, and Dr. Hunter, in a subsequent Minute of the 17th December 1825, is stated to have "reported that he had transferred from his own cash-account to the Factor's account for the College, the hundred and five pounds sterling which Dr. Chalmers declined to accept, together with £1: 3: 3, being the interest allowed thereon by the Bank of Scotland from the 4th day of April last to the 15th instant, amounting together to £106: 3: 3. Dr. Hunter was instructed to withdraw the forementioned sum of £106: 3: 3 from his cash-account as Factor for the College, and to lodge it in the Bank of Scotland on a deposit receipt, for behoof of Dr. Chalmers, and to lodge that receipt in the College Charter-chest. And it is farther hereby directed, that whatever farther sums appointed by the College to be paid to Dr. Chalmers shall not be accepted by him, shall in like manner be deposited in the Bank of Scotland for behoof of Dr. Chalmers, and the deposit receipts in like manner lodged in the Charter-chest." I said that I disliked very much that this money should be put without my consent into the situation of its being my property; and, unacquainted as I am with the minuter forms of business, I felt it necessary to consult the professional adviser whom I had previously consulted upon that subject, and he wrote such a letter as made me feel that the money was certainly not in a desirable situation. I felt great uneasiness about it, and this uneasiness was aggravated by the way in which they kept their accounts. The Factor's accounts were so kept, as that the expenditure of the Diet-money was recorded to have taken place in the very same way in which it has been done in former years.

So that the Factor was discharged, in reality, with the sum which you had refused to take?—He was. I said that I thought that was exceedingly awkward; that supposing there was an investigation of our funds, the Investigators would not think of exploring the Minute-books; they would only think of the Factor's accounts, and examine these, and that in these there was no trace whatever of a transaction, which I think should be made palpable to the eyes of those who investigate. I came up to a meeting on the 15th of April 1826, for the purpose of presenting the following paper:—"Dr. Chalmers begged to enter upon the Minutes of this day, his refusal of any share in the Candlemas Dividend for crop 1824, (*this was the second dividend*)—on the ground that ere he can participate in this, or in the annual surplus of any future years, he thinks it ought to be determined by a competent authority, how much of it should be assigned for the private use of the Professors, and how much of it for the public objects of the Institution. He further desires it to be recorded, that he is in no way a party to the arrangement of the 17th of December 1825, by which the sums that he refuses are lodged in the Bank of Scotland, on deposit receipts for his behoof, because this has the effect of putting into the situation of his property, that of which he is not sure whether it rightly belongs to him." I met with great practical resistance, in my wish to put the accounts into a right state, in reference to the Candlemas Dividend. It is extremely difficult for one individual to face a whole body, if they are unanimously linked against him, and I must confess, that, in more instances than one, I felt my nerves unequal to the contest; and I said, that for the present, I would be satisfied if they would mark with an asterisk that line which gave an account of the expenditure of the Diet-money, and put down in a foot-note, a reference to the Minutes of the 10th and 17th December 1825. They agreed to do it, and it was not done.

Was the paper you have now read received into the Minutes?—No, it was not.

Was the Motion of the 28th of January 1826, for the application for a Parliamentary Commission, which it is stated in your Memorial was made, entered upon the Minutes?—I count myself fortunate in having retained the very paper upon which that Motion is written, and which I carried to the College Meeting. There is the following sentence marked upon the back of it:—"*N. B.* This Motion made by me in the College Meeting at January 28, 1826—it was neither seconded nor accepted into the Minutes. One Member said, that he did not want the Minutes to be too much encumbered with such Motions."

Do you know whether it was the usual or general practice, to have every Motion seconded before it was introduced upon the Minutes?—There was some discussion upon that subject; but I am not aware what the usual practice was.

Are you aware of any precedent for Motions, not seconded, being entered?—I am not aware of any such precedent.

With regard to Dissents, are you aware what the practice has been—whether it has been the practice to enter them?—I see in the Minutes, perhaps fifty years back, that there were a great many dissents—and a great many protests, with reasons, entered into the Minutes. But there has been a great deal of discussion upon that subject since I came amongst them, and I think the general doctrine amongst them is, that you are entitled to enter a dissent, but not the reasons, and that the reasons must be put down in a paper, and kept *in retentis*.

At those Meetings where they did not enter your dissents, was it stated that it was not

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done, in consequence of their not being seconded?—I do not recollect that that was formally stated as the reason; but I think, in the course of the argument, it was adverted to, that the motion had not been seconded.

In the course of the argument, was the circumstance of it not being seconded used as a reason for it not being introduced upon the Minutes?—I am not sure that it was.

With the permission of the Commissioners, I will give another instance of the same thing. The next instance which occurred, was in consequence of a paper which appared in the Edinburgh Star, reflecting on that practice of the United College, by which they refused the application of parents belonging to the Establishment, when they wished for a dispensation in behalf of their sons to attend the College Church. The Professors felt it incumbent upon them to draw up, and to publish an answer to that charge. I stated, that they were quite aware of the position which I had taken upon this question every time that it had been discussed among ourselves; and that if they chose to transport that question to another arena, I was bound, in consistency and honour, to follow them there, and there to take up the same relative position which I had ever done; and I requested that there might be subjoined to their vindication the following sentences: "Dr. Chalmers feels great pleasure in according with the testimony of his Colleagues, that nothing can be more fair and liberal than their treatment of Dissenters; but he has all along differed from the majority of the Society, in regard to the recent practice of refusing the applications of parents belonging to the Establishment, and who, for reasons best known to themselves, but for which they are in no way responsible to us, wish their sons to attend at another place of worship than the College Church. He therefore must decline any such concurrence with the justification now put forth to the public by the United College of St. Andrews, as can be construed into the approval of a system, by which he conceives that violence is done to the rights of parents, and in a matter which of all others should be kept sacred from the interference of authority, namely, the religious management of their own families." This Meeting was held in the evening; and upon this paper of mine being presented, they begged to adjourn till the next day. We had, accordingly, a meeting next day, and I was entreated to withdraw this dissent. I had taken my position, and I could not suffer myself to be dislodged from it. I felt that they were dragging me out to a most humiliating exhibition of inconsistencies and weakness, by thus suffering them to put forth an unqualified defence of a practice from which I had all along dissented, without at the same time subjoining my own sentiments in regard to it. After a meeting, of very stormy discussion, the paper was at length accepted by the Clerk. I requested an extract. They very well knew the reason of it; it was to subjoin it to the vindication they meant to put forth of themselves in the Star newspaper. The extract was delayed on various pretexts, till the next meeting of the College, when Dr. Hunter said, that he had been solicited by Dr. Chalmers for the extract of his Dissent, and he begged to know, before he would give the extract, what use Dr. Chalmers meant to make of it. I never got the extract, though I had made repeated applications for it, and had been obliged to satisfy myself with inserting, in a future number of the Star, a copy which I had retained of the Dissent, but not in the form of its being a certified extract, and given by the Clerk.

Was that Dissent recorded in the Minutes?—I do not know; it was received by the Clerk. I have not seen it recorded in the Minutes, and I am not able to answer the question.

Did the College make a publication in the Star?—They did, without accompanying their publication with my Dissent.

Was the paper which they published in the Star entered in the Minutes of the College?—I do not know.

Was it brought forward at a Meeting, for the purpose of being entered in the Minutes?—I understood so. The next instance, which is the last but one, relates to an insertion, which I requested might be subjoined to the Returns of the United College, respecting the question of the Commissioners about the observance of the law of Church attendance:—"Dr. Chalmers desires here to subjoin, as his testimony in regard to the observance of the law of Church attendance, that there has recently been an extreme and rigorous application of it, by which the spirit of the law has been traversed, and the College has been made to suffer in public confidence and estimation." I was unwell at the time that I drew out this. I requested that Mr. Duncan would take it and present it to the Meeting, which I was unable to attend, and the insertion of it was refused.

Was the insertion of it in the Returns to the Commissioners refused, or in the Minutes of the Meeting?—In the Returns to the Commissioners.

What was the date of that?—I am not able to say; I think it was between the drawings up of the first and second book of Returns. The last instance which I shall give, was in consequence of our book of Returns having been brought back by Dr. Nicoll from Edinburgh, on the ground that the Commissioners wanted a better arrangement of the materials of that book. I considered this as quite reasonable, and was most willing to co-operate with my Colleagues in that object. But after the matter had been so far proceeded in, I found that, additionally to that object, the Professors wanted to change the matter of the testimony, and to do this by suppressing certain articles of information, one of which articles was not prepared by myself, but by my friend Mr. Duncan. It had undergone a great deal of canvassing at our meetings, before it was inserted in the first book of Returns, but at length was acquiesced in unanimously, and ratified, along with all the other articles of information, by the Clerk.

What was that article?—I believe it is in the Dissent, wherewith I accompanied the second book of Returns. It related chiefly to my refusal of the share of the Candlemas Dividend. I stated, that this was a very different object from the former; and I was sure that it could not be the object of the Commissioners. I felt the unworthiness of the proceeding; and to my mind it aggravated that unworthiness, when the reason adduced for it was, that it was now

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understood—what had not been understood before—that our Returns were to be printed. I said, that I could not co-operate with them in that proceeding, and sent up a Representation to the Commission on the subject. I have only to observe, on the reply of the Commissioners to this Representation, that whereas they prescribe it to me as my duty to give, in co-operation with my Colleagues, assistance to the Commissioners, "in order to render the state of the funds and expenditure of the United College of St. Andrews more distinct, or to render the returns upon any other point more complete and full," I beg leave to state, upon that part of the deliverance of the Commission, that I never did refuse co-operation with my Colleagues for the object of making the testimony more full and more explicit; and that when the Commissioners sent me back to my Colleagues, instead of the work of co-operation, I had to sustain a most fatiguing conflict with them through the meetings of nearly a whole week, in their object of making those statements less full and less explicit; and I trust I may be permitted to say, that there is no drudgery, however humble, which the Commissioners shall be pleased to impose upon me, that I will not feel myself most happy to perform, and with the feeling that I am engaged in a most useful and most honourable employment. When the book of Returns was made up, I presented my Dissent, which is printed in page 27 of the original Appendix. My conception was, that this Dissent should be entered into the book of Returns. I wished to comply, in the most business-like way, with the suggestion of the Commissioners, in their deliverance, respecting "recording my Dissent from the Answers to be returned by the United College to the Commissioners." They said that they would not receive it on the book of Returns. I asked, How it was that I could fulfil the suggestion of the Commissioners?—They replied, That they would receive it into their Record. I stated, that that was not at all a Record for the Commissioners. They mentioned, that I might send any communication of my own that I liked; and I accordingly took that course. I have further to state, that they felt themselves somewhat at a loss, on this occasion, about their own doctrine with regard to the Dissent being entered upon the Minutes, and the reasons being kept *in retentis*. However, at a subsequent meeting, they said, they were to proceed upon that principle with this Dissent too. Now, in point of fact, it is a Dissent which contains no reasons—it is a Dissent which contains only the matters dissented from; they satisfied themselves, however, with putting down, in a paper separate from the Minute-book, but, as I understand, for insertion there, a few of the first lines of the Dissent, and said, that they would put the remainder into a paper *in retentis*. I do not know what the present state of the thing is; my main reason for referring to their treatment of my last Dissent is, that I took occasion to read out to them the practice of the College of Glasgow in regard to Dissents and Reasons. They proceed in Glasgow upon one of the Statutes of Visitation of 1727, and I should be quite satisfied if the conduct of our Meetings, in as far as the book of Minutes is concerned, were just the same with that which is prescribed by these Statutes. I read the Statute to them, and they said that it was not yet enacted for them. I wish that it were so enacted. I have only further to state my confidence, that a right regulation upon this subject would conduce very much to the peace of our Society. When one is so thwarted as I have been, and with violence, too, to the first principles of equity, it is most disquieting; whereas, when one finds a constitutional vent for his opinion, and is afforded room for that opinion in a constitutional landing-place, he feels his mind acquitted of the whole subject, and he thinks no more of it. I beg leave also to state it as my conviction, that such a measure would conduce very much to the purity of our proceedings; for the recorded testimony, even of one individual, judging from the strenuous resistance which I have all along experienced towards the recording of it, operates as a powerful check against doing what is wrong.

There are two other topics alluded to in the Representation you have sent to the Commission: the one relates to a compulsory attendance at the College Church *on Sunday*, and the other to a question of a more general nature, and which has been discussed elsewhere, as to Professors holding Church Livings. With regard to the first topic, (attendance at the Chapel *on Sunday*,) it may be proper to explain to you that the Commissioners have in attendance some of the Students, who wish to explain to them the ground of their objections. Do you wish to add any thing to what is stated in the Representation you have already made upon that subject?—I think that I can supply the Commissioners with what I deem to be important information upon that subject. This is what is called the Church Catalogue, for two years, (*producing the same,*) one for 1824-25, the other for 1826-27. The Commissioners will perceive that there is a cross mark at particular names. This is the catalogue of all the Students who attend College—the cross marks are attached to the names of those who have received dispensations from attending the College Church on Sunday. This catalogue, therefore, furnished me with data, by which I could estimate the proportion which the number of Dissenting Students bore to the number of Students whose parents belong to the Establishment; and I find the numbers to stand as follow:—In 1824-25, the whole number in attendance upon the College was 266, while the number of those whose parents belonged to the Establishment was 200, and the number of Dissenting Students 66. It was not in my power to make out so accurate a comparison from the printed catalogue of 1826-27, because in the year following 1824-25 they discontinued the customary practice of attaching cross marks to the names of the Dissenting Students. Certain it is, however, that the proportion of Dissenting Students to those whose parents attend the Establishment, has very much increased within these last two years. I was obliged to make use of such data as I could get. I had a sight of the manuscript catalogue, called out last session in Church, and making as accurate a computation from the data as I could, I find the numbers are as follow:—Total attendance on College, for the year 1826-27, 205; total number attending the Establishment, 130; and attending Dissenting Chapels, 75; from which it appears, that the total decrease

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in the number of Students from 1824-25 is 61—that the total decrease in the number of those attending the Establishment is 75; and the increase of Dissenting Students has been 9. The Commissioners will perceive, that the practice recently adopted is a practice that bears only upon Students attending the Establishment, and not upon Dissenting Students. If there be any influence in this, adverse to the prosperity of our College, it must tell therefore only on Students attending the Establishment, and not on Dissenting Students. The Commissioners find, that the whole decrease is more than accounted for, from the decrease of numbers attending the Establishment; and they also find, that there has been an increase in the number of the Dissenting Students. I beg here to state a proportion between the number of Dissenting Students attending us in 1824-25, and the number attending us last year, upon whom no adverse influence had operated in consequence of this practice: 66 is to 75, as 266 is to 302, or, in other words, had the Students attending the Establishment increased in the same proportion with the Dissenting Students, we might have had 302 Students at College last year instead of 205.

Is it not rather a violent inference, to draw a general conclusion from so very short an experience as one session? may there not be some accident that cannot be accounted for, that has operated to diminish the number of Students of that description?—It is an inference subject to the condition, that had the proportion been observed, such would have been our present state.

Do you possess the Catalogue for 1823-24?—I made inquiries about that Catalogue. I have lost my own copies of it.

It appears, that in the class of Natural Philosophy, in the year 1823-24, only one person, out of 28, obtained a dispensation; whereas, in the class of Moral Philosophy, 23, out of the number of 64, obtained dispensations, as being Dissenters?—I think I can explain that satisfactorily. I receive a number of my Students by a direct movement from the junior classes of the United College; and I receive an additional number of Students, by what may be called a lateral movement from the other Colleges of Scotland. The Students who come to me by a lateral movement, have, generally speaking, a taste for a congenial Sabbath service. They have been accustomed to have this taste gratified at the other Colleges; and it is most natural that they should wish for the same gratification in St. Andrews.

Do you mean, then, that the dispensations were not confined to Dissenters?—Not in the year 1823-24, as being anterior to the practice, which only commenced in the year 1824-25.

Before that, did the dispensations apply to persons attending the Established Church?—The question had never been tried, and people who applied, received dispensations. The circumstance of whether they were Dissenters, or people belonging to the Established Church, was not a thing so strictly and systematically inquired after, as it is now.

Do you know any instance, previous to that period, of a parent, attached to the Established Church, applying for a dispensation for his son?—I made no particular inquisition upon the subject. I believe that, had I made such inquisition, I might have ascertained several instances. But I do know one instance; and I am confident that, upon careful inquisition being made, many more such instances could be alleged.

Are you not aware, that the general opinion, previous to that period, was that the children of parents attached to the Establishment were uniformly to attend at the College Chapel?—I am not aware of that as being a general opinion.

Is it probable that more Dissenters may have claimed the privilege of late, than formerly, in consequence of more attention being attracted to the subject; in short, that there may have been Dissenters here, who did not claim the exemption?—I believe that all Dissenters were in the practice of claiming the exemption.

Are there at St. Andrews, Secession Meeting-Houses adapted to all the species of Dissenters?—Not to all the species of Dissenters.

Then what does a Dissenter do, who has not a Meeting-House of his own Communion in the town?—I do not know. I believe, upon the ground of his being a Dissenter, though not of that precise species that we have in St. Andrews, he might obtain a dispensation.

Would not the consequence be, then, that he would go to no Church at all?—There was a security taken at one time. One of the Dissenting Ministers, at least, was in the habit of charging himself with the regularity of the attendance of those Students who heard him; and presented a list of Defaulters, I believe every week, to the College Meeting.

Supposing there was no Minister of the denomination to which any individual Student belonged, would there be any security that he attended any Church at all on Sundays?—I believe it is looked upon as quite imperative, that a Student must attend a place of worship.

If he has no place of worship adapted to his own Communion, why may he not attend the Established Church of the College, which may be as good to him as another Dissenting Meeting?—It may so happen.

Can you explain how it is, that in the list of Students attending the Moral Philosophy class of 1823-24, three names, which have no cross annexed to them, are erased, as if they had obtained dispensations?—I am not able to explain that. Those that are not so marked, are not Dissenters; but it does not follow that all those who are marked with a cross here, are Dissenters, because the practice, I believe, was general, of granting dispensations to those who applied, whether they were Dissenters or not; and those crosses in the Catalogue of the years 1823-24, do not serve to mark Dissenters—they serve to mark all those who obtained dispensations.

Was not it the original Constitution of the College, that all Students should attend the Established Church?—Yes, it was.

Was there not a relaxation of that by the College, to the extent that a permission should be given to those out of the Established Church to attend elsewhere?—There was.

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Does not that appear to imply, that was the full extent of the relaxation that was granted?—I consider the spirit of the law to be that of deference to a native and imprescriptible right which belongs to parents, to have the ordering of the religious management of their own children.

Might it not often happen that parents, under those circumstances, who were totally incapable of ascertaining the matter, being at a distance, and not knowing any thing about the mode of teaching in the Established Church, might be influenced by the children themselves?—It is a matter which affects the parents so especially, that the management of it should be confided to them, and it should not be taken out of their hands.

Do you believe that that has been really felt as a grievance by the parents of the Establishment?—I do not believe that it was felt as a grievance previous to the session of 1824-25, because there had been no instance of a parent belonging to the Establishment, applying for a dispensation to attend the College Chapel, being refused.

Does it happen to fall within your knowledge, that it has been often considered as a peculiar advantage attending the College of St. Andrews, that the children of parents attending the College of St. Andrews were required to attend the College Church, so as to secure attendance of their children at Divine worship on Sundays?—I consider the advantage to lie in this, that we have a thorough control over the regularity of their attendance upon some Church.

How can you carry that into effect, without requiring them to attend the College Chapel?—By a practice, which was observed some years ago, of the Dissenting Minister charging himself with the regularity of the attendance of the Students who heard him, and presenting a list of Defaulters to the College Meeting.

Has the University any control over such Dissenting Minister, to require such return from him, or to enforce it from him?—I believe, in point of fact, no Dissenting Minister would refuse to do that service for the College.

Does it not appear to you, that that would remove the matter out of the control of the College altogether, and rest it merely on the pleasure of Dissenting Clergymen?—I do not say but it would be better, if the parents of those belonging to the Establishment were satisfied with the ministrations of the College Church, and made no application. That is the best state of things; but I think it is the worst method possible of rectifying the evil of their not being satisfied, that the right of ordering the religious management of their own families should be taken out of their hands.

Suppose a parent, who knew nothing at all personally of the ministrations of the College Church, should present an application to the College, asking permission for his son to attend elsewhere, ought that permission, in your estimation, be granted?—I think it ought, in deference to the parental rights. Parents occasionally may err; but I do not think it is the part of the College, in order to save them from the consequences of their error, to make invasion upon those privileges which I think belong to them.

Is there not a danger, in this case, that the minds of very young persons may be prejudiced—that, in consequence of those prejudices, they may apply to their parents to obtain a dispensation for them—and that if the dispensation is granted, therefore the College are doing as much as they can to lessen the attachment of the Students to the Establishment?—I presume that those parents who apply for dispensations, do it upon right grounds—from a real anxiety to promote the religious interests of their children, and that they will not on a matter so sacred, defer to the mere reports of those who are incompetent or unqualified to judge.

Do you think that a matter of such vast importance to the Established Religion of the country, as well as to the interests of the young men themselves, as the religious care of the young men must be, should rest upon a presumption of that kind which you have now specified?—With regard to its importance to the Religious Establishment of the country, I think that what has happened within these two years in the College of St. Andrews, exemplifies, in miniature, what happens in the country at large. When the policy is adopted of following up a high-handed patronage by a high-handed intolerance, I think that those two things united put us upon the high-road of bringing down that Establishment which we profess to idolize.

You said, that you presumed that no parent would make an improper application, and therefore, upon that presumption, you considered that the College ought, without any further inquiry about the matter, to grant permission in all cases; do you think that that might not be a prejudicial thing to the Establishment?—I do not think that nearly so much prejudice to the Establishment will accrue from the occasional instances of parents making an application on improper grounds, as from the rule of refusing their application upon all grounds.

Would there not be a very considerable risk, if at all times permission were granted upon applications of that nature, that the young men would not go to any place of public worship at all?—Not, I think, if you attach this check, that it is not to be an application by the young men themselves, but an application from the parents and the natural guardians of those young men. In a great majority of instances, I believe that it would be done from a real religious principle on the part of the parents; nor do I think that there would be any great risk of its leading to the desecration of our Sabbaths in that way.

Supposing the parent to be perfectly conscientious and very strict in his religious notions, and therefore wishing to have that exemption for the child, it does not follow that the child may not be an idle person, who would be very glad of the opportunity of being dispensed from attendance at the College Church, in order to attend no Church at all?—I suppose a proper security taken from the Dissenting Ministers, that they shall look after the regularity of the attendance of the young men.

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The question refers not merely to Dissenting Ministers, but it alludes more particularly to a request made by parents, that their sons, instead of going to the College Church, should go to other Churches of the Establishment, which the Commissioners understand you would also wish to be granted?—Surely; then I think that matters might be so arranged, as to secure a regularity of attendance even of those Students.

Can you give the Commissioners, from your own information, any instance but one, of a refusal of such an application?—I said before, that I made no particular inquisition, and therefore I am not furnished with such a number of instances as I believe I otherwise might be. I can give the instances of two such refusals, and I believe that I could ascertain several more.

You are aware, of course, that it has been uniformly the practice in this College, that if parents residing in the place request that their children may attend Church with themselves, that is always granted?—I believe so.

Does not that show, that in reality the regulation of the College arises from a sincere desire to be certain that they have a control over the religious education of the Students, and not from a wish to confine them to this or that particular doctrine of the Church, because that liberty is allowed to the children of parents residing here, when they are sure they will be carried to the Church along with their family?—I think it a very possible thing for a body of men to be actuated by right motives, and at the same time to make infringement upon very high and very great principles, and to do that which has a very baneful influence upon the prosperity of our College.

You do not state the objection which you are now illustrating, as an impeachment of th motives by which your Colleagues are actuated, but your objection is, that it is inexpedient in point of policy?—And wrong in point of principle.

According to what the Commissioners understand to be the import of the deliverance of the College, upon the Petition presented to them upon that subject, they distinctly lay down as a general rule, that they refuse the application of parents belonging to the Establishment, unless they are resident within the town; in point of fact, had any application been made by the parents of any of the Students who presented that Petition?—The matter was confided to the Principal, and I know instances of two such refusals of parents. I now recollect of another instance.

Were they the parents of any of the Students who presented that Petition?—I rather think they may have been, but I do not know whether they signed that Petition, the object of which was altogether different from what I contend for.

The Commissioners are anxious to ascertain, whether, before the Petition from the Students was presented, inquiry was actually made in every case where an application was made by a parent, whether the Student was a Dissenter, or of the Established Church?—In the course of our arguments, when we met, I stated that it was my impression, that there was now far more strict and systematic inquisition into that matter, than there had been before. Dr. Nicoll, however, professed that he was not conscious of any difference.

After that Petition was refused, of course it is not likely that any applications would be made by parents?—There is a circumstance which I must here explain to the Commission. The matter was agitated, either a week or a fortnight before that Petition was presented. Six out of nine of the Professors conceived, that it was a right principle to defer to the application of the parents. After the Petition had been presented, the sentiments of all of them were changed, with the exception of my own. I believe it was understood that the Professors were inclined to defer to the applications of parents, during that intermediate week or fortnight, and in consequence of this, a few applications did come up. May I beg leave to state here, that when I am asked about instances, the Commissioners must be perfectly aware, that there might be instances of fifty Students who have kept away from St. Andrews because of this practice, though I should not be able to furnish one such instance. They do not show themselves. The thing is understood to be the system of the College, and it acts by a preventive influence on all future applications.

Then the Commissioners understand from your last statement, that while the Principal and the Masters would have had no objection quietly to defer to the wishes of the parents in cases where they thought the application of the parent was a right and proper one, they did not choose to come to a general deliverance, including all cases, in consequence of this Petition which was presented?—I think that this Petition had the effect of dislodging them from their former principle. May I beg to state a few facts connected with the influence of this measure upon the prosperity of the College of St. Andrews? I have already explained how my Students are drawn, partly from a direct, and partly from what I called a lateral movement. My first year, I had 18, who came from other Colleges in a class of 64. In 1824-25, I had 46 in a class of 82—now that was the year when the practice commenced. In 1825-26, I had 22 in a class of 65. In 1827, I had 17 in a class of 55. I may here mention, that when I began to teach the Moral Philosophy, I was in a state of great exhaustion from the fatigues of my former situation, and almost wholly unprepared for the duties of the class; I therefore floundered through the course in the best way I could, and I certainly never expected that I would have many students the second year of my course, in virtue of a lateral movement, considering the great insufficiency and defects of my first course. I was very much astonished to find that they had increased from 18 to 46, and I did cherish the hope, that with my more complete preparations, and more especially as I had added the attraction of Political Economy to that of Moral Philosophy, there might have been a very important accession to the Students of St. Andrews, in virtue of the increase which I now thought myself fairly entitled to look forward to. However, next year the number decreased suddenly to 22. I have no doubt in my own mind that it was due to the practice which I now complain of; and this

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present year the decrease has been from 22 to 17. May I beg to state a circumstance that has occurred to my recollection? In the second year of this practice, Mr. John Muir, a Student from Paisley, aged above 30, came to attend me and some of the other Professors, and he mentioned that there were others from Paisley, who had meditated to attend St. Andrews, but that they were determined against it, in consequence of hearing of the practice which had recently obtained, with regard to the dispensations about the College Church: but that he adventured himself, in the confidence that they surely would allow him, who had arrived at the years of discretion, to go where he liked. He came up to me in the street one day, and complained of his difficulties. I told him that I could give him no redress, but begged him to go to Principal Nicoll. He was treated like any of the other Students, that is to say, was refused a regular dispensation; but it seemed the feeling of the Professors, that they had undertaken a principle which they were not able to carry out, in consequence of which he obtained some sort of partial indulgence. He got leave to attend sometimes one day and sometimes two days. He had mistaken upon one occasion his leave day, and he was called to the College Meeting, where he was reckoned with, because of his absence from the College Church along with other Students. He left St. Andrews, and left this information behind him, that he knew of several who would yet come from Paisley, if there were a relaxation in respect to that practice. This is all that I positively know upon the subject.

Did that person profess to be attached to the Established Church?—He professed to be attached to the Established Church.

But his object was to attend the Dissenting Meeting?—It was because there he met with the ministration which he liked best. I believe that it was from no hostile feeling, and with no hostile intent towards the Establishment, but simply from a desire to sit under the ministrations of a man whom he regarded as a more serious and impressive preacher.

With reference to the other topic, as to the Professors holding Church Livings, it may be considered in two points of view—*First*, as it affects the Church exclusively; and *secondly*, as it affects the interests of learning and the Universities of Scotland. With regard to the first point, it is one which does not so immediately come under the cognizance of the Commissioners, but as far as regards the Universities and the interests of learning, they will be glad to hear what you have to say upon it?—It is a very wide subject. I do not think that the work of a Scientific Lectureship can be overdone. Every Science may have its definite starting point, but in its outgoings it is quite indefinite. There is therefore room in the science for the utmost labour of any individual who devotes himself to the illustration of its doctrines, and we lose so much of that illustration—we lose so much of the good that might otherwise have been done for Science, by the circumstance of his attention being divided between the duties of his Professorship and the duties of his Church.

In short, your opinion is, that each impedes the other?—Yes; and on the principle of two men being able to do a given quantity of work better than one man. Each, in the present instance, has sufficient work. I believe, that what is true of a Professorship, is true of the work of a parish: you can never say that the task is definitely done; there is no proportion of time which might not be beneficially employed, because the outgoings and the duties of both are quite indefinite; you never arrive at the maximum.

Will you have the goodness to explain to the Commissioners, generally, the topics which enter into your Course of Lectures?—I teach by a Course of Lectures, with daily Examinations. I occupy five hours in the week, at one hour in the day. On Friday, I prescribe a topic for an Essay, which must be ready by the ensuing Friday, and which is delivered in the class by the Students themselves. They read, and I criticise. This topic for an Essay I confine to a certain portion of the class, according to the seats which they occupy. Then, next Friday, I prescribe another topic to another portion of the class; and in that way, I am enabled to come over the class three or four times in the course of a session. The Students may either write their Essays on the topics which I prescribe, or on any other topics connected with the course: the consequence of which is, that they have an opportunity of bestowing their own independent treatment at least upon twenty of the most important subjects of the course. Additional to this, I have a Prize Exercise, which I give out at Christmas, and which must be ready for being presented to me by the month of April. All the Prize Essays are read, and the Prizes for these Essays decided by myself.

You have already intimated an opinion, that if you could obtain a separate hour of examination for the class of Moral Philosophy, it would be very desirable?—It would be desirable, provided I was relieved from the duties of the Political Economy class, by a separate Lectureship. May I beg to state, upon this subject, that the completion of our Academic scheme, as a scheme of general education, I consider as of the utmost importance, because it would put us in a state of special adaptation to one important class of society, that is, to parents of higher rank, who having no professional object in the education of their sons, but merely that they should be instructed in all those branches of scholarship which enter into the finished education of a gentleman, would feel it a recommendation of St. Andrews, that we are relieved from the admixture of Law and Medical Students—a recommendation quite akin to what is often stated as peculiar to our city, the very great retirement of the place. In regard to the topics of my Lectures, I should premise, that I do not proceed on the very extended sense which has been given to the word *Moral*. The Academic sense of this word in Scotland is *Mental:* Moral Philosophy is Mental Philosophy—Moral Science is Mental Science. The Moral world is the world of Mind, in contradistinction to the world of Matter. This has given rise, I think, to an unwarrantable extension of our subject, and I have endeavoured to reduce it to within its primitive, and what I hold to be its proper boundaries. Moral Philosophy is with me the Philosophy of Morals—the Philosophy of Duty; my course

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is purely an Ethical one, and I draw upon the doctrines of Mental Philosophy, only when I judge them to be subservient to the establishment and the illustration of Ethical principles.

Trusting to the Logic Class for the other branch?—I trust to the Logic Class for the intellectual department. In regard to the particular order of the Course, I divide it into two general parts—*First*, the Moralities which reciprocate between man and man upon Earth; and *secondly*, the Moralities which connect Earth with Heaven. In the first of these divisions, I take occasion to discuss the elementary questions of Morals—the different Theories which have been propounded upon Virtue; and I conclude with what may be considered as the most arduous discussion in the course, but in which I am supported by the intelligent sympathy of my pupils, as much as in any other part of it. I endeavour to demonstrate, that even were the doctrine of Necessity admitted, the distinctions of Morality would not be overturned by it. I pass over from the first to the second division, I think about the beginning of March. I here endeavour to elucidate the distinction between the Ethics of the Science and the objects of the Science—the Ethics being those Moral Proprieties which belong to certain relations, whether there are actually existent Beings to exemplify those relations or not. As, for instance, though there was not a Benefactor in the world, and not a benefited person, yet, still supposing such to exist, I can educe Gratitude as the Ethical Propriety which belongs to the Relation. The Objects of the Science, again, are the actually existent Beings who stand in those relations to which the question of Ethical Propriety is applicable. There is no difficulty in regard to the objects in our first division. The Beings who exemplify the relations are palpable to the senses—they are our fellow-men. There is a difficulty in regard to the second, because the Beings who stand in the relations which call forth the Moralities that connect Earth with Heaven are invisible; and upon that, therefore, I claim it to be within my department, to demonstrate the existence and the character of a God, so far as the light of Nature will carry me—in other words, I give a course of Natural Theology. I beg leave to state here, however, that I consider it as the most important service which a Professor of Moral Philosophy can render to his Students, to make palpable demonstration of the insufficiency of Natural Religion, so as to save them from the delusion that I have now conducted them to a landing-place, in which they might enjoy all the repose and all the complacency of a finished speculation. Instead of which, I endeavour to impress upon them, that I have only conducted them to a post of observation, whence they have to look most anxiously and earnestly forward to the ulterior region of the Christian Theology. I endeavour to demonstrate, that our Science is a rudimental, and not a terminating one—that it is a Science, not of dicta, but a Science of desiderata; and I state to them, that those desiderata can only be met and satisfied by the counterpart Doctrines of the Christian Theology. I beg leave to make use of an illustration here, from the Science of Natural Philosophy. It may be divided into two departments, one of which relates to all the objects that come within the ken of the natural eye; this would include the whole of Terrestrial Physics, and the whole of that portion of Celestial Physics which is accessible to the unassisted observation of man. The other department would take in the whole of that Celestial Physics which is beyond the ken of the eye, and within the ken of the telescope. I endeavour to make it palpable to my Students, that if Natural Philosophy were divided into two Professorships, one of which related to the Terrestrial Physics, and the whole of the accessible Celestial Physics—and the other of which related to that department of Celestial Physics, the informations of which were brought home by the telescope; then, if the Professor were to make no allusion, either to the power of that instrument, by which those farther informations were brought home, or to make no general allusion, at least, to the magnitude and importance of the informations themselves, although he did not enter into a detail of them,—he would be doing a most grievous injustice to the noble Science of Astronomy. And in like manner, I feel that I would be doing the utmost injustice to what may be considered as the Science of Celestial Ethics, if I were to make no reference to that department of it which is beyond the ken of the natural powers, but within the ken of the Christian Revelation: And therefore, I advert in the class, towards the conclusion of my course, to the strength of the Evidences of Christianity; and I endeavour to make it palpable to them, that the Philosophy of a true Baconian mind, is that Philosophy which would lead us to cast down all our antecedent conceptions, and to sit with the docility of little children at the Bar of an authentic communication from Heaven, provided that its authenticity has been established. I do not enter into the detail of the Christian Evidences, but I give a general view of them. Neither do I enter into the detail of the doctrines propounded in the records of the great Christian Embassy that took place two thousand years ago, but I give a very general sketch of these doctrines, and endeavour, in this way, to send away my Students, who are destined for the Church, in a state of preparation for the lessons of Theology, and to send away my general Students in a right state of preparation for the study, both of the evidences and contents of the Christian Revelation. I may just add, that I know of nothing more important than that part of the subject which I call the outgoings of Moral Philosophy, to the Christian Theology; and the one subject bears so closely upon the other, that it weighs very much with me in the recommendation which I have already ventured to submit, that Moral Philosophy should be the terminating subject of the course, and come immediately on the year before the entrance of Students to the Theological College.

Is there any Examination of your Class at the conclusion of the session?—There is a general and public Examination.

Will you state in what manner you conduct your Examinations in the Moral Philosophy class?—I generally devote, on the average, about ten or fifteen minutes every hour to exami-

nation, calling up the Students indiscriminately; and when a Student called up is at a loss for an answer, referring for the answer to the class at large, which produces a very busy competition amongst the Students.

Are all the class subject to this Examination, without any choice on their part?—I think, in two or three instances, there has application been made for exemption, but not in the case of Students who were going forward to any of the learned professions, because they forfeited the regular testimonial by applying for an exemption.

Have you found any indisposition generally, on the part of the Students in the Moral Philosophy class, to submit to such Examinations?—I have not.

Do you suppose there would be any difficulty in introducing that system, even to the extent of having separate hours, into those classes where there are at present no Examinations?—I think there would be no difficulty, if there was an additional hour. The classes are so very unwieldy, that if there was no additional hour, the benefit of Examinations and Exercises must be very thinly sprinkled over such classes as those of Edinburgh and Glasgow.

Do you introduce any classification of merit, or of proficiency in learning?—No; there are Prizes distributed at the end of the session.

Are those Prizes instituted by yourself?—They are Prizes given by myself.

Are they given under your own authority only?—No; they are awarded by the Students, with the exception of the Prizes for those Essays which are submitted to me; these are entirely under my own authority.

Then the other Prizes are for general eminence?—For general eminence. The estimate of their general eminence is formed, both upon the appearances at the Examination, and also upon the merit of the written Essays, which they read themselves in the course of the session.

And the other Students judge of those Essays?—They do. I may here observe, that for every separate appearance which a Student makes, whether by Examinations or by written Essays, I have a special mark, which I understand myself, and upon which I can form a numerical estimate of the relative merit of the Students; and I am quite struck with the accordancy between the estimate which the Students form in the distribution of their prizes, and my own private estimate.

Do you call a list or roll of the class daily?—That is not necessary, because I arrange them in seats, five in each pew, and by a glance of my eye I can discover if any of them are absent.

Are you in the habit of noticing non-attendance, if you observe it?—I generally notice non-attendance.

Do the Students generally write the Exercises you prescribe for them, or do you absolutely require it of them?—I absolutely require it of them.

What number of Essays may be delivered in the course of a year?—Each Student may give in about three or four.

Do you give Certificates at the conclusion of the session?—I do.

Do you make a distinction in those Certificates, according to your opinion of their merits?—I consider my own private marks, and frame the Certificates upon these marks.

Is it generally known among the Students, or among the world at large, that there is a distinction between one person and another?—I believe it is generally known.

Will you have the goodness to explain to the Commissioners the mode in which you teach the Political Economy class?—I do not teach it by a Course of Lectures; I teach it by means of a text-book. My text-book is "Smith's Wealth of Nations." I prescribe a portion of the book to be read by the students, and I examine them upon it, so that the course is carried forward by their readings and my examinations. In the course of those examinations, I can correct, or modify, or endeavour to refute the views of Dr. Adam Smith, whenever I think they require such treatment; and I endeavour to present the Students with the very latest doctrines of the Science. I must say, that I feel great comfort, and am sensible of great efficacy in this mode of teaching—in thus coming to close encounter with the juvenile mind upon subjects which they have previously read upon. My course may thus be considered as mainly a conversational or interrogative one. At the same time, I have a few Supplementary Lectures, perhaps to the amount of twenty. When I am not delivering these Lectures, there is, throughout the whole time of the meeting, a student upon his feet, and this student and I engage in conversation. To be sure, I have the greater part of the conversation, and I avail myself of the opportunity to give my own views on the subject which they have been reading upon. I find, that coming to close quarters with the juvenile mind in this way is a very effective method of teaching them, insomuch that were I furnished with an unexceptionable set of text-books in Moral Philosophy, I should feel strongly inclined to adopt the same method in that class too.

It is presumed that you recommend them to read other works in Political Economy, in addition to Smith?—Yes; and there is a peculiarity in this class. The students have formed themselves into a little society for a Class Library, and subscribing so much each, they have purchased the books which I recommended; and we have, by means of these subscriptions, a very tolerable Library in that department of literature.

Do you find it to be a Science which attracts the young men?—I think, upon the whole, it is more attractive than the Moral Philosophy.

Is it chiefly the more advanced class of Students that attend to it?—The great part of my Students in Political Economy are those that attend my Moral Philosophy. At the same time, perhaps, I have a few more who are fourth year Students.

Do they appear to take a great interest in the subject?—They do.

What are the works, in addition to Adam Smith, that you recommend?—I recommend Malthus on Population. I also recommend them to read Ricardo and Say, and Malthus's recent work on Political Economy, Malthus's Book of Definitions, M'Culloch's book on Political Economy; and I have published a good deal of Political Economy, in rather a miscel-

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laneous form, myself, which they read. I make the Chair the medium of conveyance to the press, my Supplementary Lectures for the first year of the Political Economy being now in print. Last year, I had Supplementary Lectures upon a distinct set of subjects.

In the course of your conversations with the Students, it is presumed you explain any differences you have with the other Authors, as well as with Dr. Smith, and any mistakes into which they have fallen?—Yes.

Which of the French works on Political Economy, besides Say, are you in the habit of recommending?—I have not recommended any French works but Say.

Have you never been in the habit of recommending any of the Elementary Treatises of Turgot?—I have not.

Does your course of Political Economy embrace some of the general principles of Public and Natural Jurisprudence, or do you take up that in the class of Moral Philosophy?—I rather take that up in the class of Moral Philosophy. I think it is more cognate to Moral Philosophy than to Political Economy.

You confine the course of Political Economy chiefly to the causes of the Wealth of Nations and Population?—Yes; but I endeavour to give them as full an exposition as I can of the present state of the Science. I think that the most important corrections upon Adam Smith are furnished by Malthus; and that, by taking the Theory of Population in connexion with the Theory of Wealth, I am enabled to make very important modifications upon some of Smith's doctrines. It did not occur to me to state, that part of the hour in Moral Philosophy is taken up with dictations of the leading topics of each Lecture. I have not yet brought my course to that state in which I would like conclusively to leave it; and therefore, I do not hold myself prepared for printing a Syllabus. But the Students are in this way furnished with a manuscript syllabus. I asked a Student some days ago to write out a full set of these dictations, which, if the Commissioners please, I shall lay upon their table. At the same time, I must accompany it with this explanation, that I am very far from being satisfied with the state of the syllabus, and that I must wait the further maturing of my course of Lectures, before I feel myself in a condition to print it for the use of the Students. I have subjoined to the syllabus two separate papers, in my own hand-writing—a list of the subjects prescribed for Essays in the class of Moral Philosophy during the session of 1826-27, and of the subjects prescribed for Essays in the class of Political Economy during the same session. I do the same by my Students of Political Economy, as by those of Moral Philosophy, in respect of prescribing to them a weekly topic for an Essay.

Will you have the goodness to state the subjects prescribed for Essays in the class of Moral Philosophy during the session of 1826-27?—*First,* On the Divisions of Philosophy. *Second,* On a peculiar difficulty in the Study of Mind, which attends not the Study of External Nature. *Third,* On the Origin of Property, and the foundation of that mutual and common respect in which it is held. *Fourth,* On the offence that has been rendered to the original feelings of Property, by the Tithe and Poor Rate systems of England. *Fifth,* On the limitations and extent of the Golden Rule. *Sixth,* On Rights and Rightnesses. *Seventh,* On the distinction between Self-love, and the special affections of our Nature. *Eighth,* On the Emotions. *Ninth,* On the principle upon which a Moral Character may be assigned to the Emotions. *Tenth,* On the room which is left under the system of Necessity, for the deliberations of Prudence, the devices of Policy, and all the activities of human life. *Eleventh,* On the obligation laid upon Man, even by the faint and passing imagination of a God. *Twelfth,* On the distinction in Moral Philosophy, between the Ethics of the Science and the Objects of the Science. *Thirteenth,* On the Geological argument for the existence of a God. *Fourteenth,* On the difficulty of proving the Moral Attributes of God from the light of Nature. *Fifteenth,* On the indications which are afforded of the Divine Character, by the capacities which exist in the world for the happiness of a Virtuous Species, and by the fact that the great majority of human suffering is resolvable into the moral perversities of Human Nature. *Sixteenth,* On the immortality of the Soul. *Seventeenth,* On the verisimilitudes which appear in the aspect of Christianity. *Eighteenth,* On the evidences of a great moral de-arrangement in the Constitution of Man. Prize Essay, On the Origin, the Rights, and the Advantages of Property.

Will you now state the subjects prescribed for Essays in the class of Political Economy during the Session 1826-27?—*First,* On the Division of Labour. *Second,* On the three Classes of the Labouring Population, and the circumstances which affect the proportion that they bear to each other. *Third,* On Pauperism. *Fourth,* On the Origin and Progress of Rent. *Fifth,* On the descent of Cultivation among the inferior soils, without any descent to an inferior condition by the Labourers. *Sixth,* On those processes by which the Capital of a country is upholden. *Seventh,* On the limits to the accumulation of Capital. *Eighth,* On the durability of that Country's resources, whose Agricultural produce is equal to the Subsistence of its inhabitants. *Ninth,* On that great Economic movement, which took place at the termination of the middle Ages. *Tenth,* On the extent of the capabilities of different Nations for offensive and defensive Wars. *Eleventh,* On the amount of mischief that would accrue to a Country from the loss of her Colonial possessions. *Twelfth,* On Taxation. *Thirteenth,* On the impolicy, either of a direct Tax on the wages of Labour, or of taxes on the Necessaries of life. *Fourteenth,* On the Taxes which serve to limit the extent of Cultivation. *Fifteenth,* On the effect of the Tithes upon Agriculture, and on the Commutation which would relieve Agriculture, without lessening the Revenues of the Church. *Sixteenth,* On the claims of Public Functionaries to a liberal maintenance, and its effect on the Economic interests of Society. *Seventeenth,* On the National Debt. *Eighteenth,* On the Processes by which both Capitalists and Labourers find their compensation from Taxes.—Prize Essay, On the use and necessity of Endowments for the support of Education.

Is the writing of Essays, in the Political Economy class, optional?—No, it is not optional.

What number of Students may have written those Essays?—I suppose, taking the average of the two years, towards thirty.

Were there many Candidates for the Prize-Essay?—I have no distinct recollection at present; I suppose about half a dozen for the Prize-Essay.

Have you been much gratified with the Essays you have received from the class?—Very much indeed, especially by an Essay upon the subject of Bursaries, in which the cause of Bursaries was very powerfully argumented, as connected with a high style of education.

There appears to be a system, in this University, of different Fees being paid by different descriptions of persons, under the denomination of *Primars, Secondars,* and *Ternars;* do you approve of that system?—No, I do not.

You would recommend all the Fees being placed upon the same scale?—Yes, I would.

Then, it is presumed, the scale must be low for this University?—I do not think that this University should be lower than Aberdeen—perhaps lower than Edinburgh.

Would you prohibit a Professor from taking a larger Fee, if it were offered to him, by a Student of a certain description?—Not at all; but I think that the Secondar's Fee should be the general fee for the College. I must say, that I am influenced in my opinion upon that subject, by a consideration I have already adverted to, and that is, the very great overplus of candidates for all the learned Professions.

The Fees are paid by the Foundation Bursars?—They are.

Do you approve of that?—I do not know what is prescribed in the original Foundation of those Bursaries upon this matter. I do not disapprove of it; all along it was the practice, and it is a practice which I have fallen in with.

Is it usual for the Professors of this University to have a good deal of intercourse with the Students, at other times than when they attend the classes, and to know something of their habits and pursuits at those times?—There is a good deal of intercourse. I think that most of the Professors perform at least one act of hospitable attention to the Students in the year, and that there is a greater amount of intercourse than this with the more interesting Students.

Are all the Students that attend your Lectures, personally known to you?—They are all personally known.

Have you any thing to offer with regard to the manner in which the study of Theology is prosecuted in the Universities in Scotland?—I have only to say that our Theological College, though perhaps in a better state of equipment than the other Colleges of Scotland, is not too fully equipped. I think that there should be more Professorships of Theology than there are at present; and that there is a sufficiency in the subjects for giving full occupation to each of them. I approve very much of a practice which has been adopted lately in St. Mary's College, and that is the Examinational Method, which I myself observe in the Political Economy class.

Would you wish to see that extended to the other Universities?—I should like to see it extended to the other Universities, though at the same time I would not make it imperative, because I think, that instead of establishing any precise or general category upon the subject, it is wise, in every system of regulation, to humour the varieties of taste and of talent among men. Some Professors might be most valuable as Lecturers, and yet may not have a talent for that sort of extemporaneous treatment of the Students, which the examinational system would require.

Are there any more general suggestions that you have to offer, upon the subject of Theological Education in the Universities?—I should like that there was an understanding between the two Professors, so as that they should keep by separate departments. I think it were well, if they did not interfere with each other in their courses; and that there was a complete division of subjects between them—as for example, that one of them should give himself to Lectures upon the Evidences of Christianity, and upon the Pastoral Care. I think that this last is a topic of very great importance. When I talk of the Pastoral Care, I intend the whole matter relating to the composition of Sermons—to the management of a Parish—to the best and most effectual method of bringing Christianity home to the popular understanding, and to a great question which I think is not sufficiently adverted to by Theological writers, even the manifestation of Christian Truth to the consciences of men—or in what way there might be effected the lodgement of a rational belief in Christianity, even in the mind of an ordinary peasant, although he has no access to the argumentative evidence, or to the historical evidence for the truth of Christianity. I should think that the second Professor might very well employ himself on the subjects of Scripture Criticism and Systematic Theology.

Is not that a very extensive duty for any one man to undertake?—I admit that it is, and that even three Professors would be better than two. I think it would be rather too extensive a subject for the first Professor, to give him the Systematic Theology.

What is your opinion with respect to partial attendance at the Divinity-Hall?—I disapprove of it wholly.

Will you state what your opinion is, with respect to what is called the Prayer-Hall in the Divinity College?—I would rather like that it should be kept up, but I think it were better that the exercises in the Prayer-Hall were performed in the presence of one of the Theological Professors.

What is the nature of the Prayer-Hall?—It is a Hall where the Students were wont to meet at nine in the morning, and at eight at night, for a Prayer Service, done by themselves in rotation.

At which no Professor is present?—At which no Professor is present.

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Do you think it is expedient to admit the public to the performance of worship by the Students?—I think, in the presence of a Professor, it might be very expedient.

Are the public allowed now to go to the Prayer-Hall?—In point of fact they were never in the habit of going to the Prayer-Hall at nine in the morning; and the Evening Service having been abolished within these few years, the public are not now in the habit of going at all. They were formerly in the habit of going very numerously, particularly on Sabbath, to the Evening Prayer Service.

At that time, was there any Professor present?—No Professor present.

Was it with any view to the composition of the prayer being criticised, or merely as an exercise?—Merely as an exercise.

Do you not think it would be better to suppress the present practice in the Prayer-Hall, unless a Professor was to be present, or some person of authority?—I should think it were better to continue the Morning Service as it is.

Even under all the disadvantages of having nobody there to superintend the young men?—I am inclined to think so, and that it were better to restore the Evening Service, but with the regulation that a Professor should attend.

In the event of the Morning Service being continued, without the necessity of a Professor or any person in authority being there, would you not make it indispensable that the public should not be admitted?—Practically, it is not necessary in reference to the Morning Service; and in reference to the Evening Service, I would rather that the public were admitted, and that a Professor should be present.

Assuming that that regulation could not be established, and assuming also that the practice should be continued, would you not, in that case, exclude the public?—No; I am rather against the regulation of excluding the public.

Do you think that the Students of Divinity educated in this University, acquired a greater facility of expression in prayer, in consequence of the exercises performed in the Prayer-Hall?—That has often been alleged, and I think with some reason.

While you were a Student in St. Mary's College, was it the practice for Students, at the time that they delivered their Discourses before the Professors, to read their Prayers?—I do not think it; indeed I can say absolutely it was not, when I recollect the circumstance that the candle was always put out at the time of the prayers.

The question was not with reference to the exercises performed at the Prayer-Hall in the evening, but at the time of delivering their discourses in the presence of the Professors?—I rather think it was occasionally the practice to read their prayers.

Is it consistent with your knowledge, that any degree of irregularity, either frequently or occasionally, takes place among the Students at the Prayer-Hall?—I am obliged to confess that there was considerable irregularity when I attended the Prayer-Hall.

Did not acts take place there, which had a character very inconsistent with the purposes for which they were assembled?—There was a levity of behaviour, that was very much calculated to scandalize the public.

Was that in the evening?—It was. At the same time I must say, that I think there is not the same levity of conduct amongst Students now, that there was thirty years ago, when I was a Student myself. I refer to their conduct in public places.

Do you understand that the Evening Service in the Prayer-Hall had been abolished, in consequence of any such irregularities having occurred?—Not any irregularities, I understand, in the Prayer-Hall; but there was a very warlike spirit that had got abroad amongst the townsmen, in regard to the Students, and I believe there were occasional combats. The dark hour of night gave advantage and opportunity for these, and I understand that it was in consequence of that irregularity that the Evening Service was abolished.

Do you know whether any irregularity, or any conduct such as ought not to be manifested on such an occasion, and in such a place, occurs in the Morning Service at the Prayer-Hall?—I rather think it does not. I never saw it in the Morning Service.

Would you be disposed to recommend to the Students of Philosophy to attend the meetings of the Prayer-Hall, provided it were kept up in the evening, in the same manner that it was when you were a Student in the University?—I would not be inclined to make it the subject of a positive recommendation to the Students of Philosophy.

Is it not the fact, that the Professors of the United College have rather disapproved of the attendance of their Students at the Prayer-Hall?—I never understood that they had expressed any disapprobation.

The Commissioners have received from the Magistrates a Representation in regard to the Police of the town; is it, in your opinion, a matter of importance to the interests of the University, that there should be any better regulation of the Police of the town?—I think it were well that our laws were more strictly enforced, and more especially the law that relates to Students frequenting taverns. I do not feel myself qualified to offer any advice with regard to the Police; it strikes me that it were an advantage that our town was lighted, which it is not always; and I think, that perhaps two or three watchmen would be desirable.

Do the Students wear any Academical dress?—They do not wear an Academical dress, excepting in classes. It is not incumbent upon them to wear the Academical dress during the whole day.

Was it not anciently the practice to wear it at all times?—I understand so.

Would you wish the old rule revived upon that subject?—I am fond of the picturesque habiliments of the Students, and I should rather like them to be worn constantly. I think it is a good thing that there should be an academic uniform.

Are the recreations of the Students under any regulations of the Professors?—They are prohibited from sailing in boats—they are prohibited also from the use of fire-arms, and, I believe, from the amusement of foot-ball.

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Are those regulations strictly adhered to?—I understand they are.

Was the objection to foot-ball, that it gave rise to quarrels or fights?—It gave rise sometimes to accidents, of rather a serious nature.—May I beg to state what has been suggested to me by the question, with regard to having two Professorships for Theology, or even three. I think, that the work of a Professorship, if thoroughly done, so far from admitting of a plurality to be grafted upon it from without, will germinate a plurality from within, as in the case of Moral Philosophy and Political Economy; so that, instead of a process of annexation, the thing which we require is the very opposite process of decomposition; or, that instead of two offices to one man, our system would in many instances be amended, by our having two men, for what has hitherto been regarded as one office.

Have you any other observations to offer to the Commissioners, upon any subject that has not been alluded to in your examination?—I am desirous of saying one thing more upon the subject of the Church attendance. I think, that were the establishment of Parish Schools done away from the land, it would operate most prejudicially to the cause of popular education; and therefore, I would do all I could to uphold the Scholastic system of Scotland, so as that it might not be brought to an overthrow. But I regard it as quite consistent with this principle, that if I happen to reside in a place where a Subscription School offers better education for my children, to send them to that Subscription School; and I hold that there is no hostility in this to the established system of parish schools in Scotland. So far from hostility, I think it conduces to the strengthening and upholding of that system, because if, in point of fact, during the incumbency of the Parish Schoolmaster, a great number of respectable families, dissatisfied with him, have sent their children to Subscription Schoolmasters, this operates, by a wholesome reflex influence, on the exercise of the patronage—so that at the termination of his incumbency, a more competent and qualified Schoolmaster is chosen. I think, that this consideration applies in all its parts to the case of Parish Churches. I think, that if the Church Establishment of Scotland were overthrown, it would operate to the diminution, by nine-tenths, of the Christianity of our land; and yet, consistently with this principle, if I knew of any Dissenting Chapel, where, in point of fact, the members of my family received a deeper, a more powerful, and a more practical impression upon their consciences, than in the Parish Church, I should not feel myself guilty of schism, though I recommended and encouraged the members of my family to go to that place where they found the ministration that was most calculated to do them good. And so far from this operating with prejudicial effect upon the Establishment, it just applies to that Establishment the force of a self-correcting principle, by acting with a wholesome reflex influence on the exercise of the Patronage. It creates a security, at the termination of the existing incumbency, for a better appointment than we had before, when the Patronage is thus operated upon by the moral force which lies in the opinion of society. It is for this reason, I think, that the perfection of an Ecclesiastical system in a land, is first an Establishment, but that followed up by an ample and unrestricted toleration; for the Establishment is apt to be bereft both of its purity and of its power, when it is not stimulated and operated upon by the rivalship of able, serious, and active Dissenters. And in as far as the offence of schism has been ascribed to those parents who have applied for a dispensation from attendance upon the College Church, I would say, that a feeling of hostility to the Church of Scotland is not in their heads. It is just with them a conscientious desire to promote the religious interests of their families. The real schismatics are the schism makers, or they who, by means of a reckless and ill-advised patronage, are the emanating fountain-heads of the whole mischief.—(*The Witness withdrew.*)

Mr. David Rintoul called in and Examined.

Mr. D. Rintoul.

You are a Student in this University?—I am.

You have been four years at this University?—I have.

You are one of the parties who have signed a Petition respecting the choice of Rector in this University?—I am.

Have you any *information* to offer to the Commissioners, which it may be material for them to know upon that matter, in corroboration of the request contained in this petition?—I have not any particular facts to state.

Are there any facts upon which you ground your opinion of the expediency of what you propose?—I would admit of an Appeal from the Professors' Court, in case of any grievances which the Students have to state against them.

Have you any instance of grievance to state, as having occurred, in which redress was not given?—None.

Do you know of any actual evil, which has arisen to the University, arising out of the Lord Rector being nominated out of those particular situations only?—No, I could not state any definite evil.

Do you know of any complaints having been preferred in consequence of the appeal, that was competent, being in substance only an appeal from a Professor to another Professor?—No.

You have also signed a petition, on the subject of compulsory attendance at the College Church; have you any *facts* to state, in corroboration of the prayer of this petition?—I should give it as my opinion, that the tendency of that regulation is to keep back a great many Students from attending the College.

Are you a Dissenter from the Established Church?—No, I belong to the Established Church.

Have you known instances where students have not been sent to this University, in consequence of the regulation of the College being objected to by the parents?—I know of no

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instances of that kind; but I know instances where those that have been here have said, that they would not come to an University again which had a regulation of that kind.

Have they not returned?—No, they have not.

What number of such instances may you have known?—There was one instance, in which that was distinctly stated by a Glasgow Student; and it was felt generally, by, I may say, all the Glasgow Students who came about two years ago to the College.

Had they themselves, or their parents, petitioned for an exemption from attending the College Church?—They had petitioned themselves.

Without the intervention of their parents?—Yes; some of them by the request of their parents.

What age might those Students be?—About twenty-one, some of them; some of them younger.

Did any, or all of those Glasgow Students, return next year?—The year following the session ending in 1825, I was not at the University; but I know that the last session there was a great falling off in the numbers of the Glasgow students.

Do you know whether any of those very individuals returned?—No, they did not return.

Do you know whether the course of those Students was finished, at the time they left this University?—The Philosophy course of some of them was finished.

Were there any, and can you name about how many, of those Glasgow students, whose course of education not being finished, did not choose to return to the University, on account of that exemption not being granted?—There were two first-year students who were under the guardianship of a gentleman in the South Country, whose course was not finished.

What were their names?—John Campbell and George Bogle.

And you understood that it was upon that ground that they left this University?—I could not say upon that ground; but those students had been requested to apply for a dispensation, and did not get it.

And they did not return?—They did not return.

Did they belong to the Established Church?—Yes; at least they attended the College Church. I presume they belonged to the Church of Scotland.

You understand, that to Dissenters the dispensation is given?—It is to Dissenters that the dispensation is given.

And what is complained of in the petition, is dispensation not being given, in cases of individuals belonging to the Established Church, but who may wish to attend somewhere else than at the College Chapel?—Yes, the dispensation is refused in those cases.

You said that those two students that did not return, were in their first year?—Yes.

Do you know what their ages were?—I think, about sixteen or seventeen.

Had application been made by their parents?—It had been made by one of their guardians.

Were there any complaints upon this subject, during the first year of your attendance here?—There was no formal statement of those complaints; but I have heard it frequently spoken of in conversation by individual students.

At the commencement of your attendance at this University, when application was made for a dispensation, was it uniformly inquired whether the person applying belonged to the Established Church, or was a Dissenter?—After the reading of the Laws, it was always announced by the Principal, that those only were to get the dispensation, who were Dissenters; but I believe the question was not always put to them when they came to ask for it, whether or not they were Dissenters.

Then do you think the rule of giving a dispensation to Dissenters only has been more strictly enforced since you began to attend this University?—I should think so.

Was it the refusal of any particular individuals applying for a dispensation which led to the matter being canvassed and discussed, or was it generally that the topic was brought under the attention of the Students, without reference to particular circumstances?—It was generally in the first case that it began to be discussed, in consequence of its being felt generally as a restriction.

But the discussion had not originated in consequence of any individual cases?—It was carried further in consequence of it having been refused: a dispensation was granted, in one instance, to an individual belonging to the Established Church.

Do you know the name of that person?—It was a Mr. Tait of Edinburgh.

Was that dispensation granted by the College, or by the Principal?—It was granted by the Principal; I believe it is he always that grants them.

Have you a Bursary at this University?—No.

Are there any other matters that you wish to represent to the Commissioners?—I do not recollect any.

Were you satisfied, when you were a Student, with the management of the Library?—Not altogether; the books to which the Students have access are very limited.

To what particular description of books were you confined?—Chiefly our more modern works—works on the Literature of the present age.

Were the standard works in History open to the use of the Students?—Yes.

In all languages?—The editions of the Classical writers, the Students have not access to.

Not even the common editions?—Yes.

Are you furnished with any catalogue of books, which was stated to be a catalogue of the books to which the Students in general might have access upon application?—Yes; there is a small manuscript catalogue, that lies upon the table, and it is understood that it is to those books only that the Students have access.

To the printed catalogue, you have no access?—No, it is not seen by the Students.

If you had asked for a book not in that catalogue, would it have been refused to you?—I

dare say it might have been granted, in some cases, as a favour, but I believe that it would not have been uniformly granted.

If you had asked for a sight of the larger catalogue, would it have been given you?—Yes, I believe it would.

Did you ever ask for a book yourself, that was refused you?—Yes.

Do you remember what the book was?—I do not just now.

Do you remember the reason that was given for your not having it?—That the Students had not access to those works.

Do you consider, that if the Students had the permission of reading in the Library during the day works which were not given out to them at home, that privilege would be much resorted to?—Yes; I believe it would, in a great many instances.

You think that many would be glad to be allowed to read in the Library works which they are not allowed to take out?—Yes.

Were any complaints made, during the time you were in the College, within your knowledge, of the books being at all injured by the Students?—I do not know of any such instances. I have heard the Librarian speak to some Students about their having marked down the leaves, but I do not know of any books being further injured.

Had you, at any time, any difficulty in getting a book enumerated in the catalogue which was open to all the students?—Yes, very frequently.

When those difficulties occurred, what reason was assigned for your not being able to get the book?—That it was not in the Library—that it was out at the time.

Have you any reason to doubt that that was the fact?—No.

Have you experienced any difficulties in getting books, from the want of adequate attendance in the Library, or from the hours, during which the Library is open, being limited?—No, I have not. I have felt sometimes, in attending a good many classes, that the hours of attendance did not precisely fit those classes.

Did you think, that the attendance at the Library was sufficient?—Not in those cases.

I may mention, in regard to the College Church, there was another case in which a dispensation was required, and in which it was refused; but the Student, in that case, persisted in attending another Church, notwithstanding that refusal, and he was fined every week for being absent. There were two cases of that kind.

When was that?—One was in the session ending 1825. I was not at the session; but I have been informed of it. The other was in 1826.

Do you know the names of those Students?—The one was George Lewis, and the other was Mr. Muir.

Do you know whether they brought any certificate, or evidence, of their attending other Churches?—That was not required, or else it would have been given. Mr. Lewis brought a letter from his father, expressly requesting that he should be allowed to attend another Church.

You have stated, that, in those two cases, the Students, although they did not obtain a dispensation, did go to the other Churches; when the fine was imposed, did they bring any certificate to the individual imposing the fine, to show that they had been at those other Churches?—I am not aware that it was brought.

Do you know the age of those gentlemen?—Mr. Lewis is upwards of twenty; and Mr. Muir must be pretty old, because he is an elder in one of the churches at Paisley.

With regard to the Library, did it appear to you that there were too few copies of those works that were given out to the Students?—Yes.

The Professors are in the habit of recommending works in their classes, are they not?—Yes. I have applied frequently, almost during the whole session, for some of those works, but I have never got them.

They were stated to be out?—Yes.

In general, when a book was stated to be out of the Library, how was that ascertained?—By the Librarian either saying that it was not in, or going to the shelf where the books are arranged according to their numbers, and looking there and then mentioning that it was not in.

Are the books which are given out to the Students, confined to any particular part of the Library?—Yes.

What part of the Library?—The east end of the Library, three or four presses.

Are they the books contained in the whole of the presses, at the east end, on each side of the door?—Yes.

Was it frequently experienced by the Students, that although the Professors recommended works, they were not able to get them from the Library?—Very frequently.

Do you know whether there are more copies than one of those books that were so recommended?—In some cases there are. Of Ricardo's Principles of Political Economy, there are a good many copies.

Is that in the Class-Library, or in the General Library?—The General Library; but in other cases there are not.

Is there any other matter of complaint or representation which you wish to bring before the Commissioners?—I may mention, that at the end of last Session, the Students intended to petition, but they did not do it, about the distinction of Ternars and Secondars, as being a distinction where the rank of the Student was fixed by a particular kind of gown that he wore.

Was that felt to be an invidious distinction?—Yes.

Is there anything upon the subject of fees or exactions, that you have to complain of?—Nothing.—(*The Witness withdrew.*)

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Mr. Alex. Melville and Mr. Alex. Duff.

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Mr. Alexander Melville and Mr. Alexander Duff called in and Examined.

(*To Mr. Duff.*)—Did you sign both the Petitions which have been sent to the Commission from the Students?—No, I only signed the Petition as to the Rector. There is another person of the same name in the College.

(*To Mr. Melville.*)—Did you sign both the Petitions?—No, I only signed the Petition as to the Rector.

Upon the subject of the Petition respecting the office of Rector, have you any *information* to offer to the Commissioners, as to the inconvenience (if any) that has been felt from the present system?—There is this inconvenience, that the oath which we are obliged to take as Intrants, before we proceed to the election of a Rector, binds us to make our election freely, and moreover to elect a man of high dignity and great talent; and among the four that we are restricted to elect, sometimes it is difficult to elect freely in that way; and moreover, according to the present rule, a person cannot be elected till he has been three years out of office, so that it reduces it to a thing of rotation.

Do you understand the rule by which the eligibility is created, when he has been three years out of office, to be a Regulation made by the University, or one of the Laws of the Foundation?—It is by a Royal Visitation.

Of what date?—I believe of 1625, or 1597. In the Visitation of 1597, it is appointed that no Rector shall be re-elected unless after three years being out; and in 1625, it is reduced, by the present practice of the number of Professors, to four eligible persons.

In point of practice, in this University, is a person never re-elected as Rector, unless he has been out three years?—That was the rule till within two years ago.

Was that rule constantly observed?—Yes, since I came to the University.

Has a different rule been acted upon within the last two years?—Yes; we have been allowed to choose among the four.

Are you not aware, that that rule had been departed from previously to the period you mention?—No, I am not aware of that.

Have you experienced anything like denial of justice, or any refusal to redress any wrongs, or to do anything that the Rector from his office is bound to do?—No; I cannot say that I have experienced anything of that kind.

Then you merely mean to repeat verbally, the opinion stated in that Petition, that it would be expedient to alter the present system?—Yes.

What practical benefit, do you expect, would result from being allowed to choose any body you pleased as a Rector?—To watch over the interests of the University, and defend the privileges of the Students; and also that he may add a kind of dignity to the University from his name and talents.

Is the Rector of the University, who has hitherto been resident, in the habit of visiting any of the classes?—I do not think he is, as Rector; I never recollect seeing him visiting any of the classes.

Is he present at the distribution of the Prizes, by the Professors, in the individual classes?—Yes?

Is he present at the time when any of the Essays are read by the Students?—No, not when they are read by the Students?

Are the Prizes distributed at any other time, than during the General Examination at the end of the Session?—No; always after the examination at the end of the Session.

Then the Rector is not present in the individual classes, at any period during the course?—No.

He is only present when the Prizes are distributed in the General Examination at the close of the Session?—Yes.

(*To Mr. Duff.*)—Have you anything to add, to what has been stated by Mr. Melville?—With respect to what is felt in general with regard to the evils attending the present system, from observation, it appears that the Students think, that were they to appeal in any case at present, it would be useless, since the Rector is necessarily one of the body who presides over them as the Senatus Academicus. I do not say that there is any cause for a great deal of this feeling; but this irritated feeling does exist, and it exists merely on this account, that they think that it were in vain for them to appeal to a person who is a member of that body who presides over them; and that creates a great deal of bad feeling among the Students. I do not say anything with regard to the ground of this feeling, but, from observation, it appears that it exists; and it was thought by them, that anything that would be the means of allaying this feeling, and would lead to greater cordiality between them and their Professors, would be of advantage to the University.

Has any case occurred, within your knowledge, where such an appeal would have been made, if it had not been for that circumstance?—I cannot, from recollection, state any precise case in which the appeal would have been made; but this is the feeling that is expressed by the Students.

Are they satisfied with the management of the Library?—For my own part, I have no reason to complain. It is generally understood, that all the books that are published within the United Kingdom may be had, upon being applied for. We feel, in some degree, the want of a great many of the modern publications, and we do not know from what quarter it arises that they are not applied for. There are, perhaps, not one-fourth of the modern publications that we have in this Library. If it be the fact, as we are told it is, that they may be had upon application, we do not know wherein the negligence lies; it must lie somewhere or other, and the Students at least would like some investigation upon that subject.

Are you satisfied with the use which the Students are allowed to have of the books in the

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Mr. Alex. Melville and Mr. Alex. Duff.

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Library?—Many of the Students attending the Philosophy classes complain, that they do not get a sufficient range of the Library. The Divinity Students have a larger range, so that the complaints are chiefly from the Philosophy Students.

Do you find it frequently happen, upon an application for books out of the Catalogue, which is stated to be the Catalogue containing the books to which the Students may have access, that you cannot get them, on account of their being borrowed out by other persons?—Yes.

Is there an adequate supply of the books recommended by the Professors, and which are necessary for the prosecution of the Philosophical studies?—Yes, that is experienced.

Do you suppose that the access of the Students to the Library is more or less limited than it was a few years ago?—At present, the access is more easy than it was a few years ago, because then they were making out the Catalogue of the Library, and during that time they were confined to two or three presses.

Do you not understand that there was a time, not very distant, when the Students could get no books without applying to their Professors?—I am not aware of that.

Have you ever applied to the Professors for a greater use of the Library?—Yes.

Have you obtained it in that case?—Yes.

Supposing the Students were allowed to read in the Library those books that are not given out to them, and that there was a person in attendance at the Library every day, do you suppose that that privilege would be much used?—That is the very thing that we are desirous of. Those that complain of not having a sufficient access to the Library, say, at the same time, that were they to have a table in the Library, and to have access, in the Library, to those books that are not permitted to be taken out of the Library, they would be quite satisfied.

Is it your belief, that there are a considerable number of studious young men at this University, who would avail themselves of the right of reading at the Library, if the Library were open in that way?—I have no doubt of it.

The Commissioners understand, that the Students are not confined now to those three or four presses to which they were confined a few years ago?—No; that was merely while the Catalogue was making out.

(*To Mr. Melville.*)—Have you any thing to add to what Mr. Duff has stated, upon the subject of the Library?—With respect to the periodical publications, the Students were not allowed to see many of them, perhaps for twelve months after they were published. Scientific publications, which come out monthly and quarterly, and Reviews, and a number of those works, such as the Quarterly Journal, we never got a sight of for a twelvemonth after they come out.

Do you mean, that they were in the hands of other persons?—They are not allowed to go out of the Library.

Do you mean, that they are not allowed to be given out till such time as the volumes are completed and bound up?—I do not know whether that is the reason why they are not allowed to be given out, but they are never given out till they are bound.

Is it at the end of the year that you are enabled to get them, upon their being bound?—I do not know as to the regular time.

Do you find, with respect to periodical publications, that, at the close of the year, the Students are then permitted to have access to them?—Generally, about the close of the year.

Are they bound when they are given out?—Yes.

Do you concur in the opinion expressed by Mr. Duff, that the privilege of reading in the Library would be much valued by the Students?—Yes, it would be a very desirable thing among the Students.

Do many Students reside at St. Andrews during the vacation?—Not a great number, in general.

Are there any other matters that you would wish to represent to the Commissioners?—Nothing occurs to me, beyond what Mr. Duff has stated.

The Commissioners understand, that you and Mr. Duff, and Mr. Rintoul, were named by the Students who have signed the Petition, as the gentlemen to whom they intrusted the statement of any facts in support of this Petition, and other matters connected with the College?—Yes, we were.

With respect to reading in the Library during the time of the session, considering the number of hours you are employed, would it be of any consequence, unless the Library were open in the evening?—I do not think it would be of any consequence, unless it were open in the evening.

It is not open in the vacation, except one hour a-week?—Only one hour a-week.

(*The Witnesses withdrew.*)

Andrew Alexander, Esq. again called in and further Examined.

Prof. Alexander.

Have you been present at any or all of the Meetings of the United College, at which Dr. Chalmers stated his objections to receiving the allotment of Diet-money, which had been set apart for him?—Yes, I believe at every meeting.

Did it ever happen that he submitted any motion, or stated any Dissent from any motion, which the meeting refused to admit into their Minute-book?—Yes; he offered one dissent from the proceedings of the meeting, which the meeting refused to enter upon their Minute-books; it was inconsistent with their usual form of procedure.

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Is it inconsistent with their usual form of procedure to admit Dissents?—They do not refuse to admit regular dissents; but they conceive, that it rests with their discretion to admit or reject, as they see expedient, the reasons upon which they are grounded; since otherwise their Minutes might be overloaded with long papers, so as to subject the meeting and their clerk to very great inconvenience.

In any of the cases which have been referred to, were the papers proffered of such length, or inconvenient bulk, as to make that a reason for not entering them?—Several of the papers were of considerable length. The meeting received those papers, and ordered them to be kept *in retentis* among their documents, so that they might be produced whenever they were called for.

Were there any other motions or dissents, of a very moderate length, which the meeting refused to enter at all?—I do not recollect any motion which was proposed by Dr. Chalmers, and adopted or carried by the meeting, being refused to be entered upon the Minutes.

The question refers to motions made and not carried?—It is not usual to enter motions made and not carried; at least it is not thought necessary.

If the individual making the motion desires and presses that it shall be entered, is it the case in general, that you do not enter it upon the Minutes?—If he were to press it, it would be entered upon the Minutes.

The Commissioners observe, that the paper which, upon the 10th of December 1825, Dr. Chalmers offered, in explanation of his reasons for not receiving the Candlemas Dividend, was directed, by the Minute of that meeting, to be kept *in retentis*, and was not engrossed in the minutes; were there more papers than one?—I should think so. So far as I can charge my recollection, I think there were more papers than one offered by Dr. Chalmers, explanatory of his reasons, and refused admission into the Minutes.

That paper is only ten lines in length; can you state whether there was any peculiar reason for rejecting it?—The only reason that occurs to me, is, that the statements of Dr. Chalmers, connected with that subject, were brought before the Society at frequent meetings; and as the Society saw that they were not able to satisfy Dr. Chalmers, they were afraid that papers of that kind would be offered repeatedly, and would lead to an endless discussion. Indeed, as it was, there was a great deal of discussion upon the subject, at a variety of meetings.

Were not other statements of his, upon that same subject, previously omitted from the minutes?—It is quite possible that there might be. I have already stated that the Society conceive that they have a right to exclude whatever they think improper from their Minutes.

And they act upon their discretion in each particular case?—Yes: they conceive that they are entitled to judge for themselves what ought to be admitted in their Minutes, and what ought not; that no particular member has any right to press into the Minutes any thing against the mind of the Society.

Do they conceive that that has been the principle which has been uniformly acted upon heretofore, upon former occasions?—As the thing rests entirely with their discretion, no doubt instances will occur in which deviations have taken place, from the rule of excluding certain papers from the Minutes. As it altogether rests upon discretion, the practice must of necessity be very variable.

The Commissioners observe, on the 15th of April 1826, a motion made by you in regard to the accumulating fund, proposing a different arrangement, by which you thought that advantage might be obtained; which motion was not seconded, and which was voted against by all the members present, with the exception of yourself, but which is entered upon the Minutes?—The reasons for that motion were refused to be entered upon the Minutes. I wished the meeting to admit them into the Minutes, but they were excluded; and they are now kept *in retentis*, but the motion itself had been entertained.

Do you know any particular reason for not entering upon the Minutes the motion by Dr. Chalmers, to apply for a Parliamentary Commission in January 1826, upon the subject of the Salaries of the Professors?—I do not recollect the reason stated for its non-admission into the Minutes, nor do I know that it was refused admission. That which is not sought, cannot be said to be refused; and it is not usual to record motions not previously intimated. I recollect Dr. Chalmers did make such a motion, upon particular grounds, and that the meeting refused to adopt it, not because they were not anxious for a Royal Visitation, but because they thought they could not ask it without in some degree compromising their own rectitude. A Visitation was sought, on the ground that they had no clear legal right to the Candlemas Dividend; but this was the opinion only of Dr. Chalmers, not of the College; and it cannot reasonably be expected that they would concur in a motion which contained a tacit admission, contrary to their own conviction, of the illegality of their past proceedings.

Is this the scroll Minute-book now in use, commencing the 2d and 3d of November 1834?—(*the same being shown to the Witness.*)—That is the scroll-book used by Dr. Hunter.

There seems to be no entry in that book from the 29th of April 1826?—If, in the period referred to, there were meetings of the College, the Minutes will be found in some other book. Dr. Hunter, who is the Clerk, will best explain the state of the Minutes.

Are the Minutes generally written into a scroll-book, or are they written on separate sheets of paper?—They are written, in the first instance, into a scroll-book, or rather on a detached sheet of paper.

Do the meetings of the College, at any time, look at the regular Minute-book, to see whether it is entered up regularly?—The Professors have expressed an anxious wish to have the Minutes brought up regularly; but I believe that, out of consideration to Dr. Hunter's advanced age, they have not pressed that matter very strongly of late.

Is there any period set apart for the examination of the Minute-books?—No.

Are the Minutes of the preceding meeting always read regularly at the next meeting?—

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The Minute of the preceding meeting is regularly read by Dr. Hunter, when required, but not as a matter of form, nor, in point of fact, is it done in general.

Then the Minute can be read only from the scroll?—Yes.

And no inquiry is made whether the scroll Minute of the former meeting has been entered into the regular book?—No. I believe that the impression upon the minds of many of the Professors is, that the Minutes for some time past have not been regularly entered into the Minute-book; but the Professors individually have felt reluctant to press that matter upon Dr. Hunter.

Do you think it desirable that this discretionary practice of entering, or not, the Dissents of certain members, according to the pleasure of the meeting, should be continued, or that it would not tend to promote harmony, and to avoid unprofitable discussion at the meetings, if some general fixed rule were laid down upon the subject?—I could conceive great inconvenience to arise from the giving members the privilege of pressing their papers of every kind into the Minutes of the meeting. These are intended principally as a record of the transactions of the meeting, and not as a record of the individual sentiments of particular members.

Would there be any objection, without going into the detail of the reasons upon which a member grounds his dissent, to make it indispensable that there should be entered in the Minute, the Dissent itself, and the name of the individual who dissents?—I can see none. I should suppose there would be no inconvenience felt from a practice of that kind.

Do you conceive that the meeting has a discretionary power to enter, or not, a motion that has been actually made?—Not, if regularly made; but there is, I should think, one exception to the rule. If a motion is made by a member, which goes to reflect unwarrantably upon the character of a member of the Society, or of the Society itself, I should conceive it was a fair exercise of discretion to withhold that motion from the record.

Do you make any distinction as to receiving motions and putting them to the vote, with regard to their being seconded, or not;—do you think it an objection to a motion being entered in the Minutes, that it is not seconded?—I should think a motion that is not seconded, was less entitled to be entered upon record.

But it is not the practice to refuse a motion, because it is not seconded?—No; I believe that in very few instances any motion has been refused admission into the Minutes. The form of procedure is this: The member who brings forward a motion, must leave it upon the table till next meeting, in order that the subject may be maturely considered. Meanwhile, the motion is engrossed in the Minutes, and at their next meeting the sense of the Society is taken upon it. I believe there is no instance of a motion, thus regularly made, being refused admission into the Minutes.

Have you any recollection of any Minute being ordered to be expunged, at one meeting, that had been entered at the previous one?—No, I have no recollection of that.

Was there any Minute directed to be expunged, which had regard to the Candlemas Dividend, which Dr. Chalmers refused to take?—I have no recollection of it.

It is presumed that the Minute-book will show that, if that is the case?—It will. (*On revising his Evidence, and after making a search, added the following statement:*) I can now state most positively, after minute inquiry, that no such Minute was expunged. A passage, relative to Dr. Chalmers' refusal of the Candlemas Dividend, was expunged from the Report to the Royal Commission: and from this, I presume, this mistake has arisen, which I am anxious to rectify.

It will be in your recollection, that the Returns which were at first sent to the Commissioners at Edinburgh were afterwards sent back to this University, in order to be re-modelled in some degree, and to have some additions made to them; the Returns that were in consequence afterwards sent to the Commissioners at Edinburgh, came back, not only with those alterations, but with some omissions:—The Commissioners beg to ask, what were the grounds which induced you, and the other gentlemen who furnished those Returns, to make the omissions which are adverted to?—There were several of the omissions made from the first Return, because the statements of that Return were in some cases inaccurate, and in others altogether erroneous.

Do you recollect what those points were?—They were chiefly contained in the Abstract of the Accounts, and the remarks upon the Abstract.

But that observation does not apply to all the omissions?—No. There were two omissions with regard to the Candlemas Dividend, that were made for this reason: The Society had been given to understand, that their Report would be printed, and they felt that in this case some statements had inadvertently been admitted into the original Returns, which should have been withheld, because they felt that, being in some degree criminatory of the College, they ought not to meet the public eye, till the Professors had an opportunity of offering an explanation. They had no wish to withhold any information from the Royal Commissioners, or from the public at large, but they naturally wished that the information in question should go forth coupled with their explanations.

And they conceived that the period for those explanations would not arrive till the Commissioners investigated the question?—Yes.

Was that the operating cause for omitting that part?—It was the sole cause.

A part of the original Return relative to that matter of the Candlemas Dividend, which was omitted in the second Return, was a sentence simply to this effect: That Dr. Chalmers has declined to accept the Candlemas Dividend, for reasons stated in the paper ordered to be kept *in retentis*;—Does it appear that there is any thing criminatory in that sentence?—Perhaps not in itself; but the Society apprehended that it was exceedingly so with reference to the inferences which the public might draw from that statement. The Professors were perhaps the more sensitively alive to this, as, only a short time previously, they had, for enforcing

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attendance upon the College Church in opposition to the opinion of Dr. Chalmers, been held up in an Edinburgh newspaper to public reprobation. I beg to observe, that there is another passage that was omitted—I speak from recollection. The Society substituted the accounts of one year for those of another, and I wish to state the reason why they did so. The year ultimately returned, was the last in the series of years to which the Royal Commissioners had directed their attention, and they thought it was their duty to confine their Report within the limits which the Royal Commissioners themselves had prescribed.

Was not the Return ordered for the fifty preceding years?—Yes; and those returned were the fifty preceding years from the time that we received the orders of the Royal Commission.

Would not the Return, if made in that way, have brought it down to 1825?—The accounts of that period were not then examined and docqueted, we could only return docqueted accounts; and accounts, thus authenticated, did not come down further than 1823.

The words of the Order, you will observe, are not a return of the accounts, but "a return of the whole rentals, funds, revenues, and estate of the College during the last fifty years, distinguishing the several sources from which the same may be drawn, as well as all occasional payments during the same period;" and the other Order was "a return of the Salaries of the Principal and Professors, specifying the amount of each, and the funds whence derived," without any reference to any particular year?—The answer was to two questions put by the Royal Commission, not merely relative to the funds and revenues, but to the expenditure of the College, and both questions were answered by the same Return. Now, with respect to the Expenditure, no answer could be given, except from accounts duly audited and docqueted. I am anxious to state the reasons why the Society transmitted the account of 1823, rather than of 1824, because I know that our Colleague imputed it to a wish, on the part of the Society, to transmit the accounts of that year in which the Candlemas Dividend was considerably less than of late years it has usually been. The Society repelled that imputation, stating, that their sole reason for giving the year in question was, that it was the last of the series required by the Royal Commission, in which the accounts had been regularly examined and passed.

You will observe, that there are two distinct queries: one is the amount of the salaries actually paid, and the other is a return of the rentals and estate of the College for the last fifty years:—Now, in answer to the former query, a Return of the Salaries payable in 1824 was given in the first Return, and then those of 1823 were stated in the second Return. Now, the Commissioners are anxious to know, as a matter of fact, as the Society were able, in reality, to answer the question to the existing salaries, why those of the former year, namely of the year 1823, were stated, rather than those of 1824?—The Society conceived that the questions wholly referred to a period of fifty years; and beginning from 1774 to 1823, gave that period of fifty years, and they took the year 1823 rather than 1824, because the accounts of 1824 had not been before the Society, had never been examined and docqueted, and of course could not exhibit an authenticated account of that year; they must have taken the statement entirely upon the authority of the Factor, not having revised those accounts.

Have you any suggestions to offer to the Commissioners, upon the subject of the College, or University, that you think would tend to the improvement of the System of Education here?—I think it would be of advantage to the College, and to the University generally, if Class Libraries were established; they would be a saving to the University Library, and at the same time of great advantage to the Students, for under the present system they have no regular access to classical books.

By what means could that be effected?—The Royal Commissioners might authorize a small sum to be exacted annually from the Students for the purchase of books; and in this way a Library would be gradually formed.

Are you not apprehensive that the state of the finances of a great part of the Students at this University might almost disable them from coming forward with such payment?—The sum exacted should be small. A shilling or eighteen-pence might, in process of time, form a collection of books that would be useful to the class.

You think that a sufficient sum might be obtained in that way without any considerable pressure?—Yes.

Could that be done, without, in the first instance, appropriating to that purpose part of the sum that they now pay to the Public Library, if you think that the access to that Library is insufficient for the purposes of study?—It might be done, I think, without interfering with the University Library, the funds of which are too small to admit of diminution; at present, we can hardly purchase any Foreign Literature whatever.

The carrying such a plan into effect would produce a saving of the present Library?—It might save the tear and wear of books very much. I took the liberty of suggesting to the Society, that it might perhaps be expedient to appropriate part of the fallen Bursaries for establishing Class Libraries.

From your knowledge of the University of Glasgow, and of King's College, Aberdeen, can you state whether the Students here have as free access to the Library as they have in either of those Universities?—I think they have, but I speak from recollection; I think they have as free access here as they had at Glasgow when I was a Student, or at Aberdeen when I was connected with it.

Has any restriction been introduced, with respect to the Library, of late years?—Not since I came to this University, I think.

Have there been any complaints made by the Students, to the Senatus Academicus, relating to the Library?—I believe that there have been complaints, since it was understood that a Royal Commission was to visit St. Andrews; I have no recollection of complaints before that. A Student in my class, who wishes for some additional books, may, on

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application to me, have them in my name; and in this way, many of them get Classical books, although these are in general prohibited. It is understood, however, to be an indulgence.

Is it an indulgence almost always granted, upon proper application?—I know no instance of a Student being refused. I would beg to suggest, likewise, whether it might not be useful to make our Bursars available to the Professors, as Under-Teachers. There is always, in every class, a certain number of Students, who, from deficiency of talent or otherwise, are unable to keep pace with their fellow-students; and for the purpose of bringing them forward, the Teacher is obliged to retard somewhat the progress of the others. Besides, it is to be observed, that as they are less master of the daily business of the class, and of course less ready in their answers, there is unavoidably lost in the examination a considerable portion of time, which, were they better prepared, might be available for the general purposes of the class. Now, I conceive, that if the Professor were enabled to use the Bursars in his class as Under-Teachers, who for an hour or two in the evening should meet with this inferior description of Students, and go over with them the task of the day, it would not only be of great advantage to those Students, but it would enable the Professor to carry the class generally further than he now can do, unless he abandon all regard for the progress of Students who, with proper attention on his part, might afterwards make a respectable appearance in the world. It may deserve notice, likewise, that the fear of being remitted to this evening tuition, would act in some sort as a stimulus to the inattentive and negligent—a description of Students who are not influenced by the hopes of a Prize since they do not enter the competition.

Do you think that plan could succeed, unless the Bursars were chosen by merit, ascertained by examination?—I speak altogether of Foundation Bursars, who are admitted after a comparative trial, as Students of superior ability and attainments.

Would it not be counted a hardship upon the Bursars who were so employed?—It might, on a first and careless view; but I think it would soon come to be regarded as an honour and advantage. The Bursars would improve themselves, while teaching their fellow-students; and the Professor would be able afterwards to recommend them, not only as young men of superior talents, but as practically acquainted with the business of tuition.

Have you ever adopted the plan of having Monitors?—I have always used the Students of superior attainments, in my junior class, to bring on the Students who are more backward.

Is there anything else that you wish to suggest?—Since my examination yesterday, I have made some inquiry into the subject, and I find, that with regard to the practice of exacting Fees, traces of it exist so far back as between 1630 and 1661. In the Visitation of 1695, there is a Petition from two of the Professors, craving additional maintenance, on the ground that they had not more than a dozen Students who were qualified to gratify them for their excellent services; which implies that Class Fees were received at that period. They state, in this Petition, that there were Principals and others who had acted as Professors of Theology in the time of Presbytery, and who had no additional diet-money, but that in their time the classes were more numerous, which was the reason they required none. This implies that Fees were received from the Students generally, between 1630 and 1661. With regard to the Foundation Bursars paying Fees, I have not been able to obtain very satisfactory information. I find that, in the year 1647, and previously, the Foundation Bursaries were subject to certain charges within the College—certain charges to the Porters, and to the first and second Cooks, and entry-money. It would appear that this entry-money was £10 Scots; so that, even in that early period, the Bursars were not altogether free of the College. In 1748, the year after the Union of the Colleges, in speaking of a substitution of other Students for Foundation Bursars who had not returned to College, they always speak of them as being admitted to the Bursars' table, as if that was the only privilege they enjoyed; which would seem to imply that they had no exemption from the payment of Fees at that period. The only other thing I have to state on this subject is, that in the Act of Union the Foundation Bursaries are put entirely and absolutely under the management of the Principal and Masters, as may be seen on referring to that part of the Act of Union of the Colleges in 1747. I feel anxious to explain myself on the question that was put to me about the increase of Students in the Greek Class. That question took me a little by surprise; it did not occur to me to state that, for the last twenty years, the number of Students attending at St. Andrews has been progressively increasing, and that may be assigned as the true and proper cause of the increase in the numbers of the Greek Class.

Was not there a reduction in the numbers last year in general?—A considerable reduction, particularly in the Greek and Latin Junior Classes.—(*The Witness withdrew.—Adjourned.*)

St. Andrews, Friday, 3 *August* 1827.

LORD VISCOUNT MELVILLE in the Chair.

Andrew Alexander, Esq. again called in and further Examined.

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THE Commissioners understand, that you are desirous of making an additional communication to them?—Reflecting on the subject of my Examination yesterday, it occurred to me, that there was only one occasion on which a Dissent, offered by Dr. Chalmers, had been refused admission into our Minutes. I think I can give an explanation of that proceeding, which will be satisfactory to the Royal Commissioners. The Dissent offered by Dr. Chalmers was at a meeting, if I am not mistaken, of the 9th of October 1826. The object of that Meeting was, to consider the form in which the Returns should be transmitted to the Royal

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Commissioners; and in particular, whether certain articles in the Report transmitted originally, should not now be expunged. Most of the Members having expressed an opinion favourable to the proposal of expunging the articles in question, Dr. Chalmers, in this stage of the proceeding, tendered a Dissent, which the Meeting declined to receive, on the ground that, as nothing was yet definitively concluded, and the whole subject was still under deliberation, there was no *res gesta*—no substantive act of the Society, from which to dissent. Indeed, so far was the Meeting from having come to a final determination of the question, that Principal Nicoll, who presided upon the occasion, proposed to draw up and produce, at a subsequent Meeting, a paragraph, to be substituted in place of the articles objected to; and which he was willing to hope would meet the views of all parties, and of Dr. Chalmers in particular. As no objection was started by Dr. Chalmers to this proposal, the Meeting separated, with the understanding that Dr. Nicoll would soon submit to their consideration a paragraph which would, as they hoped, put an end to a disagreeable and fruitless altercation. The Royal Commissioners will perceive, therefore, that originally there was no ground for a Dissent; and that, even if there had been, it was subsequently removed by the proposal of Dr. Nicoll, acquiesced for in the time by Dr. Chalmers. The *animus* of the Meeting may be gathered from the offer which they made to transmit to the Royal Commissioners, in a separate form, the articles in dispute, at the same time, and under the same cover with their own Report.

Do you recollect whether there was any Minute taken of the intention of the College to expunge articles referred to from their Report to the Royal Commissioners?—No, there was nothing minuted upon the occasion; the subject was merely under deliberation, and the Meeting separated, with the idea that Principal Nicoll might perhaps submit a paragraph that would meet the views of Dr. Chalmers, and so terminate the controversy. On reference to the Appendix, it will be found, that it was only on the subsequent morning that Dr. Chalmers departed from this tacit agreement, and sent a note to Principal Nicoll, declaring, that it was impossible for him, under any circumstances, to join with the Society in a suppression of what he conceived to be evidence.

In short, there had been nothing but an expression of intention, and no resolution was passed?—No resolution was passed, at least none was entered upon the record, nor then carried into effect. A resolution was merely expressed, not recorded, that supposing no accommodation to take place, we should follow our own course, and leave Dr. Chalmers to follow his.

As far as you can recollect, is that the only occasion upon which any Dissent of Dr. Chalmers's was refused?—So far as I can recollect, I am confident that no Dissent of Dr. Chalmers was refused admission into the Minutes but that one.

Was there any statement put upon the Minutes, that the reason why his Dissent was not entered, was in consequence of the proceeding being in an unfinished state?—There was no notice whatever taken of the Dissent, nor could be, because no previous part of the proceedings had been recorded in the Minute. The subject was merely under deliberation; and as Principal Nicoll had promised to draw up a paragraph that he thought would meet the views of all parties, nothing was minuted upon the occasion.

Are the whole of the Minutes of the College in existence any where?—I am confident that, with regard to the whole of the Minutes, our Clerk, Dr. John Hunter, will be able to give the most satisfactory explanations. With the permission of his Majesty's Commissioners, I would offer an explanation upon one other point of my examination. With regard to the accumulating fund, it was stated, that I had proposed a certain measure to the Society, in which I stood alone. I have to remark, that we have an accumulating fund bearing bank interest; and at the same time we owe a considerable debt, for which we pay generally one per cent. above Bank interest. I submitted a scheme to the Society, by which a saving of one per cent. upon our debt would be effected, and be made to accrue to the accumulating fund. I showed from calculations, that in the course of liquidating the debt, a considerable saving would thus accrue to the accumulating fund. The Members generally expressed an opinion favourable to the plan. I recollect, in particular, that Dr. John Hunter, Dr. Jackson, Mr. Duncan, the Professor of Mathematics, and Dr. Chalmers, all admitted that the principle of the scheme was sound; but Dr. Nicoll suggested that it might be as well to postpone for the present the consideration of the proposal, as the arrangements finally concluded upon by His Majesty's Commissioners might render the scheme unnecessary.

Did you enter any Dissent upon that occasion?—I entered a Dissent, explaining why I wished the scheme to be adopted at that time; I conceived it would effect a saving to the Society. My reasons of dissent were ordered to be kept *in retentis.* I have no recollection of any Dissent formally offered to the Society, and which related to business finally concluded, and entered upon record, being refused admission into the Minutes.—(*The Witness withdrew.*)

(*The Minutes of Evidence having been sent to the Witness for verbal correction, he requested leave to add the following observations, as Supplementary to his Evidence*):—

"As I am anxious to guard myself, so far as is possible, from any thing like a mistaking of facts, it is proper I should notice here, that, having not thought it necessary to take notes of our unrecorded transactions, I may possibly have mistaken the date of the meeting at which the College declined to receive Dr. Chalmers's Dissent. I am morally certain, however, that only upon one occasion was a Dissent by Dr. Chalmers so declined; and I have the most distinct recollection that it was a Dissent, not from our Report as amended, but as proposed to be amended. Of course the College refused to receive it, upon the plain intelligible ground that as the resolution, complained of was still in their own breasts—was not entered upon

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record—was not yet carried into effect, there was no *res gesta*, no substantive act from which to dissent. To illustrate small things by great, the Dissent of Dr. Chalmers upon this occasion was much like as if a Member of Parliament should propose to enter upon the Journals his dissent from a bill, while in the first or second stage of its progress through the House. That what I have now stated, and no other, was the ground of the refusal complained of on the part of Dr. Chalmers, is evident from the readiness with which the Dissent was admitted by the College, when tendered at the proper time. The following is an extract from the Minute of 2d November 1826:—'The Report, as amended, having been carefully revised, was 'approved by the meeting, and agreed to be transmitted to the Commissioners. From the 'Report as amended, Dr. Chalmers dissented, on account of the omission of the following 'passages of the Report formerly transmitted,' &c.

"I embrace the opportunity to offer a suggestion for the improvement of Academical Education in Scotland, and indeed of education in general. There is one part in the constitution of some of the English Free Schools, which, if transferred into the generality of our Parochial Schools, would, perhaps more than anything else, tend in process of time to promote education, not only in these, but also in our Universities—I mean the sending an Exhibitioner from them to one or other of the Colleges. The Exhibition, say £10 or £15 per annum, might be raised, either from the heritors, or from the heads of families within each parish. It should be conferred upon the most deserving scholar in the school; the determination to be with the Presbytery of the bounds, at their Presbyterial examination of the school. In some of the parishes, the state of education and local peculiarities may not permit of the introduction of the system with benefit, at least for the present; and the time, therefore, and mode of introducing it, might, for this reason, be left also to the judgment of the several parishes.

"If this plan were acted upon, and generally established, we should have, every four or five years, nearly 1000 of the choice of our youth sent from the parishes to the Universities; which I cannot help thinking would give a great impulse in the first place to Parochial Education, and then, from the better scholars resorting to the Colleges, to Academical Education also."

The Very Reverend *Robert Haldane*, D. D., called in and Examined.

Principal Haldane.

You are Principal of St. Mary's College, in this University?—I am.

How long have you held that situation?—About seven years.

Had you previously held any other situation in the University?—I was Professor of Mathematics nearly thirteen years, in the United College, before I was appointed Principal of St. Mary's.

Have you seen the Returns from St. Mary's College to the Commissioners?—I have.

Do you concur in what is therein stated, upon the several points to which they refer?—Yes, so far as I recollect at present.

Have you anything to state to the Commission, in addition to what is set forth in those Returns, which you think would be for the advantage of the Establishment?—I am not aware that the attention of the Commissioners has been particularly directed to the dilapidated state of our Funds, and the causes of the smallness of our Revenue at present. The Founders of St. Mary's College originally endowed it, not with Lands, the rents of which might have kept pace with the progress of the country, but they endowed it with Teinds, which never go beyond the rate at which they are fixed by a process of valuation before the Court of Teinds, and which are constantly subject to diminutions by the augmentation of Ministers' Stipends. With the exception of about £200 per annum, which we still draw from the Parish of Tyningham, and £40 from the Parish of Tarvet, and some small remains of Teind and Feuduties, assigned to St. Mary's College by King James the Sixth and King William, the whole of our original Patrimony has been swept away. This Patrimony consisted, originally, of the Teinds of six Parishes, viz., Tyningham, Tannadice, Pert or Over Inchbroyack, Craig or Nether Inchbroyack, Laurencekirk, and Tarvet or St. Michael's, now united to Cupar.

Have you not some money belonging to the College lent out on Securities?—Yes; the College Masters have had, for a great number of years, a considerable sum of money, sometimes vested in the Public Funds, sometimes lent out on heritable security; at present we have £5000, vested on heritable security, in the hands of Lord Selkirk, and between £700 and £800 in the Branch of the Bank of Scotland, established in this city.

Did that money arise from Savings?—Yes; it arose chiefly from the surplus Stock; for it does not appear, from the College Records, that the Masters had any money originally granted to them.

Are you aware of a grant of a proportion of what is called the Two Months' Cess?—Yes.

Do you recollect the period at which that was granted?—I do not recollect the exact period at present, but the proportion assigned to St. Mary's College was very small.

Are those the only two sums of money which the College possesses—the sum lent upon heritable bond to Lord Selkirk, and a sum in the Bank?—Yes. The sum in the Bank, which was £1000, when it was put in, a few years ago, is now reduced to £700 or £800, on account of the demands which it was necessary for the College to meet.

Upon which Bank-interest only is received?—Yes; we did not think of vesting so small a sum on heritable security, but upon a favourable occasion we may probably vest it in the Stocks.

Have any practical inconveniences resulted with respect to the nomination of Professors, in consequence of the dilapidated state of the Revenues of the College?—Yes; during the short period in which I have been connected with the College, I have felt that inconvenience very

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strongly. At the death of Doctor Cook, late Professor of Divinity, we found great difficulty in getting any respectable person to supply the vacant office; no Clergyman could afford to leave a country parish to become a Professor of Divinity here, at least if he had a family to maintain; and I, as the Head of that College, was extremely mortified, at finding that an office of so great importance to the Church of Scotland, had, on account of our very inadequate endowment, ceased to be an object to Clergymen possessing the ordinary, or even the *minimum* livings in the Church. The evil of which I now complain must increase, as our incomes will soon be still further diminished, by new processes of augmentation to ministers' stipends. At the end of the printed Appendix to our Returns to the Queries of the Royal Commissioners, there is a short Abstract of our present income, derived from the four different sources of Teinds, Feus, Rents of Lands, and Interest of Money. In adverting to the diminution of our Revenue, by Augmentation of Stipends, it is stated there, in a document drawn up by the College Agent, that since the year 1790, we have sustained losses to the amount of £576: 17: 8 per annum. It appears by the Rental of the year 1781, which was sent to the Commissioners, and printed in the Appendix, that there was then paid to ministers, out of the College Teinds, the sum of £249: 5: $0\frac{8}{12}$, so that the whole deduction from our Revenue, occasioned by the Augmentations of Stipends allocated on the teinds, of which the College is titular, amounts to upwards of £800 a-year. Memorials have been addressed to the Treasury at different times, representing the hardship of our situation.

Are the Commissioners to understand, that the sum of £576, which has recently been given in augmentation of the Ministers' Stipends, is exclusive of the deductions on the same ground, prior to 1781?—Yes. From the Rental already referred to, it appears that the College had paid for Ministers' Stipends only £249 yearly, prior to 1781. In addition to this sum, the College has lost, as I have already stated, £576: 17: 8, since the year 1790, when the Augmentations of Stipends became general.

Are you aware, in point of fact, that at the time that the vacancy occurred, to which reference has been made, gentlemen of eminence in the Church of Scotland declined to become Candidates for the situation, in consequence of the inadequate allowance?—Yes, I am quite aware of the fact, and deplored it as a serious loss to the Church of Scotland and to this University.

Is there any prospect of a further reduction of your Funds in a short time?—Yes; the minister of Tyningham will be entitled to raise a new process of Augmentation in the course of a very short period. I believe that the period of 20 years since his last Augmentation is now nearly elapsed; so that, by the new Act, it will be competent for him to apply to the Court for an Augmentation of Stipend very soon; and as his living is now far inferior to the livings of the Clergymen in his immediate neighbourhood, he will undoubtedly receive a considerable augmentation, which will occasion a further reduction of our funds. With regard to the ministers of the united parishes of Cupar and Tarvet, I believe that they are entitled to go into Court next year; and as the second minister has a very inadequate living, there can be no doubt that the £40 which is still payable to us from Tarvet will be entirely taken away.

Is the Second Minister of Cupar on the Teinds?—Yes.

In consequence of there being a union of Parishes there?—Yes.

You stated that you had been Professor of Mathematics in the United College a good number of years?—Yes, nearly thirteen years.

At the time you were appointed Principal of St. Mary's College, was there a vacancy in the Living of the Town Parish of St. Andrews?—There was.

Would you have taken the situation of Principal of St. Mary's College, in the circumstances in which you were placed, if that parochial charge had not been given to you at the time you were made Principal?—Certainly not; because I should have sustained a loss of upwards of £200 a-year.

So that you considered your situation, as the Professor of Mathematics of the United College, to be greatly superior to that of the Principalship of St. Mary's College?—Greatly superior.

Does it not appear from the Returns, that the situations of the other Masters are somewhat inferior to that of Principal?—Yes; the Professor of Church History, indeed, has a larger sum of money than the Principal, on account of £150 paid from the Exchequer, in lieu of certain quantities of grain, as stated in the return to Query 7th; but the Principal has an official House—the other Professors have none.

Have any of the Students, of late years, inhabited the College apartments?—With the exception of one or two, no Students have occupied College apartments during these last twelve years.

Are you of opinion that it is a beneficial system, or otherwise, that they should so inhabit them?—I have always been of opinion, that it is not at all conducive to the good order and discipline of the College, that the Students should reside within its walls. It is well known to the Professors of both Colleges here, that when the Students did live in considerable numbers in College apartments, they were not so correct in their conduct as they are now; and I believe that the experience of the English Universities is not such as to recommend the system referred to as beneficial to the Students.

The Commissioners understand that no Fees are receivable by the Principal or Professors of St. Mary's College?—No fees have ever been received by them.

Are the fees of that description, that no addition to your incomes could be looked for from that source?—No addition of any importance at all.

With reference to the representation you have made to the Commission, do you propose or suggest that fees should be paid by the Divinity Students?—I have not directed my attention much to that subject. It does not, however, appear to me, that any considerable advantage

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could be derived from the practice of exacting fees from the Divinity Students, particularly in St. Mary's College.

Do you concur in the opinion, now very generally entertained, that the Divinity Students should pay fees throughout Scotland?—I am rather disposed not to concur in that opinion. I think that the proposed plan would cause very considerable dissatisfaction amongst the Students, and probably through the Church of Scotland.

Seeing that the principle of exempting the Divinity Students is not carried through during their attendance on the previous classes, and that they, generally speaking, are better able to pay fees, while they are attending the Divinity classes, than they are while attending the Philosophical and Language classes, is there any particular reason for continuing that exemption?—They have been so long accustomed to get their education at the Divinity Colleges gratis, that it might cause very considerable dissatisfaction were we now to commence a new system of exacting fees from them, without the sanction of the Church.

Do you think that this measure would diminish the number of Divinity Students?—Many think that it would have such an effect, and this is one of the advantages supposed to result from the plan; but I do not believe that it would operate in any material degree as a check to the evil that is supposed to arise from the superabundant numbers of Theological Students.

Then, it is only the unpopularity of the measure among that class of Students that you object to?—Chiefly; it is not desirable to produce dissatisfaction among them for the sake of so small an advantage as we could derive from such a measure.

Do you consider that paying Fees might not give a stimulus to Theological study, or raise the estimation of the study?—With that view, a small fee has been taken for a considerable number of years in the University of Edinburgh, for the Hebrew class, and I believe that the same practice has been introduced by the Professor of Oriental Languages in Glasgow. The late Dr. Moodie of Edinburgh began to take fees when he entered upon his duties as Professor of Hebrew, but he exacted them from very few; and although the measure was intended to operate as a stimulus to study, I am not aware that it has been productive of any considerable effect in this way.

Are not a very considerable portion of the Members of the Church of Scotland inclined to favour the payment of fees by the Divinity Students?—Having conversed with very few Members of the Church upon this subject, I have had no means of ascertaining the prevalent opinion throughout Scotland as to the payment of fees by Theological Students. I am inclined to think, that amongst the Ministers of the Church there exists a considerable diversity of opinion upon that subject.

Do you consider, that the Church would have any title to interfere as to the payment of fees by Students in Divinity?—The Church has always considered the Theological classes as under its immediate jurisdiction, and though that jurisdiction is not very exactly defined, yet I think that the Church would consider itself as having a title to interfere, if the Universities were to introduce an innovation of so important a nature, and affecting so deeply the interests of Divinity Students, without the sanction of its authority.

How could they enforce any orders they might be disposed to give?—I am not certain. Were the Church not inclined to sanction the measure, it could occasion much trouble to the Professors of Divinity, as in that case, many Students would refuse to pay fees: at all events, I should not like, for such a cause as this, to have the question of Jurisdiction between the Church and Universities agitated.

Supposing moderate fees were taken from Divinity Students, what might be the amount of gain to the College?—I have not calculated the amount. As the Students become *Cives* of the Philosophy classes, by paying two years, it would not be reasonable to exact fees from the Theological Students for a longer period. The fees drawn then by each Professor would amount to a very small sum. Indeed, the increase of emolument from that source would be so inconsiderable to the Professors of St. Mary's College, that we are all extremely averse to the measure of exacting fees.

Can you state any particular circumstance tending to explain the great increase of Divinity Students during the last three years?—It is impossible to assign any very satisfactory reason for this increase; a variety of accidental circumstances may have contributed to it. The Students of St. Mary's College had been gradually increasing for several sessions prior to those referred to in the question, as will be seen by the answer to Query 29, although, during sessions 1823-4, 1824-5, and 1825-6, the increase was more rapid than formerly. There was a diminution of regular Students last session: some who intended to be at the Hall were removed to a great distance from St. Andrews, having obtained appointments as Tutors in families, and Teachers in Schools. Our numbers are liable, from time to time, to be affected by accidental circumstances of this nature.

What was the number last year?—36 regular, and 32 occasional Students. I never recollect of so large a proportion of occasional Students, compared with the number of regular. I may state, in explanation of the diminution of the number this last year, that Dr. Jackson had a smaller Natural Philosophy class than usual, during the preceding session, and of course that must affect the Divinity Hall. We had only five or six junior Students from the United College last year, whereas, the year before, we had eighteen or twenty.

Was there not a general diminution of Students over the whole University last year?—There was, and I believe over all the Universities of Scotland.

The Commissioners understand, that the Students of St. Mary's College attend the Town Church?—They do.

Is that compulsory upon them?—Yes, it is required by one of the Regulations, read to them every year, at the beginning of the session.

And that has been continued, for the three or four last years, as regularly as before?—It

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has. We cannot, however, be very peremptory as to their sitting in the Gallery allotted for them; for since the Students have increased in number, the accommodation originally provided for them in the Gallery of the Church has not been adequate, and I am obliged to assign part of my own seat to them, and to request a few to procure accommodation from their relations or acquaintance, through the body of the Church.

But you enforce it as far as you can?—We do.

Do you impose any fine upon those who do not attend?—No; we take it for granted that the Students of Divinity do not require any compulsory measure of this nature, to enforce their regular attendance in Church. I never found them disposed to disobey the College Regulation with regard to Church attendance.

Has any application ever been made, from any of those Students, to be allowed to attend other places of public worship?—Never. If Students of Divinity wished to attend Dissenting Meeting-houses, permission could not be granted to them. By withdrawing from the Established Church they would forfeit their privileges as Students of Divinity.

Have any of them applied to be allowed to attend any other places belonging to the Establishment?—No. On one occasion, a young man, who happened to be a Tutor, and had pupils attending the United College, asked to be allowed to go to the College Chapel with them, for the sake of superintending their conduct. As we thought that this was a laudable object, permission was granted.

But no request has been made, as a matter of individual choice?—Never.

Can you give the Commissioners any information upon that subject, as connected with the United College?—When I became a Member of the United College, I found the attendance of the Students upon the College Chapel very irregular, and as a Professor, thought it my duty to complain of this irregularity. It was the practice at that time, for the Luminators of the different classes to give in a list, on the Monday, to the Hebdomadar, or the Professor who had the charge of the Students during the week. We found that the Luminators did not give in an exact return of the absentees, and that some Students had never been in Church during the session, or very rarely at least. To remedy that evil, we instituted the practice of calling the Catalogue in the Chapel, and I was one of the individuals who strongly urged the propriety of the measure, from my recollection of the regularity produced by this practice in Glasgow College, when I was a Student at that University. After the adoption of this mode in the United College, the attendance in the Chapel was perfectly regular, and there was no complaint upon the subject, so long as I remained in the College. The Dissenters, and those who belonged to the English Church, had always permission granted them, at the commencement of the session, to attend their own places of worship, and their names were not called in the Sunday's Catalogue.

At the time when application was made for Dispensation, was it uniformly inquired, whether the individual, making the application on his own behalf, or on behalf of his son, was truly a Dissenter, or whether he belonged to the Establishment?—I do not think any cause for such inquiry occurred at all; for I do not remember any instance of a gentleman belonging to the Establishment ever asking permission for his son to attend any other place of worship; and I am certain that we should have considered such an application as a very improper one, and such as ought to be rejected.

Did those who applied, always state themselves to be Dissenters?—Yes. This was always considered as the only reasonable ground on which the dispensation could be solicited; and when they stated the fact of their being Dissenters, the permission was always granted in the most liberal manner.

It appears, in your Returns, that Prayers are appointed, accompanied with reading a portion of Scripture, and singing Psalms, every morning at nine o'clock, in the Prayer-Hall; is that attended by any of the Professors?—It has not been the practice, so far as I know, for the Professors to attend the Prayer-Hall. One of the advantages supposed to be derived from this institution, is this, that the Students are accustomed to conduct public worship of themselves, without the superintendence of a Professor. I have never heard of any instance of a Professor being present at these Exercises of the Students, either evening or morning, excepting that, on one or two occasions, when a foolish young man was to officiate, Dr. Lee went to the Hall to preserve order. A great number of town's people, and boys from the United College, had gone in procession with the Student to and from the Hall, and a tumult was apprehended.

Do you think it would be attended with beneficial effects, if a Professor were to attend to the Morning Prayer?—My decided opinion is, that this institution should not be suffered to continue, either evening or morning, without the superintendence of a Professor. I have never thought very favourably of the practice, nor do I think that the advantages which are supposed to result from it, have ever been realized. When a number of young men are assembled together, it cannot be supposed that they are all equally well behaved; and since I have been a member of this University, I have seldom or never seen a session pass over without such irregularities taking place in the Prayer-Hall, as to be offensive to all persons who had any proper ideas of reverence for public worship. When I was a member of the United College, I remember, that when the Masters had occasion to find fault with young Students for irregularities of conduct, they very generally traced those irregularities to the Prayer-Hall. The Students assembled there under the pretext of attending Prayers, and adjourned to the lodgings of their fellow-students, or to taverns, where they spent their evenings in idleness and dissipation. This is an evil which has increased of late years, since the Students of the United College became more numerous, and the Principal and Professors of that College have frequently complained of the Prayer-Hall as the cause of much irregularity amongst their Students. For this, and various other reasons, my Colleagues and I, two years ago, resolved

to discontinue the public prayers in the evenings. They are not liable to so much abuse in the mornings, because the young men of the town do not attend then, and the Students of the United College are engaged at their classes.

If the assembling in the Prayer-Hall were restricted, as it is now, to the Morning Service, and if a regulation were established, that a Professor should be always present, would not all the disadvantages, which may be supposed to belong to the system, be done away in that case?—Certainly. However, I am decidedly of opinion, that even supposing a Professor were to attend, it should be discontinued in the evenings; for, as the Students now no longer reside within the College, it is highly inexpedient to bring them from their lodgings, throughout the city, in the winter evenings, to attend Prayers in the Public-hall. I beg leave to remark, that the great advantage supposed to be derived from this system, is this, that it accustoms the Students to the performance of Public Worship, and enables them to acquire a fluency and ease of expression, and a command of Scriptural and devotional language; but from the manner in which it has been conducted, I do not think that it has been productive of such an effect.

Are the Commissioners to understand, that you would prefer its continuance in the morning, if a Professor was present?—The advantage to be derived from continuing it in the morning might be more completely obtained, by instituting a practice, which I understand has taken place at Glasgow, of requiring the Students, in their turn, to constitute the Hall by prayer, when the Professor and Students are all assembled. This exercise would be performed with great solemnity, and I think that it might have a very good effect.

You mean, when they meet in the Divinity Hall for Lecture?—Yes.

The scheme which you now suggest would be a substitute for the Morning Service at the Prayer-Hall?—Yes; and when I propose that, however, it is not with the view of saving trouble to my Colleagues and myself, for we are not disposed to decline the performance of any duty that might be conducive to the good of our Students; but I think that, instead of imposing a duty upon the Professors of Divinity here, which does not exist in any other Seminary of Theological Education, it would be much better to add to the number of the teaching hours in this College.

Is it the practice of the Students, when they deliver their Discourses, to pray in the Hall?—Yes; three or four Students frequently deliver Discourses at a time; and Prayers are given by the one who begins and the one who ends.

The great advantage of the Prayer-Hall being, that it accustoms the young men to the language of Prayer, might not some system be engrafted upon that, so that the Professors should hear the Students pray regularly?—Yes, very easily.

Would you not conceive, if something of that kind was done, that the Prayer-Hall might be abolished without any disadvantage?—Yes; I think that the plan suggested as a substitute for the Prayer-Hall, would be an essential improvement.

Do you think, that in any case it was proper to admit the Public to those Exercises of the Students?—I do not think that it was; for while, amongst that public, there were some who came for very serious purposes, it was scarcely possible to prevent improper persons entering when the College gates were opened for public prayers.

Were females admitted to the Evening Prayer?—Never.

Do you understand, that the practice which now exists is of a very ancient standing, or does it not rather appear that the Principal and the Professors conducted the Worship at the daily meetings?—The practice that now exists is certainly of very old standing; we cannot trace, from our records, at what period it commenced.

Looking at the peculiar character of this College as a Divinity College, does it not strike you, that there would be something out of keeping with the character of the College, if the system of Morning Prayer (however capable of improvement) were to be entirely abolished?—I really do not think that this would at all affect its character as a Theological Institution; and I am certain, that all the advantage which can be derived from the Prayer-Hall might be secured, without any of its inconveniences, by some such plan as has already been suggested.

Have you observed, that the Students of this Divinity College have acquired a greater command of devotional language, than Students educated elsewhere?—Many are of opinion that this advantage actually results from the Institution. I must candidly state, that my own observation and experience warrant no such conclusion. Notwithstanding the advantage supposed to be derived from the practice of the Prayer-Hall, it is quite common for the Students of St. Mary's to read their Prayers, when they deliver their Public Discourses in the Divinity Hall.

Did you ever understand that to be the practice in any other College?—When I was a Student of Divinity in Edinburgh, the Students sometimes read their Prayers in the Hall; but this was not the general practice at that time.

Although they do not read their Prayers, is it not the fact, that the Prayers are not extempore, but prepared beforehand, and got by heart for recitation?—Yes.

Then that practice can have no particular effect, as to acquiring fluency of public speaking?—Certainly not.

Have you found, that the Prayers are generally well prepared?—The Prayers are just like the Discourses; they vary in point of merit, according to the diligence and the abilities of the Student.

The Commissioners observe, in your Returns, that one of the offices in the appointment of the Principal and Professors of St. Mary's is the Factor of their estates: is he a Professor?—Our present Factor is not a Professor.

Has it been the practice heretofore, that that office should be held by a Professor?—It has

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been held in St. Mary's College repeatedly by Professors. Dr. Wilson, and the late Dr. Cook, were Factors in succession, during the last thirty or forty years. The person who immediately preceded Dr. Wilson as Factor, was not a Professor.

Who is the Factor at present?—The Factor at present is a very meritorious young man, Mr. John Cook, the son of our late Factor, Dr. John Cook; we appointed him Interim-Factor after his father's death, from a conviction that he was the best qualified person we could procure.

Does he reside in St. Andrews?—He does; and though a very young man, we knew him to be remarkable for steadiness and accuracy. He had also this strong recommendation, that he had been accustomed, during his father's last illness, to do the business for him: he thus got acquainted with his father's books, and had a more accurate knowledge of our business, than any other person in St. Andrews.

Is he an Agent, or Writer, at St. Andrews?—No, he is destined for the Church.

Did he find security for his intromissions?—He did.

Are the affairs of St. Mary's College as complicated as those of the United College?—In the affairs of every College that has much to do with teinds and feu-duties, there is a great complication certainly; but I do not think that the affairs of St. Mary's College are nearly so complicated as those of the United College.

What is the extent of Property to be managed?—The landed property consists of between seventy and eighty acres in the neighbourhood of St. Andrews, and twenty-four acres of poor land in the parish of Carnbee.

Have you found any disadvantage to arise from the employment of Mr. Cook, as Factor, from his not being a Professor?—None at all.

Is it your opinion, that the office of Factor should be held by a Professor, or by another person?—*Cæteris paribus*, it is desirable that it should not be held by a Professor; but in a small town like St. Andrews, it is often extremely difficult to find a person, unconnected with the University, whom we could safely trust with our affairs.

Do any of the Professors at present hold leases of any of the lands belonging to St. Mary's College?—None.

Do you think it desirable, that Professors should farm any of the lands?—No; such a practice I deem very injurious to the interests of the College.

Will you take the trouble to state to the Commissioners, the system of instruction generally pursued in your College, and particularly in your own Class?—With reference to my own class, I shall not detain the Commissioners with a very minute statement, but shall give merely a brief outline of the general system pursued:—I am Primarius Professor of Divinity, and it has always been considered as my peculiar province, to teach Systematic Theology. At the commencement of the Session, after giving the Students some instruction with regard to the mode of studying Divinity, and suitable admonitions as to their conduct, I take a summary view of the Evidences of Christianity, making as good a selection as I can of the most important topics in this branch of my subject, viz. the authenticity and genuineness of the books of the New Testament; the credibility of the Writers; the internal Evidence in favour of Christianity, arising from the excellence of the doctrines, &c.; the external Evidence from Prophecy and Miracles; the nature and extent of the Inspiration of the Writers of the New Testament; the argument in favour of Christianity, arising from its rapid propagation; and a great number of other topics, which naturally fall under a Course of Lectures on the Evidences of Christianity. Although I consider Biblical Criticism as the province of the Second Master, and therefore deliver no professed set of Lectures on the subject, yet in treating of many of the Controversies, particularly the Arian and Socinian Controversies, I am naturally led to consider the controverted passages of the New Testament, and to treat of the best mode of interpreting Scripture. The Lectures on the Evidences of Christianity employ nearly a fourth or fifth part of the Course, which I have now limited to two years. After giving a short sketch of the Evidences, I proceed to treat of the Doctrines of Christianity, with the principal Controversies arising out of these, viz. the Trinitarian, the Arian, the Socinian, the Pelagian, and the Popish Controversies. I have always been of opinion, that the teaching of a system of Divinity, by mere Lecturing, is very inadequate for the purpose, and I have therefore, of late years, adopted a plan which I find extremely conducive to the improvement of the Students. I have appointed portions of the most approved Theological books to be read by the Students in private, and to be examined upon publicly in the class. Many books are recommended to be read by the Students, but I chiefly use, as Text-books for this purpose, Paley's Evidences, and Doctor Hill's very valuable Lectures. I find this last-mentioned work particularly useful to me as a Text-book, because it is so well arranged, and so complete within itself, and therefore supersedes the necessity of the Students purchasing a great variety of works as Text-books. Since I have adopted this plan, I have not so much time for lecturing as formerly. I examine generally about half an hour, upon the portion prescribed to be read on the preceding evening; and I lecture the remaining part of the hour upon some of the subjects connected with the topics selected for examination—sometimes explaining more fully the subjects which may require further elucidation, and sometimes handling subjects which may be altogether omitted, or but slightly noticed by the authors of the works put into the hands of the Students. By this method of Lecturing and Examination upon the subjects prescribed for private study, I find that I can get over a more extensive Course during two sessions, than I could do in six, by mere Lecturing. For these some years past, I have prescribed Prize Exercises on Theological subjects, and the mode of adjudging those prizes is described in the Returns, under the Answer to Query 24th. But this last session, in addition to those Prize Exercises, I prescribed also Class Exercises, on subjects of Divinity connected with the parts of the Course of which I was treating. These Exercises were given in to me;

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I took them home, and examined them carefully, and returned them to the authors, who were desired to read them in the Hall; and the Essays were then minutely criticised by myself. The merits of the Exercises were particularly mentioned and commended; and anything incorrect, in point of sentiment or language, was, for the sake of the writers themselves, and their fellow-students, noticed and reprehended. I found this method, however, consume so much time, that it was necessary to add extra hours of attendance in the Hall. If I had continued the former system of Lecturing entirely, the usual hours allotted for my class might have been sufficient; but now that I have added the reading of Essays in the class, and the criticisms of those Essays, to Lecturing, and long Examinations, I shall find it necessary to teach five days a-week, besides attending two hours on the Saturdays, to hear the public discourses in the Hall.

Have you found that mode of instruction, to which you have lately reverted, to be one the extension of which you would recommend, in the study and teaching of Theology in other Colleges?—I am decidedly of opinion, that it is attended with great advantages. I must, however, state, that the system can be more easily carried on here, where our Students are few, than in those Seminaries where the numbers are great. It would be quite impossible for any one man, who has perhaps two hundred Students, to examine the Essays so minutely as I did last session. The Essays were frequently so long and elaborate, that, even with my small number of Students, I was occupied often five or six hours in the evening, in examining as many Essays as were to be read next day.

The question alludes to the mode of prescribing to Students to read books of Divinity?—I have heard this method objected to, as making the Divinity Hall too much resemble an ordinary school. This is, however an unreasonable prejudice, because it is understood that the Professor is not to confine himself to the humble task of an ordinary teacher, but that he is to comment on the subjects upon which he is examining;—that he is to elucidate these, as occasion may require; and thus he may have many opportunities of exhibiting his knowledge and research for the benefit of his Students.

Is it not attended with the advantage of securing to the Professor the means of ascertaining that the Students of Divinity are following up his instructions in their private studies, which the mere reading of a set of Lectures does not afford?—Certainly. When tuition is conducted by mere lecturing, it is impossible for the Professor to ascertain the progress of his Students, and to know how far the statements he makes are comprehended by them.

Do you think your system could be successfully carried into effect, if the number of Students were greatly increased?—A system of Examination could be carried on, whatever might be the number of Students; but, with regard to the Essays, I must say, as I have already stated, that the minute examination of them by one man would be impracticable, when the numbers are great.

Is there any risk that the advantage arising from this system of reading might be greatly counteracted, in the case of a numerous class, from the circumstance of the books recommended being inaccessible to a great number of the Students?—Yes; I have experienced some difficulty from this cause, even here, where our numbers are small. The Students are not wealthy, and I have found it necessary to fall upon means sometimes to supply them with Text-books. I should therefore prefer to have the small sum, which it is proposed that they should pay to a Professor as a fee, appropriated for the purchasing of books which are essential for their improvement.

Is the expense of the Prizes, with the exception of Dr. Gray's Prize, defrayed by the Professors themselves?—Entirely; there is no fund for defraying that expense.

What may be the amount given by each Professor?—It varies. I can mention only my own expense. Mr. Baird, who likewise gives a great number of Prizes, will state what is the amount of his expense. My Prizes generally cost me from about £12 to £15 a-year.

Does there appear to be great emulation for the Prizes among the Students?—Very great emulation. Many of the Essays given in for Prizes, indicate great talent, industry, and research. I ought to add, that last session, I tried, for the first time, the effect of Prizes for general eminence. I had adopted this mode of exciting emulation in the Mathematical classes, and found it successful; it is now general in the United College. These Prizes were decided by the votes of the Students. I know quite well that there is a prejudice against this mode of adjudging prizes; but I had found by experience, in the Mathematics, that it succeeded to my satisfaction, and that the Students generally decided as well as I could have done myself.

How did it appear to act in your class in St. Mary's College?—It appeared to me to excite very considerable emulation. It certainly made many of the Students come to the examinations better prepared than they would otherwise have been, if they had had no Academical honour to expect at the end of the session, as the reward of their daily assiduity.

Do you consider, that it would be of any advantage to the study of Theology, that the Students should be divided into two classes—an Elementary class, and a higher class?—Such a division would be a considerable advantage. I was contemplating this separation last session, but was prevented from making it, on account of the small number of Junior Students who regularly attended the Hall. We had only five or six regular Students of that description, and I conceived that I should have difficulty in exciting emulation in so small a class.

What would you consider as the province of the Junior Class?—I would begin that class with the Evidences of Natural and Revealed Religion; and at the same time endeavour to make them familiar with the Septuagint, and the Greek Testament. Portions of these should be read daily in the class, till the Student becomes quite conversant with the language and idiom of these Sacred Books. He should be called upon to give, not merely a verbal translation of the Greek, but to make critical remarks upon controverted passages, and to solve

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textual difficulties. There are three Professors of Divinity in St. Mary's—the Principal, or Primarius Professor; the Second Master, who is generally called the Professor of Divinity; and the Third Master, who is Professor of Divinity and Church History; but the Second Master is understood to have particularly for his province Biblical Criticism; and therefore the Exercise upon the Septuagint and the Greek Testament, which I am recommending, would most properly belong to him, and I have no doubt that he is willing to undertake it.

You would consider that the Evidences of Christianity and of Natural Religion would be the proper subject for the Elementary Class?—Certainly. Under that impression, I think it necessary, for the benefit of the Junior Students, to give a summary view of the Evidences every year. This occupies the time which I would wish to bestow upon Systematic Theology with the Senior Students.

In what manner do you proceed, with reference to those Students that attend only one session?—I am not aware of the exact import of this question.

The question refers to occasional Students, who must, by the Act of Assembly, attend one year?—If it be the first year of their Course, there would be no difficulty as to the mode of procedure. I should even find it for their advantage, though it were their fourth session, to class them with the Junior Students, in order to begin with them those Exercises to which I have referred.

Would you think it proper, in that case, that the Students so circumstanced should be also admitted to the higher class?—Yes; I should propose that all the Students of Divinity, Junior and Senior, should have the Divinity Hall at all times open to them.

Do you not consider Biblical Criticism to be of vast importance to the study of Theology?—There can be no doubt as to its importance, and it is a great reproach to our Church, that the study of it is so much neglected.

You consider it would be a very important part of the duty of the Professor of Biblical Criticism, to go over the Septuagint and the New Testament, with reference to the vast variety of readings that exist with regard to them, and in order to make the Students acquainted with the opinions as to those readings?—Certainly; a most valuable course of Lectures might be delivered upon the Canon of Scripture, the proper method of interpreting it, the ancient and modern versions and manuscripts, the various readings, and the effects of those various readings upon the sense of the passages.

Do you not consider that it would be of vast importance that a good deal of attention should be directed by the Professors to the principles of the interpretation of the Scripture?—Certainly; the rules and canons for the interpretation of Scripture, or what, in the language of Theologians, are called *Hermenentica Sacra,* should be particularly explained.

Do you know whether the Second Professor in your College is in the practice of confining himself very much to Biblical Criticism?—I know that he has lectured partly upon the Evidences of Christianity, and that he has also begun the study of Biblical Criticism with the Students, and has made them read and analyse portions of the Greek Testament. His Course cannot be supposed as yet to be complete, on account of his recent appointment; but I know that he means to extend his Lectures on Biblical Criticism, that he is fond of the study, and is deeply impressed with the importance of it to the Theological Student.

Do you not think it would be advantageous that all the Professors of Divinity should have their own province?—Yes. Although Systematic Theology has been considered as the department of the Principal, he has at all times treated shortly of the Evidences of Christianity. My predecessor, Dr. Hill, discussed some of the Evidences every year, for the benefit of the Junior Students, before introducing them to the more difficult branches of Theological Science. There has been hitherto very little interference betwixt Dr. Mitchell and me in our Course of Lectures; and I propose, that there shall be none at all, but that each of us shall have our own department distinct. It is easy for us, by a little previous communication, to avoid all interference.

Do you know whether Dr. Hill, who was for some time Second Master, or Professor of Divinity, varied his Course materially after he became Principal of the College?—I believe that he did not. The only variation I am aware of is this, he reduced his course to two years, not by shortening his Lectures, but by teaching three days a-week instead of two, as was the practice of his predecessors for time immemorial.

Do you consider, that it is the business of a Professor of Divinity to be very minute and full in all Controversies connected with the subject, or that it is rather his province to point out the mode of inquiry that the Students ought to take themselves?—Certainly. I am decidedly of opinion, that it is his proper duty to point out the mode of inquiry, to direct the course of study, and to stimulate the Students to intellectual exertion. A course of Lectures becomes tiresome beyond all endurance, when it is so minute as to extend to six or eight years. The Students forget the commencement of such a course before it is half finished; indeed, they have no opportunity of ever hearing more than a small portion of it.

Does it consist with your experience, that much greater advantage arises from that mode, than from very minute and long-protracted courses of Lectures?—It does.

What is your opinion with respect to occasional attendance in the Divinity Hall?—It would certainly be of great advantage for the Students to attend regularly, and regular attendance ought to be encouraged as much as possible. The Commissioners are all aware, that the system of occasional attendance has been under the consideration of the Church, and that after several years' deliberation on the subject, they have at last made an enactment, enforcing at least one year's regular attendance at the Hall. In order to remedy the evil of occasional attendance, or at least to prevent the increase of the proportion of irregular Students to regular ones, I think that the Professors of Divinity have something in their power, by making the Theological classes interesting, and satisfying the Students that regular attendance on the

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Divinity Hall is conducive to their substantial improvement. An opinion is very prevalent amongst Students of Divinity, that they can study Theology as profitably in the country, by their own private reading, as by attendance at the Hall. When the system of Divinity is taught by mere lecturing, there may be some ground for that opinion; but if the classes are made interesting and useful, by encouraging exertion and exciting emulation, I am persuaded that the proportion of regular Students will increase. But when I say that the Professors of Theology have something in their power, I must state, that their labours will in a great measure fail of the desired effect, unless the Church shall introduce a change of system with regard to the trial of the qualifications of Candidates for the Ministry. The Presbyteries ought to adopt a much more strict and satisfactory mode of examination. In many Presbyteries, those Examinations are a mere matter of form. Unless the Church raise higher the standard of requisite attainment in Literature and Science amongst Probationers, I despair of any material improvement in Theological education.

Does it consist with your experience, that irregular Students are in general as well qualified to be Preachers and Ministers, as regular Students?—I have found, amongst occasional Students, very distinguished young men; but these are persons who, without any system of tuition perhaps, by their own diligence and talents, woud make a respectable figure. But in speaking of the effect of a system of education, we must view it in its influence on the great body of our youth; and it cannot admit of a question, that if the classes are made efficient practical classes, regular attendance upon them must have a beneficial effect upon the Students at large.

Do you consider that there would be any objection to extending the requisite of regular attendance to two years, in all cases?—It certainly would be of advantage to the Church. At the same time, I am quite aware of the danger of going too far in legislating on this subject. If, by any sweeping legislative measure, the Church were to cut off occasional Students entirely, a very serious hardship would be inflicted from time to time upon some most meritorious young men, who would be altogether precluded from prosecuting their studies, and from all hope of admission to our Church.

Whatever injury might be done to one particular individual, you do not imagine that, by enforcing regular attendance, there would be any diminution of a proper supply of Clergymen for the Church?—No; there would be no want of a sufficient supply of Clergymen for the Church; but I should be afraid of the effect of such an enactment upon the education of our youth. I should deprecate the effects of any legislative measure, that might prevent the Candidates for the Ministry from becoming Tutors in private families, and that might have the effect of withdrawing them from the education of youth in the higher ranks, and devolving that important task upon a description of persons not so fit to be intrusted with it.

Might it not be of advantage to them, as Private Tutors, that they should finish the Divinity Course before they commence their teaching?—In many cases that might happen; but it is right to state, that it is also sometimes found that Students are not so efficient Tutors after they become Preachers as before; they become impatient to get provided with Churches, and often go about preaching as candidates for Livings, and neglect their duties as Teachers.

Do you think it would be practicable, supposing the present system to continue, as it must continue for a long time, for Professors of Divinity to prescribe to those young men a course of reading for each session, and to devote a week or two in each session to examine them upon that course of reading?—I am decidedly of that opinion, and I follow it out so far as I am able. I prescribe a course of reading, but I have not been able to adopt the latter part of the plan, which would be very advantageous. To accomplish it, however, it would be necessary to secure the attendance of a considerable number of the irregular Students at certain periods of the session; and this would, I presume, require the interference of the Church.

By refusing his Certificate, might not the Professor enforce such a regulation?—He could not do so, according to the present rules of the Church. If the Student complies with all the requisitions that the Church demands at present, the Professor of Divinity cannot require more.

Is it your opinion that those Academical regulations might not be carried to a greater extent, if it is thought necessary, with respect to young men attending Divinity Classes?—I am not able to give a very precise answer to this question. I propose to attempt some plan of improvement. The system of occasional attendance is so lax, that many of the Students think they do enough if they come up on the morning of the day on which they are to deliver a Discourse, get enrolled before the Hall meets, and return home that very night without hearing so much as a single Lecture. The Church has bound them down to no precise time of attendance. The very first improvement which the Church ought to make, is to define what an occasional session ought to be, and then the Professor would be able to do something effectual for the improvement of irregular Students.

Supposing the Church to do that, do you think that Professors of Divinity might, on their part, carry the plan into execution?—Certainly; for, supposing that the Church exacted one month's attendance to constitute an irregular session, there might be two or three of those sessions in the year: the month of November might suit one class of Students, the month of March might suit another; and then it would be quite practicable for the Professor to take an account of their studies during the summer, and to examine them effectually before their fellow-students, and to contribute essentially to their improvement.

With reference to the nature of the Lectures delivered upon the subject of Biblical Criticism, the Commissioners understand that the work published by the late Dr. Cook comprised the substance of his Lectures upon the books of the New Testament, and afford a specimen of the way in which that department of Theological Study was taught by him?—They comprised

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the substance of his Lectures upon a very important part of Biblical Criticism: he does not introduce into his work minute criticism upon particular contested passages, but his remarks on the authority of the books of the New Testament, their uncorrupted integrity, the peculiarities of the style of the different authors, and everything connected with that very important part of Biblical Literature, are ably executed.

Do you anticipate much benefit from the Presbyterial Examination which is now required by the law of the Church, before Students enter the Divinity Hall?—I trust that it will be beneficial, and that it may stimulate many Students to diligence; but I confess I am not very sanguine as to its effect. If it is conducted in the superficial manner in which Presbyteries in general examine Probationers, I am afraid that it will prove, in a great measure, nugatory. To render Presbyterial Examinations effectual for the purpose intended, a separate day should be appointed for them, when no other business is to be transacted. This is very rarely done. A few Presbyteries, indeed, appoint Committees, for the purpose of examining Probationers, previous to the ordinary meeting; and thus the examination can be conducted in a methodical and satisfactory manner. This practice, however, is by no means general. The consequence is, that when there is much ordinary Presbyterial business, it is difficult for the members to be able to spare a few minutes for the examination of Probationers. The examination of four or five young men would require a whole day, in order to conduct it to any advantage at all.

Do you think it would be well, if the Professors of Divinity were to have the power of examining, before admitting Students to the Divinity Hall, to see what proficiency they have made?—Probably the Examination might be conducted more strictly in that case, but still this would be throwing a great deal of odium upon an individual. The reason why I anticipate so little advantage from the proposed Presbyterial Examinations, is, not only that the Presbyteries do not appoint a separate day for the purpose, but they are often too much influenced by motives of compassion for the Candidates. If this compassion influence them in the case of the licensing of Probationers, it will operate more powerfully with regard to the Students who are examined previous to their admission to the Hall. Although a young man may not have made so much proficiency as he ought to have made during his Course of Philosophy, yet, as he has four years at the Divinity Hall to make up his deficiencies, they will think it hard to reject him; and by this mode of reasoning, few Students will be stopped at these previous examinations. This trial, however, prior to admission to the Divinity Hall, is an attempt towards improvement, and every such attempt ought to be encouraged.

May not the apprehension of an Examination induce Students to be more attentive than they otherwise would be?—I trust that it will have this effect in some instances.

You know the law is this: The Presbyteries do not take to themselves the power of stopping a young man upon one Examination; but they examine him, and give their opinion upon the young man to the Professors of Divinity, leaving them to judge whether they will enrol him or not. Now, suppose you had got the certificate of a Presbytery, that a Student whom they had examined was deficient, would you enrol him or not?—I should not be inclined to do so, but feel it to be my duty to recommend to him to return to his previous studies: but my apprehension is, that few certificates, decidedly attesting such deficiencies, will be granted, from the circumstance already stated.

Would you be disposed to extend the Course of preparatory study that is required of Divinity Students?—I think it would be a material improvement to have five years at the Course of Languages and Philosophy, seeing that the Students enter College at so early an age. A Course of five years would enable them to devote a separate Session to the Mathematics, which would be a great improvement. The common mode at present is, to take the Greek and Latin classes the first year; and it is proper they should have no other classes during the first Session, if they are not very good Classical scholars before they come to College. Then, the second year, they attend the Logic and the Mathematics, and the Senior Greek and Latin classes; and if the Students are not already very good proficients in the Classics, they have more than enough to do during this second Session. On this account, I think that it would be highly advantageous to have a five years' Course of Philosophy and Literature.

In that case, might the Church venture to diminish the number of years' attendance upon the Divinity Hall?—I do not wish to see the number of years' attendance in the Divinity Hall diminished; but if I were asked, whether it would be better for the literary character of the Candidates for the Church, that that change were made, viz. of five years for the Philosophy course, and three for the Divinity, I should say, that I think it would be an essential improvement; but I should prefer five years for the Philosophy, and four for Divinity.

Do you enrol Students upon a Certificate of mere attendance at the Philosophy class, or do you require it to be attested, that the Students have made adequate proficiency?—We have their proficiency generally attested. The rules of the Church do not expressly require the attestation of proficiency, but they certainly ought.

You conceive it, then, at present to be on a very unsatisfactory footing in this respect, that nothing but a certificate of mere attendance and good behaviour is required?—I do.

Do not you likewise require, that the Classes shall have been attended in a particular order?—The Philosophy classes must be attended during three separate years, but the Church does not expressly enjoin any particular order in which these classes are to be taken.

Do the Professors of Divinity, in fact, require it?—The Professors of Divinity require certificates of three separate Sessions for the three Philosophy classes; but they cannot prescribe any particular order. The usual order in this University is, to attend the Logic the first year, the Moral Philosophy the second, and Natural Philosophy the third; and, except in a few instances, this order has not been departed from. It is well known, however, that in King's College, Aberdeen, the Moral Philosophy and Metaphysics are studied last in the order, which is, in the opinion of some gentlemen, an advantage.

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Supposing an additional year should be added to the preliminary education required before entrance at the Divinity Hall, does it not appear to you of importance, that there should be included in that period, before attendance at the Divinity Hall, a year's attendance upon the Professor of Hebrew, accompanied with the reading of the Septuagint and the New Testament in Greek, for the purpose of securing a more accurate knowledge of the Scriptures, in the original languages, before they enter upon the proper subjects of Divinity?—That would be an improvement upon the present system; but I should think it preferable, that the attention of the Students should be confined, during the five sessions, to the usual course of Literature and Science; and in that case, they would come much better prepared to enter on their Theological studies.

With reference to your duties as Principal, are not you the only Principal, in any of the Universities of Scotland, who now actually teaches?—Yes, I believe I am the only one; the practice formerly was, for all the Principals to lecture.

Does it occur to you, that there is any reason why the Principals of the Colleges should not discharge some duty, either with regard to the education of the Divinity Students, or some other branch?—There appears to me no good reason for their not taking their share of the duty.

Does it appear to you, that the Principal is likely to have more influence and more authority in the College, if actually a working Professor, than if the situation is unattended with a discharge of any important Professional duties?—I should think that it would not detract from his dignity, or his influence over the Students. I believe that his regular discharge of Academical duty would add to his respectability and dignity.

Do you take particular charge of the Students of St. Mary's College, and visit the Classes?—I feel it to be my duty to superintend the conduct of the Students very particularly. It has not been the practice for the Principal to visit the other Classes, he being himself a teaching Professor; and unless my Colleagues were to request me to go to their classes, I should feel a little delicacy in doing it of my own accord; but I consider myself bound to make myself acquainted with the mode in which the other Masters discharge their duty, and I have abundant means of informing myself on this subject.

When the other Professors distribute their Prizes, is it the practice of the Principal to attend in the class?—The introduction of Prizes into St. Mary's is a matter of only three or four years' standing, and I hope to get the system established upon a better footing soon; but I have not insisted upon a public distribution of the Prizes, as one of my Colleagues entertains some objections to the system. I am aware, however, that a public distribution is necessary to give full effect to the system, and I have not the smallest doubt that I shall soon get it introduced.

Are there any Public Examinations in your College?—There are no Public Examinations, properly so called; but the Divinity Hall is open to the public, and strangers sometimes come on purpose to hear the Examinations.

Do you find any reluctance, on the part of the Students in Divinity, to submit themselves to those Examinations?—None whatever.

Then it is presumed you would not feel any difficulty on that score in the extension of the system to other Universities?—None at all.

Supposing you carry your plan into effect, of teaching five days in the week, instead of three, as at present, does it not still appear to you, that the Session in St. Mary's College is too short?—It is so. When I taught almost entirely by Lecturing, I did not feel the inconvenience arising from the shortness of the Session; but last winter, and also the preceding session, I should have deemed it an advantage to have had a few weeks more, to enable me to get through some work which I wished to finish with the Students.

What is the period now?—Four months exactly. It is considerably longer than the Divinity Session at Aberdeen, and it is virtually longer than that of Edinburgh, for we are very peremptory in requiring attendance and enrolment at the very commencement of the session; and if a Student leaves College before the end of the session, he forfeits his Bursary, if he has one, and cannot obtain from the Masters a certificate of attendance, as a regular Student. He forfeits his privileges in these respects, if he go away even a couple of weeks before the termination of the session. It is not the practice to be so strict with regard to the period of enrolment and attendance in other Colleges, particularly in Edinburgh. Besides in St. Mary's College, we are occupied several hours every Saturday, in hearing the Discourses of the Students: in Edinburgh, the Hall is not opened on the Saturdays. Our Christmas Vacation, which formerly lasted nearly a fortnight, has of late been limited to two or three days.

Attending to the nature and the importance of the duty to be done, and to the fact that for some of the Students of Divinity, one Session is the only Academical Session required by the laws of the Church, still it is your opinion that the Session is inadequate for the duties you have to perform?—It is so; and I should wish to have a few weeks added to it, provided the sessions in all the Theological institutions were equalized. If this were not the case, our Students, particularly those of the poorer class, would complain of the length of our Session. It is always difficult for Students of that description to maintain themselves at College during a long session.

Does the Professor of Divinity relieve you from hearing any part of the Discourses?—It is the practice for the whole College to attend the Public Discourses; and it is competent for them all to make their remarks. The Principal begins with his critical observations, and then he asks the opinions of the other Professors in their order.

Do you consider that to be a useful way of discharging the duty, or would you wish to see the duty divided among the Professors?—If our Students were becoming so numerous as to

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render it impracticable to hear all the Discourses on one or two days a-week, such an arrangement would be desirable. At present, I see no necessity for such a division of the labour.

The Commissioners perceive, that the change which has occasionally taken place in the length of the Session, has taken place under the authority solely of the Masters:—Do you not think that that ought to be determined rather by the Senatus Academicus than by the authority of the Masters only?—The two Colleges have always been very jealous of the interference of the Senatus Academicus with their jurisdiction, and St. Mary's College would have particular reason to be jealous on this point, because the whole University consists of thirteen members, and nine of those belong to the United College; so that in fact the whole power of making regulations for St. Mary's College would come into the hands of the United College.

Do you think that a competent authority is vested in the Masters of the College, to determine the length of the Session?—We are of opinion, that it is competent for each College to regulate that matter entirely.

Supposing it to be legally competent, is it expedient that that authority should be confined to the Masters?—It is perhaps not very expedient that it should be confined to them entirely: neither is it expedient that it should be vested in the Senatus, for I could easily conceive the possibility of troublesome interferences on the part of our brethren of the United College, who constitute the majority of the Senatus Academicus, and who therefore might impose upon us any regulations they might think fit.

Is it not more expedient that application should be made to the Crown, to have a matter of so much importance regulated by means of a Commission, rather than to leave it entirely to the opinion of the Professors, who may not always be actuated by the same views of the subject with which you individually are actuated?—Certainly. It would be highly expedient to have such a Commission appointed.

As no Fees are received at St. Mary's College, does the system of Primars, Secondars, and Ternars, extend to that College?—No.

With reference to the University at large, are you of opinion that is a proper system?—I do not think so. When I was a member of the United College, I always wished this invidious distinction done away, and that a moderate fee should be fixed as the sum to be exacted from all descriptions of Students.

Has not the Degree of a Doctor of Divinity in this University been, for a considerable number of years past, almost exclusively an Honorary Degree?—Almost exclusively.

Without any previous Examination?—I know no instance on record of any examination for that Degree.

Would you give the Degree of Doctor of Divinity to a Student who had completed his Course, and was willing to go through his Examination, even although he had not been licensed by the Church?—No.

In point of fact, has it ever been conferred but upon an Established Clergyman, or some distinguished Foreign Divine?—There have been a few instances, and but a few, of this University conferring the Degree of Doctor of Divinity upon Dissenters; but we did so under the conviction that these were distinguished men, who, in fact, did honour to the Clerical profession. The last degree of this description was conferred upon a very distinguished individual, Dr. Belfrage of Falkirk, who belongs to a class of Dissenters that educate their Clergymen well.

But you never have conferred it as a mere Academical honour upon Students?—Never.

Is any Academical Dress worn by the Students at St. Mary's?—No; the Divinity Students have no Academical Dress: they are *non-togati*.

It would appear that St. Mary's College was not originally intended to be a mere College of Divinity?—No; but it was appropriated to the study of Divinity at the time of Buchanan's Reformation.

Has it continued, from that period downwards, to be appropriated to the study of Divinity?—Yes.

Is it your practice, and that of the other Professors of your College, to make yourselves acquainted with the Students that attend the College, and to superintend their conduct and habits, at other times than when they attend the Lectures?—Yes, we have much intercourse with the Students, and frequently see them in our houses, and converse with them upon the subject of their studies. All this is easily done in this small city; and though the Students no longer occupy College chambers, we know the lodgings of every one of them in the town, and they are as effectually under our inspection, as if they resided within the walls of the College.

In fact, if any incorrectness took place, you would be made acquainted with it?—Instantly: in this small place, it is very easy for us to become thoroughly acquainted with the Students, and with the whole of their deportment.

It is stated in the Returns, in answer to the last Query, that in 1803, the College obtained the right of Presentation to the Church of Tweedsmuir; was that purchased for the College?—There is a regular disposition of that Patronage to the College in the Charter Chest; I have seen, but never read it. The Patronage was not purchased by money out of the College funds.

Was it not purchased for the College by the late Mr. Scott of Dunninald?—I have been told so, and I have no doubt of the fact. This took place long before I was connected with St. Mary's College, and before I was a member of the University.

It is mentioned, that the Patronage of Tyningham was sold by the College, in 1760, to the Earl of Haddington, for £100; was that reckoned the full value of it?—It appears to have been so considered at the time. We should reckon it a very inadequate value now.

Is there any other property, that you are aware of, that has been sold by the College, which they were originally in possession of?—There is a Garden in the neighbourhood of St. Andrews which was sold by the College to the late Mr. Grace.

Was that a property that had been purchased by them a very short time ago?—I am not certain at what period that property was purchased, and it was sold before I had any connexion with the College. I may state, that the Masters have bought a good deal of land within the last forty years. The seventy or eighty acres which I have already mentioned, have been mostly acquired since 1780, by purchase.

Do you conceive that the College are entitled to alienate all or any part of their landed property, or to feu out the same as they may think fit?—I conceive it to be a very improper exercise of power, to alienate College Property, and I have always been decidedly hostile to such alienation.

Do you think the Colleges have in themselves a vested power so to do?—It has been always understood that they have such power.

In the Returns of Funds of the Bursaries of the United College, 4½ acres of ground are mentioned as being in the hands of St. Mary's College; can you state where those acres are?—One of them is situate about half a mile to the west of St Andrews, directly on the road to Ceres; the others are to the south of the city.

Are they all in the immediate vicinity?—They are all in the immediate vicinity, and administered by St. Mary's College. I have a statement to make upon this subject, which I am anxious to communicate to the Commission. The history of this Patrick Yeaman Bursary is very intricate; and when I began to inquire into it, in order to make a return to Query 12 of the Royal Commissioners, I found no person connected with the University at present, who could give me information with regard to it, and our documents on the subject are very scanty. A short abstract of the history of the Bursary will be found at page 7 of our printed Returns, and I need not repeat the particulars there stated. The rents of the lands belonging to the Bursary, for crop 1786, instead of being divided betwixt the two Colleges, as formerly, were paid by the Factor of St. Mary's, to the then Bursar; and from that time to the year 1798, they were paid yearly to the Bursar, as appears from a statement in our charter chest. In the year 1798, however, from a paper in Dr. Hill's handwriting, I have learned that an agreement was made with the Patron to pay thereafter, in lieu of all demands, £14 sterling yearly, to one or two Bursars, as the Patron shall determine. It appears that this agreement was made in order to prevent the trouble of accounting for the produce of the Bursary yearly, that produce varying from time to time, on account of the public burdens and other contingencies. The sum paid to the Bursar since 1798, viz. £14 sterling, was the full amount of the free produce at that time, and perhaps rather more than the free produce upon an average, The agreement, however, was evidently intended to be permanent; and as the principle upon which such permanent settlement was made was not stated, and as I could find no other document upon the subject but the paper already referred to, I wrote for information to Dr. Lee, he being the oldest Professor of St. Mary's now living. He could not inform me of the grounds upon which the settlement was made permanent, the transaction having taken place long before he was a member of the College. At my desire, Dr. Lee inquired whether the Agent of the Patron, Mr. Rait of Anniston, was in possession of any document to throw light on this matter; but none could be found. I applied to Dr. John Hunter, of the United College, the only person now alive who was a member of the University in the year 1798. He could not refer me to any record of the agreement. He could not remember whether he was a member of the Committee of the United College present at the settlement; but his impression was, that the matter was then completely and finally adjusted, although he could not recollect the grounds upon which the agreement was made final. I also stated to the Principal, and other members of the United College, the result of my investigation, and that the actual amount of the free produce of the Bursary was not now paid by St. Mary's College; and that I could not learn upon what grounds the amount in all time coming should have been limited to £14,—that such a transaction did not appear to be legal. No member of either College knew anything of the matter. We all believed that £14 was the exact sum due to the Bursar, just as £15 is the sum payable to the Alexander Bursars. I have desired Mr. Cook to make out a statement of the actual amount of the Bursary at present, to be shown to the Commissioners and to the United College. The amount is much greater than the sum actually paid by our College. The produce this year, on account of the high price of grain, was £28. 14*s*. 8*d*., allowing £4. 10*s*. for the interest of the hundred pounds: from this, however, the public burdens fall to be deducted. I understand, that a small portion of the acre to the west of the town was cut off by the new Ceres road. This took place many years before I was a Member of St. Mary's; but the part cut off from the Bursary-land was very inconsiderable, only a few falls. It does not appear from the accounts, whether any compensation was given for this small piece of ground. It was so small, that no compensation would probably be given by the Trustees. St. Mary's College lost a considerable portion of land, not belonging to the Bursary, further to the west. A small sum was paid by the Trustees in 1815, stated to be for damages done to St. Mary's College by the new road to Ceres; but the particulars of these damages are not specified. The rent of the lands of the Bursary is incorporated with St. Mary's Funds, and it goes to these funds.

In short, the whole produce of the lands mortified for that Bursary are not now applied for the purpose of the Mortification?—No.

And the difference between the amount of £14. and the amount actually received, goes to the general fund of St. Mary's College?—Yes.

It appears, by a paper you have produced, that when Dr. Hill transmitted to the Patron Mr. Rait, the state of the Bursary, there was, at the same time, transmitted a memorial or

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narrative on the subject, namely, on the 6th of October, 1793; is there any trace in your records of that memorial?—I do not know. I have not been able to find anything but statements of the accounts of the Bursary, from time to time. I shall order further search to be made for that memorial. I fear it is not in existence.

Did Mr. Rait's Agent send any paper upon the subject?—None. If the agreement of 1798, limiting the sum payable to the Bursar to £14 in all time coming, shall appear to have been illegal, as I think it was, then I propose that St. Mary's College should have a meeting with Mr. Rait, the Patron, and the United College—pay up the accumulation of money, and add it to the funds for the behoof of the Bursar.

The Diet-money is fixed by the original Foundation, is it not?—By the original Foundation, a certain number of the Masters were entitled to Diet-money. In the Appendix to our Returns to the Queries of the Commissioners, will be found all the Resolutions of St. Mary's College, respecting Diet-money, from 1742 to 1807; since which time, no alteration has been made upon the subject. I am sorry that, from the defective nature of our Minutes, which do not extend back further than the year 1736, it has not been in our power to furnish the Commissioners with more satisfactory information on the subject of the Diet-money. By the burning of part of the College in 1700, our Minutes, and many of our early Records, were destroyed.

You conceive that the addition to the Diet-money is authorized by the Royal Visitation of 1718, of which the greater part of the Records are lost?—That is the general impression. I have no complete authority upon the subject, but it is evident that Dr. Hill believed that the Visitation of 1718 had authorized the augmentation of the Diet-money; for in this official document, which I have now in my hands, and which was sent by Dr. Hill to the Lord Advocate in 1792, he states it as a known fact that the Commission had given such authority.

Is it not probable that that statement refers to a construction, of which it has been supposed the last expression, in the finding of the Visitation, quoted in the 26th page of the Appendix, is capable?—I cannot say positively, upon what Doctor Hill founded his statement, It has been supposed, that at some period of his life he had seen the records of said Visitation.

With regard to the increase of the Diet-money, has your attention ever been called to that clause of the Foundation, which declares, that after the payment of the foregoing sums out of the Revenues, the whole surplus is to go to the building or renewing of the College?—I have never paid particular attention to that clause of the Foundation: I have not been accustomed to read old Charters, and the printed copies having been put into my hands only a few days ago, I have not had time to examine them minutely. The average amount of our annual expense, for the maintenance of the College Fabric, for the last fifty years, is stated in our Returns.

Has there been any alteration in the Diet-money for the last twenty years?—There has been no augmentation of it for these twenty years. To meet the heavy demands made upon the College for arrears due, on account of the augmentations of the stipends of the two Ministers of Cupar, the Masters, for some years, found it necessary to make a retrenchment of £16 annually upon the Diet-money of each. The Masters of St. Mary's College have not been in the habit of dividing the exact surplus of each year, but of fixing their incomes for a certain period, and not raising them till the funds admitted of an augmentation.

Do you approve of the latter system as the preferable one?—I do; and I should think it a great advantage, were a Commission appointed, consisting of high official characters, altogether unconnected with the University, who might regulate, from time to time, the amount of our Salaries and Diet-money. Such a measure would do away the unpleasant and illiberal insinuations which are often advanced against the members of the University.

Does it appear that, upon any occasion, the sanction of the Rector, or of the Chancellor of the University, was obtained to any of those with respect to the Diet-money?—I have no reason to believe that either the Rector or the Chancellor was consulted.

The original grant contemplated the Diet of a Professor and of a Servant in each case?—Yes.

And a fixed sum was then stated for those purposes?—Yes; and in the Returns of the Salaries of the Professors of St. Mary's, that Diet-money, which, since 1807, consists of 14 bolls of wheat, 48 bolls of barley, and £30 sterling, was calculated on an average of the fiar prices for the last seven years.

Over and above the sum you have mentioned, as expended from the College Funds upon the Buildings, have you laid out money, out of your own pocket, upon your own house?—Yes; the College gave me as much as the funds could afford, but not a sufficient sum to render the house comfortable.

You have laid out a considerable sum, have you not?—I have laid out £150 and upwards. In our Returns, the sum expended by me is stated below its actual amount.—May I be permitted to add a statement of importance, with reference to the diminution of our Revenue, by the augmentation of Ministers' Stipends—There is a grant by King William, in the year 1701, by which he assigned to St. Mary's College 500 merks, yearly, out of the Rents of the Archbishop of St. Andrews, in remuneration to them of the damage sustained by the augmentation of the Stipend of Tyningham. My reason for stating that circumstance is this, that at that early period it appears that the principle of allowing compensation to St. Mary's College for losses of this kind was recognised; and the exact sum taken away for the augmentation, was assigned to the College by a Royal Grant.

Do you recollect, whether that circumstance was mentioned in a Memorial that was

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presented to the Treasury some years ago, from this University?—In some of the Memorials it was stated; I do not recollect whether it was mentioned in the last.

Would any inconvenience result to the College, if part of the Buildings, fronting the Street, were occupied for the purpose of a Library?—While the present practice continues, of the Students not coming to live within the College, I do not conceive that any inconvenience, of any importance at all, would result to the College from that circumstance. We must have higher authority than our own, for alienating part of the very site of our College. I think that the plan referred to would be a very proper appropriation of that part of our Building, and if the measure were sanctioned by the authority of the Royal Commission, I have no doubt that it would be approved of by the Public.

Could it be done without interfering with the purpose of teaching in any way?—Easily.

Do you think, for the benefit of the University, that that is the best purpose to which it could be applied?—Yes; I do not see any other method, by which we could so easily and so economically make an addition to the Library.

Is there any other object, to which it would be desirable to appropriate these Buildings?—I should not like to be accessary to the appropriation of them to any other purpose, than the public object just mentioned.

Are not the other parts of the Building sufficient, in point of extent, for every purpose?—Quite sufficient in point of extent, while the Students lodge in the town.

Do they require repair or alteration?—The Divinity and the Prayer-Halls both require alteration and repair: the Prayer-Hall is very uncomfortable.

Is it damp?—Extremely so. With regard to the Divinity Hall, it is also very uncomfortable from the lowness of the roof, and it is too small for the purpose for which it is intended.

Might not the same room serve the double purpose of a Divinity Hall and a Prayer-Hall, if the Public were excluded?—It might.

Is there anything in the shape of addition, as well as repair, that you deem it expedient that St. Mary's College should have?—Nothing in the way of addition, because, from its being appropriated entirely to the purposes of the study of Theology, we require only a Hall as a Lecturing-room, which is used by all the Professors. But as I have been contemplating some plan of dividing the Students into a Junior and Senior class, it would be convenient to have also a smaller teaching-room; by this means both classes could be employed at the same hour by different Professors. Part of the Building could easily be converted into such a Class-room. With respect to the Prayer-Hall, which is the most ancient part of the building, it must undergo complete repair, if public prayers are to be continued there; but if the prayers are to be discontinued hereafter, there is no use for expending money upon it. The Divinity Hall should be raised in the roof, and enlarged by taking in one of the adjoining rooms, and might thus be made very comfortable at a small expense.

What is the state of the lower part of the Principal's house?—It is extremely uncomfortable.

Is it damp?—It is at all times very damp, because the floor of the first story is considerably lower than the Street; and from the report of workmen who have examined it, I am afraid that it will be difficult to drain. The part of the house, to the south of the kitchen, is so much sunk below the level of the Street that it cannot easily be cured of damp.

In point of accommodation, or space, in the Principal's house, does it appear to you to be sufficient?—If by any means the lower story were made comfortable, and free from damp, I think there is enough of accommodation. Tradesmen have also reported to me that the floors of the second story are very insufficient.

The alterations upon the other part of the Fabric, you consider not merely desirable but indispensable to the discharge of the duties of the College?—They appear to me to be indispensably necessary.

With a view to the better endowment of the office of Principal of St. Mary's College, would you see any objection to a Union of the two Colleges in this University, to the effect of there being only one Principal?—While the Colleges are quite distinct, and independent in their jurisdictions, there might be some inconvenience in two Bodies so circumstanced having the same individual as their head. Now, there is no particular advantage to be gained by the Union of the two Colleges of this University, for they do not, like those of Aberdeen, carry on the same course of education. They form only one system, and St. Mary's is, in fact, the Divinity Hall for the United College. I should suppose that the United College would with great difficulty consent to have their funds incorporated with those of St. Mary's, which are smaller than their own.

The question did not propose that there should be any intermixture of the Funds, or of the Colleges, but only to the effect of uniting the two offices of Principal, giving one Principal the superintendence of both Colleges, and thereby creating a good endowment for the office?—Unless there be some incompatibility in such an Union, arising from the circumstance mentioned in my last answer, the measure would in other respects be advantageous.

Does the Principal of the United College discharge any duty in teaching?—It is not the practice.

Supposing that arrangement to take place, the Principal might still be one of the Professors of Divinity in St. Mary's College?—Easily. Till lately, the Principal of the United College was the Minister of St. Leonards.

But he does no Academical duty in the way of lecturing?—Not in the way of teaching or lecturing.

Have you anything further to suggest to the Commissioners, for the advantage of the University at large?—I think it would be of advantage to the University, that there were some

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additional endowments made to the Philosophy College, such as a Professorship of Natural History and of Modern Languages, and probably some others, if adequate funds could be provided.

If anything further should occur to you upon that subject, will you have the goodness to put it upon paper, and transmit it to the Commissioners?—I will.

Do you think it consistent with the habits and pursuits of Literary men, to be burthened with the charge of complicated accounts, and the general management of secular affairs?—I do not think it advisable; but I stated reasons why, in some cases, it might be necessary here for a Professor to take the management of such matters. The small incomes of Professors render it desirable for them to accept the office of College Factor, on account of the additional salary, small as it is; and, as I have already stated, it is often difficult to find persons, in a place like this, fit to be trusted with the administration of our Funds.

The question refers to the charge, that the Principal and the Professors are understood to take upon themselves, at the College Meetings, of the affairs of the College?—I must say, in answer to that question, that the administration of lands and funds is a business foreign from our habits, and I confess, for my own part, that I am not very fond of such employment.—(*The Witness withdrew.*)

(*The Minutes of Evidence having been sent to the Witness for verbal correction, he requested leave to add the following observations, as Supplementary to his Evidence:*)—

"In my Examination by the Royal Commissioners, I had an opportunity of suggesting many things as improvements, which, if adopted, would in my opinion be eminently conducive to the interests of the University. There is one subject of great importance, to which the course of my Examination did not lead me to advert, but on which I am anxious to make my sentiments known, and therefore beg permission to annex the following short statement, as an addition to my former Evidence:—

"The subject to which I refer, is the inexpediency of vesting in Colleges the right of Presentation to vacant Professorships. The evils resulting from such Patronage are too obvious to require to be particularly specified. Allowing the Professors of our Universities full credit for as much public principle as any other bodies of men, it is notwithstanding obvious, that it must be impossible to prevent individuals so circumstanced from being frequently too much biassed by private connexion in the filling up of vacant Chairs. At all events, the perpetual struggles for power and ascendency amongst the different parties, produced by such patronage, never fail to create feuds and dissensions injurious to the best interests of the Society, and utterly destructive of the private comfort of its individual members. In confirmation of this statement, I need only appeal to the history of several of our Universities, and particularly to that of St. Andrews, for a century past. It would therefore contribute essentially to the harmony and prosperity of all our learned bodies, were the Patronage of their Professorships purchased from them, the purchase-money applied to some public purpose, for the benefit of the Colleges, and the right of presentation to vacant Chairs henceforth vested in the Crown. But whatever may be thought expedient, as to the mode in which these Patronages should be disposed of, they ought on no account to be vested in the Professors themselves."

The Reverend *John Mitchell,* D. D., called in and Examined.

Dr. John Mitchell.

You are Professor of Divinity in St. Mary's College?—I am.

How long have you been in that situation?—I was admitted in December 1825.

You had not previously held any situation in the University?—No.

You had been Minister of a parish in Ayrshire?—Yes, the parish of Largs.

Will you state to the Commissioners the nature of your Course of Lectures, and the principal topics of which it is composed?—I consider the subject of my Lectures to consist of the Evidences of Christianity, and Biblical Criticism.

Do you complete the Course in one year?—No; I propose to complete it at least in two years.

What portion do you mean to include in the first year?—I propose, every year, to give part of the Evidences of Christianity, along with the Biblical Criticism.

How do you manage with Students who come in at the second portion?—Many of the Students attend for two or three years; and to be giving the same Lectures for two or three successively, would be unpleasant to them; and therefore I believe it was the practice of the late Professor Hill to go over his Course in two years. I have not been able to go over a course yet, but I hope, at the longest, I shall not take more than two years.

Do you think there is any disadvantage in the young men coming in at the second year of the course?—I do not think there is.

Do you examine on the subjects of your Lectures?—I do.

Do you give any Prizes?—I do, regularly.

Do you find great benefit from the mode of Examination?—I do.

Do you think that the practice of Examination should be introduced into all Divinity Halls in Scotland?—I should think so. All our Professors examine.

Will you state what is the course you intend to follow, as to Biblical Criticism?—I make the Students read a part of the New Testament, in the Greek language, which I prescribe, and I examine them, not only on the Greek language, but on the Greek language peculiar to the New Testament, and the character of the writers.

Have you been in the practice of directing the attention of the Students to the diversities of reading in the New Testament?—That I consider a part of Biblical Criticism.

Pointing out those diversities of reading?—Yes.

Do you consider it as falling under your province to direct their attention to the Septuagint, comparing the style of that with the New Testament?—Yes.

Do you not conceive that great advantage would result to Students in Theology, from being more particularly acquainted with the original Scriptures, and particularly the Septuagint?—Certainly.

Have you any idea of the length to which your Course may go?—I hope that it shall not extend beyond two years; perhaps I shall be able to finish it sooner, but I have been a very short time connected with the College.

Do you consider it a very desirable thing that the Course of a Professor of Divinity should not be too much prolonged?—Certainly.

If the Course were to be finished in two years, what would be the peculiar advantage to the Students of attending three or four years?—They would have an opportunity of hearing, a second time, a part of the course which they heard before.

When the Students attend in the third and fourth year, are you in the habit of recommending them to read books different from those which they may have read in attending the regular course?—Yes.

At what University did you study?—At this University.

Do you consider the conduct more or less correct, and the proficiency of the Students, in general, greater or less at the present period, than it was formerly?—I think it is at least equal; I think their general conduct is fully as correct as formerly.

What is your opinion of the system of irregular attendance upon Divinity Halls?—I certainly wish that there should be as many regular Students as possible; but I think it might be a dangerous experiment to do away altogether with occasional Students.

When you were at this University, there were Evening Prayers in the Prayer-Hall?—There were.

Did you consider it advisable to abolish that practice?—I believe the Masters found it very inconvenient to bring out the Students from their private lodgings, after they had ceased lodging within the College, and therefore they gave up the practice of prayers in the evening.

Was it the practice to live within the College, when you studied here?—It was; I lived four winters in the College.

Do you conceive that system was more or less beneficial to the Students, than living in the town?—I think it is as well that they should be in private lodgings. When they were all together in the College, they used to meet too often with one another.

Did they interfere with each other's studies?—It was thought so.

Does not the living in the town tend to increase their expenses?—I dare say it does.

Are the Students in the practice of meeting in the College, for the discussion of Theological subjects?—They have a Society, in which they meet every week for the discussion of Theological subjects.

Are the subjects of discussion in that Society submitted to the Professor of Theology?—They are not.

Do you approve of Societies of that kind?—I used to attend those Societies, when I was a Student here?—and I was very fond of them, and I think they may be attended with good effects.

At that Society, is there any free discussion that can possibly lead to shake the belief of any young men in the Evidences of Christianity?—I should think not. I have not heard of any such discussion.

You have never held any office in this College, other than that of Professor?—Never.

Have you any complaints from your Students, of difficulty in getting access to the Library, or getting such books as they require?—There have been no complaints made to us, as Professors.

Are you in the habit of letting them get books in your name?—I am.

The Commissioners understand, that the Divinity Students have fuller access to the Library than the other Students?—They have.

Do you think that the change, which was introduced in respect of the College Table, was advantageous or otherwise to the Students of Divinity?—I believe it was more agreeable to the Students, and less expensive to the College.

Do you understand that that was the reason for introducing the change?—I do not know; the arrangement took place before I was connected with the College.

You probably have not had time to render yourself acquainted particularly as to the property of the College?—I have not.

What is your opinion as to Fees being exacted from the Students of Divinity?—I think it would be a great hardship upon the Students, and no great advantage to the Professors.

At present, no fee is exacted, even from Bursars?—No fee.

Do you approve of the continuance of the Morning Prayers in the Prayer-Hall?—There is a difference of opinion upon that subject. I am not sure that the Students always go there as persons ought to go to prayers. Some of us think that they might be, with propriety, discontinued.

What is your own opinion upon the expediency of that arrangement?—If I were to give my private opinion, I would say that they might be discontinued with advantage.

Would you substitute any thing in lieu of them?—The Students pray before their public exhibitions in the Divinity Hall.

How often are those?—Every Student gives five Discourses publicly in the course of his attendance on the Divinity Hall; and before the opening of the Hall for hearing those discourses, there is a Prayer, and a Prayer at the conclusion.

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Do you not think it may be of use to habituate them to the practice of praying in public?—I certainly have thought so; but I am not sure if our Students are more remarkable for conducting public worship well, than the Students at other Universities.

If those prayers are to be continued, is it your opinion that the presence of a Professor would be desirable?—It might be a restraint upon them.

Do you mean a beneficial restraint?—I am not sure whether it would be beneficial or not.

Might it not lead, not only to greater decorum, but likewise to greater care and greater exertion in endeavouring to attain some degree of excellence in the language of prayer?—It might have that tendency,

Might not such Professor criticise the Prayers, so as to lead to improvement in prayer on the part of the Students?—I believe that never has been done.

Might he not at least give private hints to the Students upon the subject?—He might.

Did it ever come to your knowledge that there was any impropriety, or want of decorum in conducting that part of the service?—I have heard that there were such instances, at the Evening Prayers especially, but I never saw any.

Instead of the Morning Prayer, suppose the Class were opened by a Prayer by a Student, solemnly called upon by the Professor, do you think that would be beneficial?—That has been proposed, and it might be beneficial.

Is not the solemnity of the Professor opening the Class with Prayer, an advantage?—We think so.

Have you seen the Returns that were made to the Commissioners, in consequence of their requisition, and do you concur in them?—Yes.

Have you anything to suggest to the Commissioners, for the improvement of the Establishment, or for the advantage of this University?—No; I do not presume to suggest any thing at present.

Do you consider, in general, the College of St. Mary's in a very efficient state in point of discipline, and other respects?—Yes, I certainly do, as the Professors are very active, and the young men are kept very busy.

(*The Witness withdrew*).

The Reverend *George Buist*, D.D., again called in and further Examined.

Rev. Dr. G. Buist.

You are one of the Professors of St. Mary's College, in this University?—I am the third Master.

In what branch?—Church History and Divinity.

How long have you held that situation?—I have held it between four and five years.

Were you previously in any other Professorship?—I was Professor of Oriental Languages before that.

How long did you hold that Professorship?—I think about six sessions.

Is your course concluded in one session, or does it extend to more?—My course extends to four sessions.

Will you detail to the Commissioners the heads of your Lectures?—I have a kind of three-fold division in every session. The first part of it consists of Lectures upon the Old Testament; the second, upon controverted subjects in Divinity—a kind of historical view of the important controversies, such as the Atheistical Controversy, the Socinian, the Arian, and a variety of others—that is the second object I have in view; and the last consists of Lectures upon the New Testament and Ecclesiastical History since the Christian Æra.

Do you examine upon your Lectures?—I do.

At a separate hour, or in the same hour?—In the same hour; not every day. Sometimes I allow two lectures to go on before I examine, and examine upon the two together.

Do the topics of Examination consist of the subjects discussed in the Lectures, or are the examinations founded upon books?—The subjects discussed in the preceding Lecture or Lectures.

Do you recommend the Students to read books relating to the subjects?—Yes; I frequently quote books, and recommend it to them to read them.

One part of your Course consists of the History of the Christian Church; how far down do you carry your Lectures upon that subject?—My Lectures are by no means completed, yet I am now down to about the fourteenth century.

You stated that your Course extended to four years; would it not extend to more, in the event of your bringing down your course of Ecclesiastical History to the present period?—I expect to be able to conclude it in four years.

On how many days in the week do you lecture?—Two days in the week.

Would it not be of advantage to lecture oftener, so as to bring your Course within a shorter number of years?—Perhaps it might.

What part of the Session do you commonly occupy with your Lectures in the Old Testament?—The commencement.

How long do you continue them?—I generally read about from eight to ten Lectures; that consumes from a month to six weeks.

Do you give part of that Course annually?—I give part of it annually.

Does it not suggest itself to you, as desirable, that you should finish the whole of that subject, and then bring down the History of the Church to the present day?—My idea is, that my plan diversifies the matter a little, and does not keep the Students always confined to one thing.

In your Lectures on the History of the Church, do you take up the Philosophy of Church History, or do you just give a history of the period?—I direct their attention chiefly to the

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more prominent parts of the Church History. It is impossible for me to enter into the minute details; I take the parts that are most prominent.

Are you annually bringing your Course further and further down?—I am adding Lectures annually.

Do not you think, that it will make a great addition to your Lectures, to continue it from the fourteenth century, down to the present day?—It certainly will.

May not that make a change of arrangement necessary?—I think that a change of arrangement will be necessary. There are a number of Lectures that I must throw out of the Course, because I imagine that there are a number of Lectures that will be more useful than those I have read; but it is difficult, in a long Course, to say where one should stop.

Would not that be an additional reason for your lecturing more frequently in the course of the week, than you do at present?—I may probably find it requisite to take an additional hour.

Why should you be confined to two hours in the week?—It is the inveterate practice here.

Have you found much advantage to arise from the practice of Examination?—I think I have found very considerable advantage; it renders the Students more attentive, because they do not know but that they may be called upon to give an account of what is read.

Do you conceive, that any particular province, as a Professor of Divinity, is assigned to you, exclusive of Church History?—No, I do not; because there are other Professors of Divinity already.

Does that title give you any particular privileges?—No.

Are you a Member of the Presbytery?—Yes.

All the three Professors are Members of the Presbytery?—I am a Member of the Presbytery, as Professor.

Would you be so, as Professor of Church History?—Yes.

Was it not so held by the Church, in the case of Mr. Brown?—Yes, I believe it was.

Do you not think, that Polemical or Controversial Divinity falls more properly within your province, than under that of the other Professors?—In that part of my Course, containing Controversies, I embrace a good deal of Polemical Theology.

Do you confine yourself to a mere history of the opinions on different sides, or do you not likewise give a view of what you conceive to be the sound opinion?—Yes, I generally give a view of what I conceive to be the sound opinion. The great object, however, in that part, is to state the opinions which have been delivered by different authors.

Do the Students attend your class throughout the whole of the Course?—They attend it throughout the whole of the Course.

Would you give a Certificate to a Student of Divinity that attended your Course only one winter?—I would give him a certificate for that one winter.

Would you conceive that certificate to be adequate?—It would be adequate for that Session. I do not know how far it would go with the Presbyteries.

What is your opinion as to the propriety of prolonging the Session?—I think that the Session might be prolonged, perhaps with advantage to the Students.

To what extent?—I am not prepared to say to what extent.

Would you imagine that it would be practicable to extend the Theological Session to eight months?—It might be practicable; but I do not think it would be attended with any great advantage.

Do you think that any advantage could be experienced from that, so long as irregular or occasional attendance is permitted; would not the tendency of it be to lead young men to prefer occasional attendance?—Certainly.

Would not you consider that a prejudicial effect?—Certainly I would.

Do you consider, that the occasional Students in Divinity have, in general, pretty good access to Theological books?—I believe they generally have pretty good access to Theological books; but there are many of them that are very ill situated in that respect, particularly in the Highland districts.

What is your opinion of the propriety of allowing an irregular Course?—My opinion is, that there are many of our Students that could not attend constantly. Their pecuniary circumstances would not admit of it.

Do you consider, that if regular attendance were to be enforced, by cutting off those persons, there would not be left a sufficient supply of Clergymen for the Church?—I am persuaded we would still have a sufficient supply of Clergymen.

Do not you consider it would be rather advantageous, that the number of Theological Students should be diminished?—I am not altogether prepared to answer that question.

Is not the circumstance of there being so many of them, one strong reason why a higher degree of intellectual and theological acquirement should be required, than was required formerly?—I presume so.

It is presumed, that the occasional Students can derive very little advantage from your Course?—They derive no advantage from the Course, if they are merely occasional Students.

You attend at the delivery of the Discourses?—I do.

Those Discourses are regularly criticised in the Hall by the Professors?—They are.

Is it your opinion that the Latin Discourses generally display a proficiency in literary acquirement?—There are many of them remarkably well written.

Would you conceive it an improvement, that, in place of those Discourses being delivered, they should be given in to the Professors, and that the criticisms should be made by the Professors in private, and read in the Hall?—I think it would be an improvement; there are many of them read in such a manner that we cannot follow them.

Have you any Essays in your own class?—I have none; but I intend to prescribe Essays in another session.

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What part of the hour is occupied in Examination?—The commencement of the hour, from twelve to fourteen minutes.

Is there much display of Biblical Criticism in the Exercises given by the Students?—In many of them there is.

Do you not conceive the prescribing of that kind of Exercises highly advantageous to the Students?—I think so.

Is it the practice generally, to prescribe peculiarly difficult passages in the New Testament?—The Critical Discourse, as it is called, is generally on a passage of that description.

Is there often allusion made to the Septuagint, and the Oriental Languages, with a view of throwing light upon the phraseology of the New Testament?—There are some of the Students that display considerable acquaintance with those languages, and make a very good use of it.

Do you think that the attention to the Oriental Languages is increasing among the Students?—It certainly has been increasing within twelve, or fifteen, or twenty years.

Do you not consider a good acquaintance with those Eastern Languages, as almost essential to the critical interpretation of the Old Testament?—I consider it highly useful.

Supposing a Student, as a regular Student going through the whole course of four years of the Divinity College, what is the course of instruction in the College that he follows; what Classes does he attend the first year for instance, according to the system recommended and approved by the Professors?—The Students must attend all the classes regularly while they are at College.

It appears that the Professors that lecture propose to comprise their Course in two years: supposing a different arrangement to be adopted, would it not be better that they should attend the Principal, as the Professor of Divinity, and the Class of Oriental Languages, for the first two years, and then the Class of Church History and of Biblical Criticism, for the two subsequent years of the course, thereby enabling each Professor to teach one, or probably two hours a-day, so as to make the system of instruction more complete, without breaking in upon their time by a number of classes inadequately taught in point of time?—My idea is, that our present practice is a very excellent one.

Would not the other system enable more of the time of the Professors to be bestowed upon the individual subjects of their particular classes?—There is no doubt, that if they had two hours, they would do the work more effectually than in one hour.

By some sort of order and principle being followed in the attendance of the classes, those being taken for the first two years, which are thought to be best adapted for the first stage of Divinity education, would they not be able to go through the course of Divinity more perfectly, without interfering in the least degree with the hours of the other Professors?—I am not aware whether there would be any great benefit derived from that plan.

Is it not expected at present, that the Students should all attend the four classes, each year of their course?—Yes.

With respect to the Oriental Languages, is not the consequence of that, that a Student who has been three years at them, begins to attend again to the elementary part of Hebrew?—He does not begin at the elementary part, he begins with the second class.

Do they read different books, each year, in that second class?—I am not altogether sure how the class is at present conducted, but they have a considerable variety of reading. When I conducted the class, they had different passages in different years.

Was Arabic taught in your class?—No, the Chaldee and the Syriac were taught.

In the course that has just been suggested, it would be contemplated, that a portion of the second hour, in all the Divinity classes, might be very advantageously occupied in continuing and carrying on the knowledge of the Students in the original languages of the Scriptures:—in that view, supposing the Hebrew attended for the first two years, and two hours a-day devoted by the Professors, the Professors of Church History and of Biblical Criticism might each of them employ a portion of their second hour in continuing and keeping up the knowledge of the Students in the Greek and Hebrew Languages; would not that lead to a more thorough, and a more methodical and efficient method of teaching the science of Theology?—I am not aware that there would be any great improvement by varying the plan as is proposed.

Supposing each Professor to teach one hour a-day during the week, and the Session were to be extended, or that some of them were to teach two hours-a day, could the Students advantageously attend the whole four classes?—No; I scarcely think that they could; they would get more to do than they would be able to accomplish.

Then, supposing the plan to be adopted of the Professors lecturing each day two hours, you would recommend a division of the classes?—Yes, I think it would be proper.

In the Classes of St. Mary's College, it is presumed you are obliged to regulate the hours of lecture, with reference to the hours of lecture in the United College?—We have just two hours a-day. All the Lectures are delivered between twelve and two o'clock.

Do any of the Divinity Students attend the other classes?—There are a number that attend other classes.

The law of the Church supposes, that the Preliminary Education is complete, does it not?—Yes; but there are a number that wish to attend the second time.

Then a Student must attend four years to hear the whole of your Course?—Yes, he would require to attend four years.

If a Student does not come at the beginning of the Course, how does he take it up?—He takes it up where he finds it.

Do you hold any other office in the College, besides that of Professor?—No other office, except that of being Rector. I have no office in the College, but that of Professor.

Does your Commission give you the faculty of being chosen Rector?—It does; it expressly states that.

Do you consider it essential to the Discipline of the University, that the Rector should be resident within it, or in the immediate neighbourhood?—Yes; I consider it highly expedient to have him resident in the University.

While you held the office of Rector, did you ever inspect any of the classes, either in St. Mary's, or any other College?—Never, as Rector.

Were any appeals ever made to you, as Rector, from the determinations of any individual Professor, or of the Masters of either College?—Not while I held the office.

Have you known any such appeals to be made?—I have seen, from the Minutes, that such appeals have been made.

Can you refer the Commissioners to the proceedings to which you now allude?—Perhaps they were not appeals, properly; but Rectors' Courts have been held.

What was the nature of the proceedings?—Delinquencies on the part of a Student have been brought before the Rectors' Court, and also disputes among Professors in the Colleges.

Were the delinquencies of the Students brought in the shape of appeals by them against the decision of the Masters of either of the Colleges, or for the purpose of imposing a higher punishment than it was thought the Principal Masters had the power of inflicting, or than it was expedient for them of their own authority to adopt?—I think that the matters came directly before the Rectors' Court; but those cases are of an old date.

Is there not rather an inconsistency in the theory of the subordination of the Colleges, over which the Rector has such supreme authority, that an individual Professor may, by holding the situation of Rector, be for a time superior to the Principal; for instance, while you held the situation of Rector, you in reality were invested with power and jurisdiction over the Principal of your own College, as well as the Principal of the United College?—Yes.

Was not that superiority merely as a Member of the University?—Yes.

But you did not take precedence of the Principal in your own College?—No.

But, as Rector of the University, you had jurisdiction with regard to matters of discipline in the two Colleges?—Yes.

And, therefore, you had jurisdiction over your own Principal?—Yes.

To whom, in the character of Professor, you were amenable?—Yes.

Is it the understanding, that the Principal of St. Mary's College has any jurisdiction in his own College, without the concurrence of the other Masters?—No, it does not seem to be so understood.

Did you receive your own education at this University?—I attended my Philosophical course here only.

Was it the practice in your time for the Students to lodge in the United College?—There were a few only who did so.

Was there a College Table kept at that time?—There was a College Table then.

Do you conceive that the practice of lodging in the College is beneficial or otherwise to the Students?—I am at a loss to say whether it may be beneficial to them or not.

Do you think it may be conducive to their studies?—I should doubt it very much.

Do you think that the abolition of the College Table is beneficial or otherwise?—I think it has been attended with no injury.

Were you in the habit of attending the College Table in the United College, when you were a Student?—Yes, regularly.

Had you a Bursary?—I had a Bursary.

Have you any means of stating, whether you consider, with relation to the finances of the Students, the arrangement which existed when you were a Student, to be preferable to that which now subsists in the United College, owing to the abolition of the Table?—I think the present system answers fully better for the Students, than the system at that period.

Do you mean that it is more economical to them?—It answers their purpose better in this respect, that they accommodate themselves in the town, and they get what they choose.

It was a good Table, was it not?—It was a very good Table.

Do you understand that they generally prefer the present system?—I have heard, from a number of young men themselves, that they prefer this system.

Are you aware, that at Edinburgh, Church History is lectured on five days in the week?—Yes.

How do you reconcile that with your practice here, of only lecturing two days?—The Course must have been longer in Edinburgh than mine in all likelihood will be.

Do you not think it would be of advantage, if your own were extended beyond two years?—In Edinburgh, the practice was to attend it only one or two years, and they considered the Certificates of one or two years' attendance quite sufficient.

You do not know that any complaint has been made either by Bursars, or Students, with regard to the abolition of the Table?—None that I know of.

Then, if there is any dissatisfaction, it has never been stated?—It has never been stated to me, since I had any connexion with the College.

Has any Student or Bursar ever come and asked why the Table was not kept?—No; I never heard that question proposed.

Have you seen the Returns that were made from St. Mary's College to this Commission?—I have.

Do you concur in them?—I do.

Have you any suggestions to offer to the Commissioners, with a view to the amendment of the system of instruction here, or the better regulation of the affairs of the University?—No; I have nothing to suggest.

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What other Classes ought young men, who are attending the Church History Class, to attend at the same time?—In St. Mary's College, they attend all the other classes at the same time.

Ought their education to be so far advanced, as not to require their attendance at the other classes?—It ought to be so.

Is it so?—It is so; but there are many of them that wish to revise their studies, and to attend the same classes again; they must all have completed their course at the Old College, before they can come to the New.

Do you conceive that the general conduct of the Students is more or less regular than it was at the period when you were a Student here yourself?—It is very difficult to say; I cannot perceive any very striking difference.

Therefore, as far as their conduct is concerned, you do not perceive any disadvantage to have arisen from having given up the College Table?—I am aware of no disadvantage; there were very few lodging in the College when I was here; there were only three or four of the rooms occupied.

Do you know what proportion of the Students lodged in St. Mary's College?—At that period, there were probably four or five or six of the rooms occupied.

Have you any thing further to state to the Commissioners, upon any subject relating to the College?—I have a short Representation to lay before the Commissioners, relative to the mode in which my salary is paid to me. I beg to lay before the Commissioners a copy of the original grant to Mr. Patrick Haldane, to be Professor of Church History, in 1707. Prior to that period, for nearly half a century, there was no third Master, for want of funds in the College; and Queen Anne set apart a sum of money to be a salary to a third Master, to enable the College again to be placed upon its original establishment of four Masters. This salary was, for above eighty years, paid to the Professor in grain; it consisted of so many bolls of grain. At the death of Professor Brown, in the year 1791, there was a change took place; the Barons of the Exchequer sent a Report up to the Lords of the Treasury upon the subject, and they restricted the Salary to be given to a future Professor to a sum of money, instead of continuing the grain. I beg leave to lay before the Commissioners a copy of the original gift; a copy, also, of an extract from this Report of the Barons of the Exchequer in Scotland to the Lords of the Treasury, upon Mr. Secretary Dundas's Letter to their Lordships, relative to the Salary of the Professor of Ecclesiastical History in the College of St. Andrews; also an extract from Mr. Secretary Dundas's Letter to the Lords of the Treasury, dated 27th June 1791; and to these I have added a few remarks of my own, expressive of what I consider to be the grievance under which the Professor at present labours.—(*The Witness delivered in the same.*)

In point of fact, however, your Salary is greater than that of any other Professor in St. Mary's College?—In point of fact it is.

You stated, that the funds of the College had been diminished about the commencement of the last century:—Do you know if the College have sustained considerable losses in consequence of the insolvency of Doctor David Faulkner, one of the Professors, who for some time took the management of the College Funds?—Yes, there were considerable losses sustained about that period; and I think there was another Factor too, whose name I do not recollect, by whom there were losses sustained.

Were those losses of interest only, or losses of capital?—Losses of capital, in consequence of the insolvency of the Factors; or rather, perhaps, losses of annual revenue.

The Commissioners understand, that in 1693 King William allotted £300 to be paid for certain purposes to the University?—Yes.

Then, at the institution of the Professorship of Ecclesiastical History, it was arranged, that a portion of that sum of money, namely £105, should be allotted for the maintenance of a Professor of Ecclesiastical History?—Yes.

Then it was provided, that so much grain as amounted to £105 should be allocated to the Professor?—Yes.

Then the commutation, adopted upon the Report of the Barons of the Exchequer in 1793, was, in consequence of the value of grain, equal to £105 in 1707, having come greatly to exceed that sum of money?—It exceeded that sum of money considerably.

And therefore they proposed, that as the original provision had greatly gone beyond the intention, in making it payable in grain instead of money, £150 should be given, which was more than the original provision?—They state strongly, in the Report which they give, that the grain itself was the best criterion for fixing the Salary of the Professor by; and after they acknowledge that this is the case, instead of allowing the Professor to continue to draw the grain, they fix upon the average price of the preceding seven years, which amounted to £150, and they fixed that as the Salary.

Is it not the fact, that the grain was not given as the produce of the mortified lands, but was originally given as being supposed to be equivalent to the proportion of the sum of £300 which was intended to be allotted to maintain the Professorship of Ecclesiastical History?—That was the original idea.

Did the allocation of the grain commence in 1707, or at a subsequent period?—It did not commence immediately, because, when this Professorship was founded, a certain number of the Royal Bursaries, from whence the funds were to proceed, were full; but the Professor was authorized, as soon as any of them became vacant, to lay hold upon them till he got his exact quantity.

Was the sum of £105 fixed to be paid to the Professor, either in 1707 or as soon afterwards as the Bursaries would admit of its being paid, or was that immediately converted into grain, or did the conversion of the £105 into grain take place at a period subsequent to 1707?—He

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is authorized, by his original gift, to get an allocation upon any part of the Archbishopric for this £105, and he did get it about the period alluded to.

It was only the £105 of the £300 of the Bishop's Rent, that was so converted into grain?—Yes.

The remainder continuing to be paid in money?—Yes.

Then, probably, the object of that conversion was to enable the Professor resident at St. Andrews to draw his payment directly from the vassals, without drawing it in the shape of money from the Exchequer at Edinburgh?—Yes; he drew it from the vassals, not from the Exchequer.—(*The Witness withdrew.*)

Mr. *Robert Balfour*, called in and Examined.

Mr. R. Balfour.

You are an Architect?—I am.

And you live at St. Andrews?—I do.

Have you had occasion frequently to see the Buildings of the Colleges here, and to be acquainted with the state of them generally?—I have.

Have you to-day inspected the building between this Library and the house of the Principal of St. Mary's College?—Yes, I looked through the building to-day.

In what state did you find the walls of that building?—The south wall is very much off the plumb, and seems to be a very slight wall.

In what state is the other wall next the street?—It is not so much off the plumb, but it also seems a slight wall.

Is it your opinion, that if the interior of that building were taken out, the walls are fit to bear such a repair as would make it a fit place for a Library, to form an addition to the present Library?—No, I do not think that the walls are sufficient.

Is the lower part of the Principal's House, and of the other buildings to the south of that where the Divinity Hall is, very damp?—Yes, very damp,

To what causes is that damp to be attributed?—It is so much sunk under the ground; and the surface water, I suppose, has access to the ground-story, and it is not sufficiently aired.

Is not the drainage in a very imperfect state?—I did not examine the drainage, but it seems to be so, from the damp state of the building.

Is the water that falls from the roof of the building collected and carried off?—No, it is not.

Did you examine how much higher the earth was on the outside, than the floor in the inside?—I did not measure it; I suppose the floor is about eighteen inches below the surface of the ground.

Are the walls of that building in the Divinity Hall sufficiently sound to bear repair?—I think those walls are in a sufficient state.

The Commissioners understand, that the ground to the westward of those buildings is not the property of the College?—No.

So that you could perform no operation in draining there, without the consent of the neighbouring proprietor?—No. I do not know the level of the ground upon the west side of the building; I never examined that, it is only the ground upon this side that I examined.

Did you observe the height of the rooms sufficiently to say whether the floors admit of raising, so as to put them upon the level of the ground without?—I do not know exactly to what purpose they are to be applied; I did not examine the height particularly.

Did you examine the Buildings of the United College?—Yes.

Did you examine both the Western and the Northern range, or only the Northern range?—It was the Northern range of Buildings I looked at to-day.

From inspection of the Western range, would you conceive that to be defective?—The Western range is very defective; it is a great way off the plumb, I suppose from a foot to eighteen inches in the height of the wall; that is to say, the east wall of that Building, upon the west side.

Is there any danger attending it now?—I do not know if there is any immediate danger; it has been in that state since ever I came to this place, which is more than thirty years ago; I do not perceive any difference.

Then, it is presumed, that part of the Building of the United College could not be repaired to any advantage, and ought to be taken down and rebuilt entirely?—There is no doubt of it.

Then, as to the Northern range, what state is that in?—The Northern range is divided into a number of small divisions, and the building in that place is very much strengthened by a number of cross-walls in the building; but both the walls and the roof are very faulty in many particulars; there are a number of cracks down the walls, quite through the side walls, and besides that, the south wall is very much off the plumb, at one particular part, near about the middle of the wall.

Do you conceive that the Buildings might be gutted, and converted into proper-sized Class-rooms, with any advantage?—No, I do not think it; the roof is much slighter than I supposed that it was at first; the coping, or scantlings of the roof, are not more than three or four inches deep—not more than two and a half, or three inches thick. Now, from the time they have already stood, they must be very slight; and that roof is covered with great slates which are of a great weight, and it is in consequence of so many partitions being under the roof, that it makes it appear so straight, and keeps it up.

Then, if it were gutted, there would be danger of its falling down altogether?—It would be dangerous to do it.

In order to convert it into proper class-rooms, would it not be necessary to take out some of those cross-walls?—Yes, and also the floors and partitions.

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Would not all that tend to weaken the general fabric very much?—Yes.

And it follows, from that opinion, that those side-walls would not bear the weight of a new roof, supposing they were not strengthened by the cross-walls?—I do not think they would.

Then, is it your opinion, professionally, upon the whole, that that Building is such as it would be advisable to repair and fit up for additional class-rooms?—No, I do not think it is.

With regard to the Upper Library, did you look at the spouts that convey the water from the roof?—Yes.

Are they sufficient to contain the water that falls from the roof?—There are not a sufficient number of conductors, or perpendicular pipes, and it is too great a length for the size of the spout; it would require to have two conductors.

Does the water at present run over them, and occasion damp upon the walls?—Frequently, I believe.

Were they put up under your immediate inspection?—I do not know. I no doubt gave some directions about putting them up, but I was not aware that the water would run so much over them as it does. I had no concern with the doing of the work; I was merely consulted about getting the necessary articles for it.—(*The Witness withdrew.*)

Archibald Baird, Esq., called in and Examined.

Professor Baird.

You are Professor of Oriental Languages in St. Mary's College?—Yes.

How long have you held that situation?—Since session 1823-24.

You did not previously hold any situation in any University?—No.

Had you been a Minister of the Established Church before that?—No.

Had you studied for the Church?—Yes, I had.

What portion of time does your Course of Lectures occupy?—I cannot answer that question precisely, having only gone through, as it were, the first Curriculum, and of course my plan is not yet completed.

How many sessions have you lectured?—Four Sessions.

Will you detail to the Commissioners the nature of your Course, and the several points you touch upon?—There is a First or Junior Class for those beginning the study of the Hebrew Language, and a Senior Class for the more advanced Students. A text-book is used in both classes, which I endeavour to make them finish during the Course. I also prescribe Exercises of various kinds, during the Course; and at the commencement of each session, I give out subjects for Prize Essays. And at the end of last session, I prescribed subjects for Essays, to be written during Summer.

What Text-book do you prescribe?—Extracts from the Hebrew, Chaldee, and Syriac. The same Text-book as that which is used in Edinburgh College.

Are those the three Languages you teach?—Yes.

Do you examine the Students?—Yes.

Is your Course carried on almost exclusively by Examination?—Yes.

Including, of course, in that Examination, the Students' reading portions of the Bible?—Extracts from the Bible.

How many days a-week do you teach?—Three days at present.

For one hour or more?—For one hour.

According to the Curriculum for Divinity Students, the Commissioners understand that the regular Students are expected to attend your class every year at St. Mary's College?—Yes.

Is the result of the present arrangement this, that the Students who enter for the first time, unacquainted with the Hebrew, and the Students who have been three preceding sessions in your class, attend at the same hour?—No; there is a Junior Class and a Senior Class: those of the first year's standing constitute the Junior Class; those of the second, third, and fourth years, constitute the Senior Class; and I intimated at the close of last session, a change I was to make upon this arrangement next session—that instead of devoting half an hour to the Junior Class, I was to give them a whole hour during three days of the week, or if that could not be managed without interfering with the hours of teaching of the other Professors, I should have them engaged four or five days in the week for half an hour each day; and towards the close of the session, the Students of the third and fourth year's standing were to be employed an additional half-hour in studying Chaldee and Syriac.

Though they may not meet for the whole period of an hour, you allot half an hour to the junior Students, and half an hour to the advanced Students each day?—Yes.

Are the others present during the whole of that time?—They may be if they choose.

Then, in point of fact, the junior Students have the benefit only of three half-hours in the week?—No more at present, unless any of them choose to attend during the other half-hour, which some of them do.

For the purpose of turning the class to proper account, do you not think it would be expedient, if, during the first two years of the Divinity class, the Students were to attend you two hours each day, attending at the same time the Principal as Primarius Professor; and during the two subsequent years of the class, to attend the two other Professors, with whom, during the two hours allotted to them, they might read portions of the Septuagint and the Hebrew Bible?—There is a difficulty with regard to the beneficial effect of that arrangement, or how far the students might employ their time in studying Hebrew during the last two years.

The question contemplated, that both the Professor of Church History and of Biblical Criticism, having two hours each day allotted to them, should employ a portion of that time in carrying on their knowledge of Hebrew?—I am not quite sure, whether it would be expedient or not.

Supposing them, either themselves, in private, not to neglect the Oriental Languages during

those two years, or that any other means were found by the other Professors of carrying them on, could they not make greater progress with you in two years, if they were employed during two hours of the day constantly?—I am not quite sure if they would.

Are all those three Languages taught at the same hour?—No.

What do you teach at first?—Hebrew, three times a-week.

How long does that continue?—From the commencement of the first session to the close.

At what time do you begin to teach the other Languages?—Some time towards the close of each of the 2d, 3d, and 4th sessions, and just according to the progress which the Students may have made during the course—perhaps for the last four weeks.

What do you teach them?—Chaldee and Syriac.

Do you not commence those before the last four weeks?—Not at present, generally speaking; and hence one reason for changing the present plan.

Do you teach them to the Junior Class at all?—Not to the Junior Class; they have an opportunity, however, of attending if they choose.

Is not four weeks a very short length of time for teaching any Language of that description?—Certainly; but, as already stated, the 2d, 3d, and 4th year Students have the advantage of attending three sessions.

But only four weeks each session?—Four weeks is the average at present.

How many classes do you teach?—They form only two classes.

Do they change all together?—They do; but the Students of one class may attend, if they choose, when I am teaching the other class; and some of them do.

Do you give any Lectures at all?—A few.

Of what description?—On the Antiquity of the Language, the advantages of acquiring a knowledge of the Hebrew, Observations on the peculiarities of the Syntax and Idioms of the Language, and other subjects connected with the Hebrew Literature.

Are they mostly given at the beginning of the Course?—Generally at the beginning, and sometimes during the Course.

It is presumed, that when the Students enter with you first, they in general are totally ignorant of the Hebrew Language?—They are, in general.

Is it not the great object in the Elementary Class, for the first part of the session, to make them thoroughly versed in the Grammar?—That is my principal object.

Do you examine them minutely upon the particular forms of the Verbs?—Yes.

Are you enabled to conduct the Junior Class so far as to read Hebrew the first year?—To read and translate as much as will enable them to go on by themselves during the summer.

What parts of the Bible do you take?—The extracts for the Junior Class are chiefly from the Book of Genesis.

In the higher Class, you revise the Grammar, it is presumed, at the commencement of the session?—Yes.

What are the Readings in that Class chiefly?—These are confined to the extracts, which contain a variety of passages from different parts of the Bible.

Do you use the Points?—No, I do not.

Do you recommend to the Students to make themselves acquainted with these, after they have acquired a knowledge of the Language?—Yes, I do; and it is my intention to treat of them afterwards.

But you conceive the best mode of teaching is not to embarrass the Students with the Points in the first instance, but to make them thoroughly versed in the Grammar of the Language, and then to superinduce the knowledge of the Points upon the knowledge you give them?—Yes.

Does each Student possess himself of a Grammar for his own use?—I believe each has a Grammar for his own use.

Do you not think it would be an advantage that, in place of half an hour, each of the classes should meet, either on the same day or on a different day, for a whole hour?—I think, if they are obliged to attend Hebrew for four sessions, that half an hour for the 3d and 4th year's Sessions might be sufficient; and, as I intimated before, I intend that the Junior Class should meet for an hour, during three or perhaps four days of the week.

What may be the number of Students that attend the Junior Class?—It varies. In session 1823-24, I think the Junior Class consisted of 18, and the Senior of 22 regular Students; in 1824-25, the junior of 26, and the senior of 30; in 1825-26, the numbers were 19 junior and 40 senior.

Do you find any difficulty in securing the attendance of the Students throughout the whole Course?—None.

And no reluctance to submit to the Examinations?—I never found any reluctance.

Is it your practice to examine several each day?—Yes; I contrive to get over nearly the whole class in the half hour.

You of course prescribe Lessons to be acquired, and to be said the next day when they return?—Yes; and occasionally I prescribe sentences in English for them to convert into Hebrew, and other Exercises, which are criticised in the class.

Do you examine the Class always indiscriminately, so that no Student knows when he is to be called up?—Yes.

Have you found a good effect to arise from the Prizes you have given to the class?—I have.

Is there any Fund for Prizes?—Not that I know of, except the one stated in the printed Returns—Dr. Gray's Prize.

It appears that the total number enrolled at the College for the year 1825-26 is 89; and it is stated in the Returns, that all the Students are obliged to attend every class: now you appear only to have had 59 in that year, instead of 89; how do you explain that?—The number of

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89 includes the regular and the occasional Students, while the number 59 relates to Students who attend the Hebrew class regularly. Students attend my class who are not in the Divinity class. I have had Dissenters from the Established Church.

How many Dissenters, or Students that did not attend the Divinity class, do you suppose you have had?—I suppose, three or four.

Is each Divinity Student obliged to attend, as a regular Student, for one year of your Course?—Each regular Divinity Student is obliged to attend the Hebrew class during the particular session in which he is regular.

What sort of attendance does an irregular Student give during the other three years; does he, in point of fact, derive, from his enrolment in your Class, any sort of benefit in the way of increasing his knowledge of the Languages you teach?—An occasional Student cannot derive any benefit except from his own diligence.

As it appears that more than one-third of the whole Divinity Students at this College are irregular Students, is it not a great object to render each session as effective as possible?—I should think so.

Might not two hours a-day, for five days in a week, and for a longer session, be of great benefit, for the purpose of improving the knowledge, among the Students of Divinity, of Sacred Languages, supposing the system of occasional attendance not to be altogether abolished?—That is a very important question, and one which I have not as yet considered sufficiently, so as to be able to give an answer satisfactory to my own mind.

Is there any law of the Church which requires a Student of Divinity to attend your Class for one year, or for any portion of time whatever?—Yes, indirectly; inasmuch as the rules of the Church require, that Divinity Students should apply themselves to the study of Hebrew; and they are examined as to their knowledge of the language by the Presbytery; but there is no express law.

Do you think that it should be made imperative by the Church, upon all Students of Theology, to study Hebrew in the Hebrew class in a College?—I think so.

How long should they be required to do so?—I think the regulation of our own Colleges is a good regulation—that the regular Students should attend the Hebrew during each of the three years that they must attend the other Divinity classes, according to the laws of the Church.

Suppose the Church were to require that they should attend the Hebrew at least for one year, could you, in that one year, give them such elementary knowledge of the Hebrew, as would enable them with advantage to carry on the study of the language in private?—Yes, I think I could, in one year.

There being no explicit law of the Church requiring attendance on a Hebrew class, but the Church absolutely and peremptorily requiring that every Student of Theology shall be a good Hebrew Scholar; does not that, in your opinion, put it in the power of the College to make such regulations, in concurrence with the Church, as shall most efficiently promote the study of Hebrew?—I should conceive so.

Do you not conceive that the College has it in its power to regulate the mode of studying Hebrew?—I should conceive so.

Do you carry on your Pupils so far in Syriac, as to translate Syriac with you?—Yes; one or two of the short extracts in the Text-book.

Have you introduced the study of Arabic into the College?—I have not.

Do you find the three other Languages fully occupy the time of the Students, and as much as they are disposed to learn?—It is as much as they have time for.

Have you subscribed the Confession of Faith of the Church of Scotland?—Yes, I have; I am bound to do that.

Are not certain Bursars required to sign the Confession of Faith?—Yes, the Alexander Bursars.

And some of the others besides?—I am not as yet so sufficiently acquainted with the nature of the Bursaries, as to be able to answer those questions satisfactorily.

Can a Bursary in this College be held by a Dissenter from the Church?—I believe not, so far as I know.

Have you read the Returns that have been sent to the Commissioners?—I have.

Do you concur in them?—I do.

Have you anything to suggest to the Commissioners, in the way of improvement of the system of Education here, or for the advantage of the University in general?—Nothing but what they may think will naturally arise from the change which I propose to make in the present arrangement as to attendance.—(*The Witness withdrew.*)

(The Minutes of Evidence having been sent to the Witness for verbal correction, he requested leave to add the following observations, as Supplementary to his Evidence:)—

"I think that it would be an improvement on our present system, were none to be admitted as Students of Divinity, who could not produce, along with the other Certificates required by the laws of the Church, and the regulations of Colleges, a *Diploma* of Master or Bachelor of Arts, or a Certificate signed by the Dean of the Faculty of Arts, in name of the Professors under whom they studied, stating that they were entitled to such a Diploma: That no fees should be taken, or charges made upon obtaining any Diploma, but such as were necessary to defray the expense of writing it, and pay for the stamp-duty; and that those Professors who had formerly benefited by such fees, should have any losses they might thereby sustain made up to them from some other fund."

Mr. *John Cook*, called in and Examined.

You have been for some time Factor to St. Mary's College?—I have.

And for some time before, you have had occasion, owing to circumstances, to be acquainted with the state of the Property and the Funds of the College?—Yes, occasionally.

There has an Inventory been produced to the Commissioners, of the Rights and Evidents belonging to St. Mary's College; have you had an opportunity of examining that Inventory?—I have.

Does it appear that the College is now in possession of all the Property or Gifts to which the papers contained in that Inventory refer?—Not of all the Property or Gifts.

Can you state of what Property they are not in possession?—There is mention in the said Inventory of a charter of donation of certain lands granted by James Beaton, Archbishop of St. Andrews, in the parish of Rescoby, dated February 1358; of these lands the College is not in possession.

Are you enabled to state at what period, or in what way, the College came to lose these lands?—No; but on looking at the earliest general Rental I can find, of date 1675, I find no mention of those lands.

Are there any other lands to which that Inventory refers, or any species of property, of which the College is not now in possession?—There are included in King James the Sixth's grant, some Feu-duties and other properties, which I believe have never been enjoyed by the College, and I do not find them either in that Rental of 1675.

Do you happen to know that King James the Sixth granted the same Prebendaries to different bodies at the same time—that in fact there was a donation of certain Prebendaries to St. Mary's College, which were also included in a grant to St. Leonard's College?—I do not happen to know that.

Is there any other property to which that Inventory refers, of which the College is not now in the enjoyment?—Not that I am aware of.

Is there any property now known by the name of Mr. Grace's Garden, which at any time belonged to the College?—Yes. It was purchased by the College in 1781.

And has been subsequently sold?—Yes.

Was it purchased out of the price of other lands sold by them, or in consequence of any surplus savings which they made?—In consequence of surplus savings. It was purchased for £120 sterling.

In what way was the money employed, that was obtained by the sale of it?—It was sold for £420 sterling in 1815, and the money was added to the other funds belonging to St. Mary's College.

Were not several other lands purchased about the same period?—There had been some lands purchased about four years before.

Is the College now in possession of those other lands that were purchased at that period?—Yes.

Will you have the goodness to state what sums of money there are belonging to St. Mary's College, lent out in securities, lying in the Bank, or otherwise employed, as part of the principal Stock of the College?—There is a sum of £5000, which was lent about six or seven years ago to the Earl of Selkirk, upon heritable security.

Is there any other sum lent?—There is a deposit-receipt for £700 in the Bank of Scotland, and there are occasional sums, which vary in amount, lying on deposit-account with the same Bank.

Are they to any amount at present?—They never exceed £300, and occasionally fall considerably short of that amount.

And those sums are considered as the Stock of the College?—Yes.

Are there any other sums, besides those you have mentioned?—No other sums.

There are certain lands, which have been stated in the Returns to this Commission, as applicable to the Moncrieffe Bursary, viz. eleven acres and a half of New Grange land: is any separate account kept of the rents, or the proceeds of those lands, as specially applicable to that particular Bursary?—No, I may perhaps remark, that there is a mistake in the statement as given by the Factor who made out the Rental of crop 1781, of which a copy was sent in the Returns made by St. Mary's College. I have since discovered, that the 3750 merks are, in all the previous Rentals, mentioned, not as having been all mortified by Sir Thomas Moncrieffe, but as a sum, of which 2000 merks were those mortified by Sir Thomas Moncrieffe; and the Rentals are by me from which this fact appears.

Are eleven acres and a half of those lands applicable now to that particular Bursary?—No; because part of those lands does not in fact belong to the Bursary; the sum which purchased those lands was not composed entirely of the sum mortified.

How many acres belong to the Moncrieffe Bursary?—There is no particular portion of that piece of ground belonging to the Bursary. Sir Thomas's agreement was, that the Bursar should receive his diet, in consideration of the 2000 merks which he had mortified.

Is the College in possession of any book, containing the deeds of Mortification in favour of the Bursars?—No.

Have they the original deeds of Mortification?—They have.

Are you enabled to state the particular conditions of the several Bursaries, further than as they are stated in the Return?—I believe I can.

Does it appear to you that the sums are at present strictly employed in terms of the different Mortifications, with the exception of the discontinuance of the Table, and the substitution of an allowance, in the particular cases to which they have a right to sit at the

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Table?—I believe in most, if not in all the cases, those sums are rightly employed. With regard to the Alexander Bursaries, there was mortified the sum of 5000 merks; and the College pays annually to two Bursars £30 in all, viz. £15 to each, as the interest of the said 5000 merks.

How much would the interest of 5000 merks be?—£13. 17*s.* $9\frac{4}{12}$*d.* sterling, at 5 per cent. With regard to the Alexander Yeaman Bursary, there was procured, of the sum originally mortified, £2590 Scots, the half of which, namely £1295 Scots, was paid to St. Mary's College; and it is to be observed, that £7 is annually paid to the Bursar for the said £1295 Scots, which sum is little more than £100 sterling.

Are the conditions as to the nomination of the Bursars attended to?—They are, so far as I know.

Is there any other instance in which they receive more than the legal interest of the sum mortified?—No, I do not think there is.

Is there any separate account kept for each Bursary, or are they just included in the general Factory accounts of the College?—They are all included in the general Rental of the College.

In cases where sums of money have been recovered, does it appear that the money generally has been expended in the purposes of the College; and that the College charged itself with the interest thereof upon its standing revenues?—I believe that that is the way in which the sum has always been employed.

It would appear, from the different grants which have been made in favour of St. Mary's College, at different periods, that the Donations were frequently for different purposes: has, at any time, any distinction been observed practically in the application of the Revenues to those different purposes, or are they all considered one general Revenue, for the general use of the College?—I believe that, in every case, they have been considered as belonging to the general Revenue of the College, except with regard to the Grants to the Professors of Church History and Hebrew, who receive sums of money independently of the College, which sums never come into the hands of any person connected with the College, except the holders of those Professorships themselves.

Can you state the amount at present derived from the Funds applicable to the Patrick Yeaman Bursary?—I believe the amount this year would be about £28. 15*s.* sterling.

Is that inclusive, or independent of, the interest of the £100?—Inclusive.

And you pay to the United College £14 a-year?—£14 for four years successively; for the following four, the sum is retained for a Bursar at St. Mary's College.

During the four years when the Bursar is upon the establishment of St. Mary's, does he receive more than £14?—No.

And only one Bursar?—One or two Bursars, as the Patron may please; but in either case, the whole sum paid is £14.

Then the excess has been merged with the general revenue of the College?—Yes.

Do you know when there began to be an excess?—I believe the excess began about 1804 or 1805.

When was the agreement with the Patron made?—In 1798; and before that time the Funds had frequently fallen short of £14.

Is there any copy of the agreement?—There is no copy of the agreement; but there are, in the hand-writing of Principal Hill, two documents which would appear to bear that there was such an agreement.

Then, the grounds upon which the agreement proceeded for the payment of the £14 are not known at present to the College?—They are not known.

Does anything appear in this document of Doctor Hill's, as to the period of endurance of the agreement?—One of his *notanda* is to the following effect:—"That the College have engaged to the Patron of the Patrick Yeaman Bursery, to pay annually to the Bursar £14, in full of all demands."

It appears that there is a Bursary called Mr. Bell's Bursary; is the College in possession of the lands mortified for the maintenance of that Student of Divinity?—No.

They are under the administration of the Presbytery of Perth?—They are.

Are you aware of what is the actual rent or produce of these lands, so as to know whether it is faithfully and wholly applied to the purposes of the Bursary?—I am not.

Has the College ever made a demand for the exhibition of the accounts of the Presbytery of Perth?—I believe not.

Are you acquainted with the various lands belonging to St. Mary's College?—I am.

And with their marches and limits?—Nearly so.

What may be the total amount of the land in possession of the College?—About ninety-five acres.

Have any Feus been recently granted by the College?—There were a few, within the last six or eight years, to the amount of about £12 annually together.

What was the extent of it?—The extent of the ground was about one acre; it is let at the rate of five shillings per hundred square yards, with the exception of a considerable portion towards the extremity, which is let at the rate of four shillings, on account of the badness of the ground.

Was it feued for building ground?—Yes.

Have any other Feus been granted in recent years?—None.

Is it in contemplation to grant any Feus?—No; the piece of ground above-mentioned is now exhausted.

Was it the formation of a new road, which led to the granting of those Feus?—Yes; it led to the cutting off that piece of ground.

Do you know, whether any portion of the four acres and a half, allotted for the Patrick Yeaman Bursary, was taken possession of by the road-trustees?—A very small portion was cut off, in the formation of the Ceres road.

Was there any thing paid by the road-trustees to the College, for the value of the ground occupied by the road?—I am not sure whether there was.

Is there any regular Rental of the property of the College, of an older date than the one of 1675, to which you referred?—I am not aware of any older general Rental of the Revenue.

Have you a regular Rental at present?—Yes; in the account for each year, there is in fact made out a general Rental of the Revenue.

Does that Rental only show the sums received?—It shows also, in some cases, what was received once, but is not now received, in consequence of augmentations of stipend.

When there is a vacancy in any of those Bursaries, either the Foundation Bursaries, or the others under the administration of the College, is it immediately filled up?—Not immediately.

What is done with the proceeds?—I am not aware of any vacancy having occurred during the currency of a session; but in the case of those Bursaries which fall vacant at the end of a session, the Principal and Masters, or other Patrons, fill them up at the commencement of the following session, except in the case of the Alexander Bursary, which is filled up in the intervening summer.

In case of one remaining vacant half a year, what is done with the money applicable to the payment of the Bursary?—I know that, in one case, the vacant funds were distributed among other Students, who were considered by the College to be worthy of the allowance.

Were you yourself a Bursar at the College?—I was a Ramsay Bursar.

Had you any right to the Table, or was it discontinued before your time?—It was discontinued before my time.

Can you state, having been a Student at the College, whether, among the Students generally, the abolition of the Table was considered beneficial, or was it a source of dissatisfaction?—I am not able to state whether the Students were, or were not, satisfied with the abolition of the Table. It was abolished two or three years before I went to College.

Have you heard Students complain that the Public Table no longer existed?—I have never heard them complain of that.

Has it been considered, that the allowance to the Bursars was fully adequate to the benefit of the Table?—I cannot speak as to that.—(*The Witness withdrew.*)

The Reverend *James Hunter*, LL.D., again called in, and further Examined.

You are Professor of Logic in the United College?—I am.

How long have you held that situation?—About twenty-three years.

Have you seen the Returns made by the United College?—I have.

Do you concur in the statements therein contained?—I do.

Have you anything additional to suggest to the Commissioners, that you think material for the advantage of the College?—No.

Will you explain to the Commissioners the plan of your Course of Lectures?—I begin with the Powers of External Perception, of Attention, of Conception, of Abstraction, of the Association of Ideas, of Memory, of Imagination, of Judgment, and of Reasoning. After giving a kind of analysis of these different intellectual powers, I next proceed to consider the sources of the errors and prejudices by which we are most liable to be imposed upon, and the remedies which have been proposed to guard us against them. Next, I take a very slight view of the ancient technical or scholastic Logic, as founded upon Categories, Definitions, and Syllogisms; and then I conclude with some Lectures upon the nature and utility of Method, and the principles of judicious arrangement, which leads me naturally to the second part of the course, which is dedicated to the study of Rhetoric.

Have you one Class, or two Classes?—One Class, Logic and Rhetoric, united together.

Do you lecture every day in the week?—Every day, Saturdays excepted.

You lecture only one hour in the day?—Yes.

Will you state the plan of your Rhetoric Course?—I begin with considering Language, or the properties of Style; then Spoken Language, or Eloquence; and lastly Written Language, comprehending the most approved compositions in prose and verse.

Do you analyse some of the specimens of written composition, in illustration of the general principles you lay down?—I do.

What proportion of the session is occupied with your Logic class?—I think about one half. I think I have done with Logic about the beginning of February.

Have you any Examinations?—Yes; I have Examinations every day.

During that hour?—During a part of that hour.

What part of the hour may be employed in Examinations?—About twenty minutes.

Do you find that particularly useful?—I find it very useful. I find it the only way of bringing home completely, to the young people, the substance of what has been delivered before.

Do you give out any subjects for Essays?—I do.

From the beginning of your Course?—Yes. I am irregular in that; sometimes I prescribe a greater, and sometimes a smaller number. It depends very much on the nature of the subjects, whether I prescribe many Essays or not. There are some subjects, which, from their nature, require full discussion; and when subjects of this description are prescribed, of course the number is smaller.

Have you any Prize Essays?—Yes, five or six, commonly; sometimes seven.

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How are the expenses of them paid?—They are paid out of my own pocket.

What may be the amount of them?—I do not give expensive books. I always consider that it is the honour of gaining the Prize that is the important thing.

What do you suppose may be the amount of the expense in each year?—I cannot tell; I suppose about two, three, or four pounds.

How long does the session last?—Six months.

Do you find, that an hour a-day, for those six months, is sufficient?—Yes; sometimes, at the end of the session, I am obliged to take an extra hour, chiefly for the examination of Exercises.

Have you had occasion to consider the system of instruction long followed in the Logic class at Glasgow, as detailed by the late Professor Jardine?—I have seen it.

Do you think that that system could be advantageously introduced into this University, so far as relates to the daily exercises, and the additional hour for examination?—I am not prepared to give an opinion upon that.

How are your Prizes decided?—For a great number of years, they were decided by myself; but for two years past, I have gone into another plan, which is adopted by most of my Colleagues, of their being decided by the suffrages of the students.

Do you consider that a preferable plan?—I think it is; I think it is done with very considerable impartiality.

Have you had reason to suspect, that the Students were influenced by other causes than the excellence of the Essays?—I have not. The only difference I have observed between their judgment and mine is, that sometimes I have been obliged to alter the order a little, and perhaps, also, I may have added one.

But, in general, you do not find those young men excluded, whom you would have comprehended in the Prize list?—No.

You reserve to yourself the power of adding other prizes?—Yes; I reserve to myself the power of adding, or of putting out, or of altering the order, or anything that I choose; but I have not had occasion to exercise that power, except that sometimes I have altered the arrangement, and, in one or two cases, I have added one.

Who was the previous Professor of Logic?—Mr. Burn.

How long did he hold the office?—I suppose, twenty-five or thirty years.

Then he was there in the years 1783 and 1784?—He died in the session of 1803-4.

Do you examine all the Students?—I examine every Student in the class.

Is there any indisposition, upon the part of any of them, to submit to examination?—Not the smallest. I have had, now and then perhaps, a Student that was not a regular Student in the College, that said that he would rather not be examined; but I said always, that I examined every Student; and I have always done so.

In the regular course of study, in your College, where does Logic come?—It comes the second year. Greek is the first on the foundation, and then Logic, and then Moral Philosophy, and then Natural Philosophy.

Do you think that arrangement a good one?—I think so.

About what age may the generality of Students be that enter your class?—Their ages are very various. Some of them old, and some of them very young. They may generally be from fifteen to eighteen; but some of them are a great deal older than that.

Are the generality above fourteen?—Yes; I rather think the generality are from fifteen to eighteen.

Do you think that, for the preservation of Discipline, it is requisite that the Professor should have the power of expelling a Student from his class?—I have never used any other discipline than the threat of doing so; I have never exacted a fine all the time that I have been Professor.

You consider it to be competent for you, if it were requisite, to expel a refractory Student from the class?—I think I have that power; of course it is subject to a review.

But you would consider that you might do it in the first instance, of your own authority, and that it would go by appeal to the College meeting?—I think so.

How do you enforce attendance in your class?—By being very strict, and taking particular notice of any Student that has been absent.

Do you call a Catalogue?—No; the Students are all placed in certain pews, and I look over and see if there is one missing, and immediately inquire who it is; and he is then given in by the Luminator the next morning, and I then ask the cause of his absence.

Are there many Essays written by the Students?—A great many.

Do you make it imperative upon them to write Essays?—Yes, upon some of them, and upon some of them not; but, last year, I found, when I left it to themselves, upon one occasion, to write the Essay or not, that as many were given in as when it was imperative.

What other Classes are the Students generally attending, at the time that they attend the Logic class?—They are commonly attending the Latin and the Greek, and very frequently Mathematics, but not always.

Do they attend your Class oftener than once?—Not commonly.

Do the other Masters generally attend the College Chapel with their Students?—There are two Masters that attend regularly on Sunday, the Hebdomadar and the Ex-Hebdomadar, and the other Masters are in the Church or not as they please; but those are the two that are on duty, one at each end, in front of the gallery, in seats appointed for them, and from which they can easily see the Students.

Do you consider that any advantage would arise from altering the order of the classes, making Moral Philosophy last, and Natural Philosophy third?—I do not think, in the way that the rest of the classes are conducted, it would be attended with any advantage; because,

often when the Students go to the Natural Philosophy class, they have not Mathematics enough.

Do you consider that young lads are sufficiently prepared, generally speaking, for entering upon the abstruse subjects to which your class relates?—I find that the young lads generally make more progress than those that are further advanced, and come later in life.

Is that from the previous education of those who come later in life having been neglected?—I suppose it is from that.

Do you consider that the mind of a lad of fifteen, supposing justice has been previously done to it, is sufficiently prepared for the subjects of which your course is cognizant?—I do.

Have you had cause to observe any difficulty in making your Students comprehend your views of intellectual Philosophy?—I am very particular in my examination; for the first few weeks I commonly go over the business, not only of the day before, but also of the day previous to that, till the Students become more accustomed to the work.

But you have not, from your own experience, been impressed with the idea, that there was any difficulty in communicating the subjects of your course to those young men?—No, I have not.

Have you any suggestions to make, as to the improvement of the Course, or the Discipline?—No. As to the Discipline in my own class, I preserve as good order in the class as any Professor in St. Andrews; and I never imposed any fine, or anything of the kind.

Would you suggest any alteration, or any enlargement of the course of study here, as an improvement?—No, I have not thought of that.

Is the Degree of Arts often taken here?—Not very often; and it will much seldomer be taken.

Why?—Because we are much more strict than formerly in the previous requisites.

Is not that calculated to make the Degree more valuable?—Much more valuable; but, at the same time, it is calculated to deter a great number from attempting it.

Do you not think that some additional candidates for the Degree may be produced by the greater respect which will be entertained for it?—I think some will be more anxious to have it, and that some will be deterred from it.

It is presumed, that there is no subject contained in the examination proposed for the Degree of Master of Arts, which the education at this College, with subsequent diligence on the part of the Student, will not enable him completely to master?—I do not think there is.

Then it is a Degree which, though it may entail honourable exertion, is still within the reach of every person who chooses to employ his time and his talents to advantage at this University?—Yes.

Will it not then be, in reality, only a source of distinction, and, therefore, still likely to be attained by every person qualified for such an Academical honour?—I think so.

Does any thing occur to you, as desirable in the way of encouragement, to induce young men to take a Degree of Arts?—No, except that distinction.

Have you any property on lease from the United College?—Yes, I have a few acres on lease; but this is the last year, and I do not mean to have anything more to do with them.

What proportion have you of the property of the College?—I suppose about ten acres.

Does it consist of a small farm, or of the College Garden?—I had the College Garden; I have it not now.

Who is the tenant of it now?—It is let to a man in the town.

Is it a field you have now?—I have a few acres which I have subset, and the lease is out at Martinmas next.

How long has that lease endured for?—Eight years.

In such a case as that, by whom is the rent fixed, where a Professor becomes the tenant of the property of the College?—The sealed offers given in are opened at a meeting of the Masters, when the person who makes the highest offer is commonly preferred. I got the lease because my offer was the highest.

Is that the way in which the property is let?—Yes.

Had you been previously tenant of that same property?—No.

Is that the general duration of the Leases of the property of the College?—At that time it was, of small parcels about the town; the lease I had of the Garden was for 19 years.

Do you recommend particular books to your Students to be read?—Yes. I do, as occasion offers.

Is there any difficulty in their obtaining those books?—Not the smallest; they are in the Library.

Are there sufficient number of editions in the Library to admit of the Students consulting them sufficiently?—Yes.

Will you mention some of the books that you are most in the habit of recommending?—I recommend, in the *first* place, Reid's Inquiry, and his other Essays on the intellectual powers, Stewart's Philosophy, and Alison on Taste.

How many copies of Reid's Inquiry do you suppose there are in the Library, which the Students have the use of?—I do not know exactly how many there are, but three or four copies, I think.

Are there more than single copies of the different editions?—Yes, of all those books we have a number of copies.

How many copies have you of Stewart's Philosophical Work?—We have four or five.

Quartos or octavos?—There is one octavo, the others are quartos.

Are the quartos given out to the Students?—Yes.

Have you anything further to suggest to the Commissioners?—No.—(*The Witness withdrew.*)

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(*The Witness having transmitted to the Commissioners the following Account of the manner in which his Class is taught, the same was ordered* (*4th August*) *to be added, as Supplementary to his Evidence :*)—

" Dr. James Hunter begs leave to lay before the Royal Commissioners for Visiting the Universities of Scotland, the following more detailed account of the manner in which the Logic and Rhetoric Class is taught than he had it in his power to do yesterday.

" He begins with an investigation of the powers of External Perception, as exercised through the medium of the five Senses. From the functions of the more *imperfect* of these, he endeavours to deduce a clear notion of *sensation,* as distinguished from *perception,* and essentially separated from any notion of external Existence. In the more perfect, he shows these two functions to be mysteriously united ; and in that of *sight,* in particular, he remarks a curious instance of the influence of customary association, in blending, almost indissolubly, *its* perceptions with those of *touch.* He then considers the faculty of *attention,* which is indispensable to the operation of Memory, and endeavours to explain some singular phenomena, by pointing out the extent and the limits of this dependence. After a slight consideration of the simple power of *conception,* which enables us to recal our former impressions without alteration or addition, he directs his attention to the faculty of *abstraction,* and the mighty influence which its cultivation produces on all the powers of the Understanding. He traces to this faculty the general ideas and general terms by which all that is valuable in our knowledge must be acquired and communicated; and shows to how simple a principle, all the wonderful fabric of Art and Science may be referred. He then explains the extensive and important principles which regulate the *association of Ideas,* and from this, as from one of the great springs or centres of motion, he directs his survey to a large portion of the mechanism of the Understanding. He endeavours to show, that this great principle regulates the order of our Meditations, and determines the tenour of our Recollections—that it rears the whole fabric of Taste, and gives a tincture and a bias to our moral Impressions, and all the active and governing principles of our nature ; and while he shows that it is to a certain degree subjected to the regulation of the Judgment and reasoning faculty, he also shows the power which it gives in the conduct of early education, and the cultivation of virtuous and philosophical habits.

" From the contemplation of this master principle, he considers the faculty of Memory, its connexions and dependencies, its variety, and the means of its improvement. He next examines into the peculiar functions and province of Imagination, and takes a slight view of the effects which its prudent or imprudent cultivation is likely to produce on the social principles of our nature. From this he passes to the consideration of the faculty of Judgment, by which the connexion or opposition of any two ideas or notions in the mind is discovered, and goes shortly over the kinds and classes of evidence which the constitution of our nature requires us to receive, as the proof of such connexion or separation; and he concludes this analysis, by examining the structure and operation of the *Reasoning faculty,* which enables us to determine the agreement or disagreement of any two ideas, or in other words, the truth or fallacy of any proposition, by the interposition of other connected propositions, the truth or fallacy of which was more clear and apparent. In considering the cautions which are requisite to the safe and beneficial exercise of this important faculty, he takes occasion to enumerate the various *prejudices* and *sophisms* by which its operations are occasionally obstructed, and the precautions by which we may be guarded against their delusions.

" As a sequel to this investigation, he takes a hasty and imperfect survey of that ancient and fantastic fabric, the Syllogistic Logic of Aristotle, and excuses himself from entering more minutely into the labyrinths of its interior structure, by pointing out, in a few words, the gross faults of the plan, and the palpable insufficiency of the execution.

" At the same time, he takes notice of some incidental advantages that may be ascribed to it, and gleans such of the maxims and observations of its admirers as seem worthy of being saved from the ruin in which they are involved. He then proceeds to consider the simple, safe, and substantial scheme of experimental Induction, recommended by Lord Bacon, and points out the obvious advantages which the study of facts must possess in all cases over the multiplication of verbal distinctions. He next directs his attention to some statements, as to the laws and the importance of Method, the only artificial control to which our reasonings should be subjected, and the necessary prelude to all profitable study, distinct recollection, or clear and persuasive composition.

" In speaking of Method, he considers it particularly as subservient to the *communication of knowledge.* And here the two sciences of Logic and Rhetoric make a very near approach to each other. It is at this point, accordingly, where the analysis and investigation of our intellectual faculties seem to shade gradually off into the theory of expressing the results of their operation, and where the regulation of our reasoning powers is connected, by an insensible transition, with the rules of correct composition, that he concludes that part of the course which is dedicated to the study of Logic, and proceeds to that which has for its object to explain the principles of Rhetoric.

" On this second part of the course, after giving a short account of the origin of spoken Language—of the principles of the arrangement of words in sentences, and the origin and progress of Writing, he engages in a philosophical discussion of the principles of Grammar, in order to explain the structure of Language, and the principles of Criticism.

" From language, he proceeds to consider Style, which comprehends the two qualities of Perspicuity and Ornament. He is particular in the discussion of the former of these, considering it as the capital ingredient in good composition, and that without it no other beauties can be relished. He next considers Ornament, which, although of inferior importance to

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perspicuity, is by no means to be neglected. He takes notice of the different qualities of which it is composed. The first of these is the Melody of Language, which includes the sound of words, the modulation and harmony of periods, and the resemblance between the sound and the sense. The second quality of Ornament is Inversion, which, although chiefly confined to the ancient languages, is also to be found in the modern. But the chief quality of Ornament he finds to be Figurative Language, which, besides being introduced for the purpose of ornament and embellishment, is found to be a most perspicuous and expressive mode of communication, introduced from necessity as well as choice.

"In considering Figures, he finds it necessary to divide them into two classes—such as imply comparisons and resemblances between the objects of which we are speaking, and some other objects,—and such as, without suggesting any additional objects or images to the fancy, merely indicate some agitation or emotion in the speaker's mind. That to the former class belong the different species of Similes, such as Metaphor, Comparison, and Allegory. That under the latter class may be reckoned Apostrophe, Interrogation, Personification, &c., all of which last take their rise from the emotions of the speaker's mind, and the illusions to which such emotions frequently give occasion.

"After giving some account of Figures, and rules for the use of each of them, and for the use of figurative language in general, he mentions the different characters of Style in general, which are five in number—the nervous and concise, the diffuse, the plain and simple, the elegant, and the vehement.

"He next enters upon the subject of Eloquence, giving a summary view of its nature, the history of its progress, its different kinds, and of the different parts of which a public discourse is composed.

"And he concludes the whole with a short account of Written Language, comprehending the most elegant and approved compositions in prose and verse—namely, History, Letter-writing, Fiction, and Dialogue, in the one; and in the other, Pastoral, Lyric, Elegiac, Didactic, Descriptive, Epic, and Dramatic Poetry. (Signed) "JAMES HUNTER."

Dr. *Thomas Jackson*, called in and Examined. Dr. Thos. Jackson.

How long have you been Professor of Natural Philosophy in the United College?—Eighteen years: I was elected in 1804; but, my election having been disputed, I was not inducted till June 1809.

Have you seen the Return that was made by the College?—I have seen the Returns made by the United College and the University, and I concurred in them at the time.

Do you lecture one hour a-day?—When I first came here, I found that for a long time, probably since the division of the Philosophy Course into departments allotted to separate Professors, there had been only one hour a-day appropriated to the business of the Natural Philosophy class. I applied for permission to have an Examination hour as well as a Lecture hour, which was granted, and an hour, consequently, has been named in the Returns for Lecturing, and one for Examination. I found afterwards, as the business of my course extended, that it was advantageous to give a third hour, for some weeks, when I could find one unoccupied. It was generally an hour early in the morning, for the last six weeks of the Session: I generally took the Astronomy at that hour, and both lectured and examined upon it. Latterly, that is within this year or two, since I was seized with a loss of voice in some degree, which for a time prevented my lecturing, (though I was always present in the room when my Assistant lectured for me,) I have been obliged to give up, for a time, that third hour, and devote the Examination hour occasionally to lecturing. I generally introduce, at that hour, when so employed, some of the more popular parts of the course, by way of relief to the young men. I have to observe upon that subject, however, that my mode of lecturing, even at what is called the lecturing hour, is really a continued examination. I never give a continued discourse of an hour's duration, upon a Mathematical subject, to young people; but I give the enunciation of a proposition very distinctly, so that they may take it down in writing; I then call one of the Students up, to read what he has written, and, proceeding to the demonstration, I divide it into easy steps, and invite them to take those steps for themselves. If one fails, I call up another, and if they all fail, I bring them as near as I can to a ground, where I think they will find a source of the demonstration, and lead them on by the hand, encouraging, as much as possible, their own exertion. By degrees, I make those steps a little larger, and Students of any tolerable capacity, come at last to take them with very great facility. I find a great advantage from this plan, in keeping the attention alive, while it also brings most of the fundamental principles frequently under review. The leading object and principle of the whole is, to call forth the Student's mind, as much as possible, into actual exercise, as I consider the object of Academical training to be rather the acquisition of studious habits and mental energy, than to store the mind immediately with a multitude of facts, though that is at the same time as much as possible attended to.

Have you ever found any indisposition, on the part of the Students, to undergo the Examination in your class?—I should almost say, none. I have had applications from young men to be admitted as private Students, that is, to attend at the hour of Lecture only, and not to be examined. I do not, however, certify their attendance as regular Students. I certify just the fact of their enrolment as private Students, and their regular or irregular attendance as such. The meaning of the appellation Private Student is, I believe, generally understood; it is quite familiar in the University of Glasgow, where I was educated.

Is the number of those private Students very small?—The whole number with me is but small; but it is a small proportion of that number that are private Students. Last year I had thirty Students, and there were two additional of that class of private Students.

In what state of preparation, generally speaking, do you find the Students are for your

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class?—The Students that attend the Mathematical class here are, in general, in proportion to their respective talents, extremely well prepared. Those that have come lately from a distance, particularly from the Glasgow district, I do not find so well prepared. I think, in general, *they* count upon passing through that class, if they can, with very little exertion; they perhaps attend upon the Mathematics one year, and consider that sufficient. It is, however, by no means sufficient for any one that wishes to imbibe the spirit of the Newtonian Philosophy.

Will you describe the nature of your Course?—After a few introductory Lectures, I give Statics, then Dynamics: those I consider very important parts of the course, and they are treated of at considerable length; then Hydrostatics, Hydraulics, Pneumatics, Electricity, Magnetism, Optics, Astronomy. As to Electricity, Magnetism, and some other popular parts I do not take them perhaps just in that order; and as I have to prepare all the philosophical apparatus myself, which takes a great deal of time, I give them experiments, as I find that I have time to prepare them. I have to mention, that, not being quite certain of the extent to which the Commissioners would wish information as to the class, I have drawn up a written statement of the subjects discussed, a sort of Index Raisonné to the whole, and which gives the spirit of it better than I could describe it from immediate recollection. It contains all the main objects treated of, in the order of their consecutive dependence, and in the order in which I introduce them under each department.—(*The Witness delivered in the same, which was read as follows:*)—

"Present Course of Study in the Natural Philosophy Class, St. Andrews.

"Introductory Lectures, containing a summary view of the nature and object of Philosophy in general; of Natural Philosophy in particular, and the causes of its rapid advancement. Some inducements to the cultivation of this branch of Science.

Statics. "*Statics.*—Composition and resolution of Pressure; general principles of Equilibrium—applications; Statical consideration of the centre of Gravity; use of the knowledge of this point in bodies; investigation of its position in bodies of different forms—by common Geometry, by appropriate Fluxional Formulæ, by experiment; Statical consideration of the different Mechanic powers—singly, in combination; Statical principles applied to Architectural structure, in so far as regards the strength of materials to resist fracture, the construction of roofs, of wooden bridges, of arches.

Dynamics. "*Dynamics.*—Laws of Motion discovered by analysis; of uniform motion; of motion resulting from the agency of a constant force; of motion resulting from the agency of variable forces; investigation of Fluxional Formulæ; method of conducting investigations of the effects of variable forces by *geometrical signs*, used by Newton; applications of both methods; Motion upon inclined plains and curve surfaces; theory of the simple pendulum—its application as a measure of time, as a measure of gravitation, as a standard of linear measure, as a measure of velocity; reference to a future part or the course; description of compensation pendulums and balances; collisions; theory of rotatory motion; investigation of general formulæ for the centres of Gyration; spontaneous Conversion; Percussion; Oscillation; compound pendulum; Kater's method of finding the length of the seconds pendulum; composition of motions of rotation; theory of the Ballistic pendulum—its use; theory of the Torsion balance; its uses; of Machinery in motion; of the maximum performance of machines; of Animal power, and some other mechanical agents; of Friction and other resisting forces; experimental estimation of their effects; Galileo's theory of Projectiles; corrections of this theory as a foundation of Artillery practice; experiments of Robins, Hutton, and others; Central Forces, in as far as regards circular orbits; investigation of formulæ and applications.

Hydrostatics. "*Hydrostatics.*—General principles of Equilibrium, in relation to what are called incompressible fluids; estimation of Hydrostatical Pressure; Hydrostatic Paradox; Bramah's Press; construction, rectification, and use of the Spirit Level; of the loss of Weight by immersion in a fluid; Formula, on which depends the use of Hydrometers; conditions of Equilibrium in floating bodies; centre of Buoyancy; explanation of the use of Ballast in Ships; explanation of Specific Gravity; of its determination,—1. by the Balance—precautions to obviate error; 2. by Hydrometers—of the graduation of the Hydrometer of constant weight; Expansion of bodies by heat; construction of the Thermometer, and reduction of Scales; correction of Specific Gravity for given changes of temperature.

Hydraulics. "*Hydraulics.*—Propositions respecting the Motion of Fluids through small apertures; ancient method of measuring time by Clepsydræ; experimental investigation of the best Hydraulic Formulæ, for the motion of water through conduit pipes and canals; Dubuat; Prony; Newton's doctrine of the impulse and resistance of Fluids; corrections of this theory by the experiments of Bossut, Dubuat, &c.; of machinery wrought by the impulse or weight of Water—undershot wheels, overshot wheels.

Pneumatics. "*Pneumatics.*—Experimental proofs of the air's gravity and elasticity; Torricellian experiment; proof that the elasticity varies as the density; explanation of instruments, and of natural phenomena by reference to these principles; condensing Syringe; exhausting Syringe; condensation and exhaustion estimated by calculation; better by gauges, and how; Air-pump, its invention and principal improvements; different gauges; attentions requisite to ensure the perfect action of this machine; Mr. Leslie's experiment exhibited; construction of sucking pumps, forcing pumps, fire engine; syphons; explanation of intermitting and reciprocating springs; bellows—construction of various forms of ditto for constant blast; suction and respiration, so far as referable to mechanical principles; corn-fan; ventilator on this principle; transmission of pressure by the elasticity of condensed air; Hero's Fountain; Chemnitz draining machine; affection of the air's density by change of temperature; explanation

of phenomena on this principle; draught of chimneys; causes of bad draught, and means of cure when practicable; spontaneous ventilation of Mines; Land and Sea-breeze; Trade-wind; Monsoon; phenomena of Vaporisation; affection of the airs; density and elasticity by intermixture of aqueous Vapour; laws of this mixture; principles of Hygrometry; Saussure, Anderson, Daniell; Measurement of altitudes by the Barometer; of the force of Steam as a mechanical agent; invention of the Steam Engine; its successive leading improvements, and application; of air in motion as a mechanical agent; of the phenomena of Sound; the relations of Musical Sound; of Harmonics produced by the same musical string; beats; estimation of the velocity of Vibration constituting sound of a given pitch; grave harmonics.

Magnetism.

"*Magnetism.*—Description of the Natural Magnet or Loadstone; its characteristic property; Poles; Polarity; Magnetic Meridian; Artificial Magnets; bars or needles; magnetic dip; Coulomb's experiments, proving the magnetic force to vary inversely as the square of the distance; 1. By Torsion balance; 2. By Vibrations of a small needle; Declination curves; uncertainty of most observations made on shipboard till lately; Deviation of the Compass-needle by the influence of the ship's iron; Barlow's correcting plate; Azimuth Compass; Dipping Needle; dip ascertained by Oscillations; methods of making artificial magnets.

Electricity.

"*Electricity.*—Phenomena classed under this head; Electrics, Non-electrics; Conductors, Non-conductors; Insulation; Positive and Negative Electricity; Description of Electrical Machine, and its preparation for experiments; law of the force; Electroscopes and Electrometers; Induced Electricity; analogy between Electric and magnetic Phenomena; explanation of the Electrophorus; of the Condenser; Cavallo's Multiplier; Bennet's Doubler; charged glass or other electric; Leyden bottle; Battery; Franklin's experiments with the Leyden bottle, illustrative of the principle on which it acts. His observed analogies between Electricity and Lightning; proof of their identity; Thunder rods.

Optics.

"*Optics.*—Of Light passing through a medium of uniform density; fundamental law; decrease of its density—1. By divergency; 2. By absorption, where the medium is imperfectly transparent; Mode of estimating the comparative intensity of lights; Reflection of light; fundamental law of Catoptrics; consequences as regarding parallel, diverging, and converging rays severally incident on surfaces—plane, spherical, concave, spherical-convex; formation of images by Reflection; spherical aberration of reflected rays; Refraction of light; fundamental law of Dioptrics; consequences, &c. as before, of double refraction and polarisation; Structure of the Eye and laws of Vision; Hadley's Octant and Sextant; Camera Obscura; Camera Lucida; Lucernal and Solar Microscopes; common Single Microscopes; Compound Microscope, with its apparatus; estimation of its magnifying power; Telescopes, Galilæan, Astronomical, Terrestrial, Newtonian, Gregorian, Herschelian; calculation of magnifying powers; experimental determination of ditto; Micrometers; Chromatics, in so far as relates to the imperfection of common Dioptric Telescopes; principle and construction of the Achromatic Telescope; no Telescope strictly entitled to that denomination; limit to the use of very powerful Telescopes: Newton's theory of the Rainbow; probable cause of Halos and other phenomena of that class.

Astronomy.

"*Astronomy.*—Description of the phenomena as they will present themselves to a rude observer; Diurnal motion; Axis; poles; equator; meridian—prime, vertical; altitude; azimuth; right ascension; Declination; instruments essential to an Observatory; manner of adjusting these instruments for observation; fundamental practical problems antecedent to an independent course of observations; recapitulation of the principal rules of Spherical Trigonometry; Solutions of some of the most useful Spherical problems; correction of altitudes for atmospherical refraction; investigation of Bradley's formula; manner of finding the relative positions of the Stars, &c. by observations—on the meridian, out of the meridian; catalogues of the fixed Stars; Celestial Globes and Charts; general idea of Parallax; Horizontal Parallax; Parallax in altitude, in right ascension, in declination; determination of the figure and magnitude of the Earth; deductions; degrees of Latitude and Longitude (terrestrial) on the Spheroid; recurrence to the subject of Parallax, as dependent on the variation of the radius; proper motion of the Sun; his apparent path investigated; Ecliptic Obliquity; Equinoctial points; Longitude; Latitude; *when* observations are made most advantageously for correcting our first determinations of the obliquity, and when for ascertaining exactly the position of the equinoctial points; secular change of the obliquity; Precession of the Equinoxes; distinction of tropical and sidereal year; length of each; mean motion of the Sun in right ascension or in longitude; apparent and mean time calculation of the Equation of time; Julian and Gregorian corrections of the Calendar; methods of observing apparent solar time; regulating and ascertaining the rates of Clocks and Chronometers; principles of Dialling; calculation of celestial Longitude and Latitude, from right ascension and declination, and *vice versâ*; ancient theories to account for the inequalities of the Sun's proper motion; Concentric theory; Deferent, Epicycle, Excentric theory, equivalent to each other, and each insufficient to represent a course of accurate observations; simple and direct investigation of the true or elliptic figure of the apparent solar orbit; sketch of the more circuitous method actually followed by Kepler; method of correcting the first determinations of the greatest Equation; Excentricity and place of the Apogee; method of correcting the elements of the Orbit, simultaneously and indefinitely; proper motions of the Planets; points of resemblance in the phenomena of their motions.

" Ptolemaic System disproved; Tychonic and Copernican Systems; advantage of the latter in point of simplicity; no *decisive* reason of preference in the Phenomena as yet mentioned; determination of the elements of the Orbits, the same on either hypothesis; stations and retrogrations accounted for by both; investigation of Kepler's laws of the Planetary Motions; correction of the first Approximations; what observations to be preferred for the correction

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of each element; calculation of the Geocentric place from the tables; Kepler's third law affords a strong presumption in favour of the Copernican System; period of revolution, the element most accurately ascertained by direct observation, and why; the distances obtained with equal accuracy indirectly, by the connexion which this third law establishes between the periodic times and mean distances; Kepler's laws equally applicable to the Satellites, as revolving round their primaries; Phenomena of the Moon's Motion; of the other Satellites; discovery of the velocity of Light; Bradley's discovery of the Aberration of the Stars explained, with beautiful precision, by the composition of the Earth's motion with that of Light; this, though strictly an hypothesis, commands our assent, and affords one of the strongest confirmations of the Copernican System; Calculation of Eclipses; manner of finding the Longitude, by Signals, by a Lunar Eclipse, by the Eclipses of Jupiter's Satellites, by a Solar Eclipse, by an Occultation, by Lunar Distances; investigation of some of the best Formulæ, for the necessary calculation; precautions to insure accuracy, by compensation of opposite errors.

"Physical Astronomy; Newton's Propositions, partly simplified, containing the analysis of Kepler's Laws, and resolving the whole into the principle of universal Gravitation; conclusive proof of the Earth's annual motion; measures of disturbing force investigated, preparatory to the synthetical application of Newton's law; measure of terrestrial Gravity, as deduced by this theory from the curvature of the Lunar orbit, shown, by strict calculation, to coincide with the direct determination of the same by the pendulum; Calculation of the mean motion of the Moon's Nodes, and of the difference between the greatest and least inclination of her orbit, as an exemplification of Newton's synthetical process; Cause of the precession of the Equinoxes; this a fine proof of the Earth's *diurnal* motion; Influence of the disturbing force manifest to common observation, in its effect upon the waters of the ocean; detailed explanation of the phenomena of the Tides; the processes and results of Astronomy, leading us through a series of successive generalisations, to one pervading and dominant principle, afford a beautiful and instructive exemplification of the Baconian or Inductive Logic.

"General methods of obviating inaccuracy in the results of observation and experiment, suggested by the practice of the Astronomer."

Do you prescribe Exercises to the Students?—Very frequently; they generally have an Exercise in hand. They are of different kinds; sometimes an Essay, containing an account of a Lecture, or part of a Lecture, and in that case, in general, I give something as popular as I can, for a subject of composition. My Lectures, however, contain so much Mathematical investigation, that they do not present many opportunities of exercising the Students in compositions that can be publicly read; and the Exercises are more frequently exemplifications of important formulæ that have been investigated, or solutions of problems, and demonstrations of theorems, such as we find proposed in the Cambridge Problems. Many of them are actually taken from the collection so entitled, by way of adding to the variety, because we sometimes find that our Exercises are apt to become hereditary, and we do everything in our power to avoid that, by proposing new ones, or modifying old ones. I have to mention further, that to the younger part of the class I generally prescribe an easier exercise, such as a description of some natural phenomenon, or some experiment they have witnessed, and, occasionally, a little demonstration, when I think they can accomplish it; and when I find a Student fail in any part of the examination, when I think I should expect something better, I am apt, after calling up one of his rivals to assist and stimulate him a little, to prescribe that as a subject of exercise for next day, by way of a little gentle punishment; in that case, it is a particular exercise to that individual, and it is rather as reflecting a little upon his previous inattention; it is a sort of punishment that contributes to give him an accurate knowledge of the subject on which he has failed.

How do you distinguish the Junior from the Senior Students?—When I said the younger part of the class, I alluded to those who, either from their youth, or from any other cause, are the least inclined to Mathematical speculation.

Are any of those exercises performed in presence of the Professor?—Not in the presence of the Professor. I am prevented from adopting that plan, solely by want of time; they are performed privately.

How frequently?—That is according to their difficulty; sometimes several in the course of a week, sometimes only one; a time is named for taking in the Exercise; but we are obliged, when a solution or demonstration is proposed, to take it in when we can get it: one cannot always command invention. Such as are ready to be taken in at the time appointed, are then received, and, when others are taken in later, that is mentioned to the class, who will take it into account, and naturally prefer one that is given in at the appointed time, to one of equal merit, that is given in afterwards. I now require them all to be certified, as done with or without assistance, as the case may be.

Are there any Prizes given?—I always give Prizes; that is a part of our system, that I consider as of very great importance. I am in the habit rather of bribing my Students with Prizes, for I give seven to a class of about thirty; I find it excites more industry in the class. The number of Prizes, however, is never equal to that of the Students who distinguish themselves. I am in the habit of mentioning with commendation the names of the most deserving who have not got Prizes, at the end of the distribution.

Is the expense of those Prizes defrayed out of your own funds?—It is. They amount to about £5 annually for my class. In some classes they amount to much more than that; for instance, in the Greek class, I have heard of something like £15 being thus allotted by the Professor.

Have you anything else to state, with regard to your method of instruction?—I do not at this moment recollect anything further.

In what way is the Apparatus for your class provided?—It is provided by a fund, not, properly speaking, furnished by the College, but I should rather call it a Donation from the University. It is an accumulated sum from a proportion of the Degree-money.

Do you receive the interest?—The fund is improved at such interest as we can obtain; formerly we were not obliged to restrict ourselves to the interest, because we had an annual increase. At present the fund amounts to about £494, which I could wish now to lie at interest, as a capital not to be touched, if possible, because there is no means of adding to it. I should fain hope, if the Professor of Mathematics is not too severe upon it, for it is also destined to furnish him with suitable instruments, that the annual interest would be sufficient for my uses.

Have you a tolerably good Apparatus?—A tolerably good Apparatus for such a class as mine; it would not do for a popular class. I do not exhibit a great variety of showy experiments, but rather such as are fundamental and scientific. We look rather to the accuracy of the experiments, than to show and mere amusement.

Is there any difficulty found here, in the young men remaining to the end of your Course?—A good deal, owing partly to the deficiency of their funds, many of them being very poor, but, I should think, principally to the practice of some other Colleges, who curtail their session more than we have yet done. While that holds out a sort of premium, attracting attendance to those other Universities, it takes away many of the young men before the end of our session, for fear of being anticipated in obtaining schools.

You do not, then, wish that your Session should be abridged?—I should rather wish it to be lengthened, than abridged.

Do you reserve any attractive subject, towards the end of your Course, by way of keeping the young men here?—With a different view, I reserve to the last Astronomy, which, to myself, and to some of my Students, would be the most attractive part of such a Course. When that is taught at a separate hour, as formerly mentioned, Optics, an easy and entertaining branch, is the last treated of at the regular class hours. I might, to be sure, keep more generally attractive subjects than either, for the end; but I find it of use to give them, as a little relief, in the course of the Session.

Do any Students avail themselves of your class a second time?—Frequently; but I exact no additional fee for a second year's attendance; I mean to say, that I *accept* of no fee in such a case; I have never *exacted* one in any case.

Have not the new Regulations, respecting Medical Degrees, affected considerably your Apparatus-fund?—They cut off all source of supply; little or no addition can now be made to that fund, but by the accumulation of interest, if the demands for apparatus admit of such accumulation. The sum is very nearly £500, which at present is lying in the hands of the College. It was sometime ago rather too much intermixed with our other funds, but is now quite distinct; and Principal Nicoll, the Professor of Mathematics, and myself, are appointed as a special Committee to manage it. In the amount of £494, before mentioned, is included the Bank-interest of each payment made by the University Quæstor, from the date of its being received by our College Factor.

Have any Degrees been granted since the new Regulations?—None have been granted since the new Regulations. Two of our Students have entered upon examination for the Degree of A. M., under the new Regulations for that Degree, both in my own department, and that of the Professor of Mathematics, the duty of the latter, as an Examinator, having been performed by me, with his consent, and in his absence. They have passed very honourably through a strict examination in both departments, and it remains for them to take the rest of their examinations at any time within six months.

Do you not think the change which has taken place a very proper one?—Certainly.

Might it not ultimately have the effect of raising very high that Academical honour, and of inspiring a desire of attaining it?—That is the intention.

Might it not ultimately rather increase the number of applicants for it?—I am not able to say; I should hope it might. I found the young men, upon its being announced that such a thing was in contemplation, rather partial to the idea; and some distinguished Students, who had taken out a Degree before, in the old way, talked at least of taking it out again in the new way. Some of the Students, in conversation with me, made this objection with respect to the new system, that it would be hard upon them to submit to an examination of that kind to the full extent, because, after all, from the depreciation of our Degree, owing to the previous laxity, they would have no greater estimation in the eyes of the public, although they would have additional labour and anxiety; and I mentioned to them, for their encouragement, that we would give, along with the Diploma, a certified copy of the Regulations under which it had been received.

Do you understand, that the attempt by those two young men to take their Degree under the new Regulations, has been looked upon with any sort of interest by the other Students?—I presume it is not yet known to the other Students, because it is a point of honour, and one of our Regulations, not to mention the names of Candidates till they pass, lest there should be a failure.

In what order does your Class come, according to the regular Curriculum?—It is the last, what is called the *Magistrand* Class.

Do you think that arrangement perfect?—I think it the best, and I am anxious that it should be continued. I know that in some other Colleges the Moral Philosophy is the Magistrand class. I think that would be attended with great disadvantage to me, in the prosecution of my plans, for the Students could not possibly be equipped with the necessary

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preparation in Mathematics. They sometimes fail to make due preparation as it is; but, in that case, they *could* not do it. I could wish them to go through the three Mathematical classes before they come to me, or, at all events, the first and second.

You will be called in again to-morrow forenoon, when the Commissioners will be glad to have any suggestions you have to make, as to the state of the University in general, and the improvement of its Education and Discipline.—*(The Witness withdrew.)*

Mr. *John Stewart*, called in and Examined.

Mr. John Stewart.

What College do you belong to?—I belong to St. Mary's College.

How long have you been a Student there?—This is my second year.

Have you passed through the United College?—Yes.

Do those two years embrace your attendance at that College, as well as at St. Mary's?—Yes.

You have seen two Petitions, presented to the Commission in the name of certain Students of the University of St. Andrews; is your name attached to those Petitions?—My name is not to the last Petition, as I was not here then; my name is to the Petition as to the Election of Rector.

Was the Petition that you signed addressed to the Royal Commissioners?—I believe it was addressed to the Professors, but it was a copy of that Petition that was sent to the Commission.

Have you been deputed to attend here by the Students?—I have.

To support both Petitions?—Yes.

Were you at the College last year?—Not regularly; I attended as a partial Student.

One of these Petitions relates to the office of Rector; have you any statement, in point of fact, to give to the Commissioners, in support of that Petition, or any explanation upon the subject of it?—I think that the office of Rector, as it is at present, is rather inconsistent; there is a great irritation among the Students on that account, and they do not know exactly how to appeal to a person who is interested in the business of the College. Suppose I put the case, that I offend a Professor, and that this Professor is Rector of the College; I appeal to him for a redress of the grievance, and I appeal to the Professor and Rector at the same time.

Have there been any instances of grievances requiring such interference?—I cannot at present mention an instance, but the case is quite possible.

You cannot give the Commissioners any instance that has occurred?—No, because no such thing could occur—because the Students would tremble at the thought of such a thing, they knowing well that they could have no redress, suppose they had reason for it.

Do you know any circumstances that could have given rise to an appeal of that description, within your experience in this College?—I cannot mention a circumstance; many circumstances might be mentioned, but no such circumstance possibly has occurred during my time here.

Can you state a case where there would have been an appeal, if the jurisdiction had been constituted as you say you think it ought to be?—I cannot recollect an instance at present.

Are there any general subjects of dissatisfaction, in any respect relative to the system at either College, which the Students, during your time, would have wished to have brought before the Rector?—Yes, there are many, not immediately connected with the office of Rector, but connected with the Library.

Which are subject to the jurisdiction of the Rector?—No doubt we conceive that it should be under his jurisdiction, and all the other private matters of the College, so far as the interests of the Students were concerned, that he was to be the protector and safeguard of their privileges.

Were there any other subjects, except the Library, with regard to which you think the jurisdiction of the Rector might have been appealed to, if the office had been otherwise constituted?—Yes, as far as regards attendance in the Church here; but besides that, we conceive that a Rector, altogether unconnected with the College, would be a great acquisition to the College.

You do not recollect any other particular in which, practically, such an appeal would have been desirable?—It would have been unquestionably desirable, because we cannot appeal under the present system; we have no chance of a redress of a grievance under the present system.

You state, however, in point of fact, that dissatisfaction does exist at present among the Students?—To a very great degree.

Is that confined to the Students of the United College, or does it exist in both Colleges?—It is in both Colleges, so far; more in the United College, as they have not so many privileges as Students in Divinity have.

Is there any restriction upon your privileges, or any deprivation of privilege, which has led to this dissatisfaction, or is it merely a general feeling, unconnected with the existence of particular matters of grievance?—We think that it is a grievance, as far as the interests of the University are concerned.

Is it merely, that a feeling has arisen among the Students, that this would be an improvement, or has it been forced upon them by any practical existing grievances?—Yes, we conceive ourselves under grievances, which, under another system, we have reason to expect might be removed.

Will you state what those grievances are?—We are deprived of a liberty, which, in case of

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an oath, is allowed to every person. An oath is administered to us, by which we are bound to vote freely for a Rector, and the oath requires that we vote for a man of distinguished talents and eminence, piety, &c.; but we are confined to four persons, and perhaps the man that happens to be chosen Rector, may not be a man of distinguished talents, although he may be connected with the University.

And you find yourselves hampered, therefore, in the exercise of that right?—As far as this oath is concerned.

Are there any grievances in your situation as Student, independently of the restriction upon the Election, which has led to this representation to the Commission?—We labour under a disadvantage, which, according to the present constitution, we cannot get rid of. When we have any case to state, we apply to an interested body, of whom this Rector is one, and they all unite to a man, of course, to oppose us; but, if a person unconnected with the College were to be the Rector, we could then apply to him, and the Professors and we would stand on a general footing; but when it is a Professor who is the Rector, we have not this privilege.

Can you state any instance in which that is necessary?—It can scarcely take place in the present system; because we are wholly under the jurisdiction of the Professors, and, of course, under the jurisdiction of the Rector.

What subject of complaint have you to make with regard to the Library?—The subjects of complaint are various, inasmuch as the Professors have a right to put a *Veto* on books which they think that Students ought not to have; for instance, the Students at the Old College do not receive a Classic book to read, but only a few general books on Literature; and the Professors themselves engross the most valuable part of the books on Science and Literature, and only give them out in their own pages to Students; but a Classic they will deny to a Student, even in their own pages.

With respect to the other Petition, as to attending Church, you are likewise deputed to give information to the Commissioners upon that subject?—Upon this subject, I can be plain to say, that I have myself gone twenty times to Church, without any intention of hearing what was said, on account of being obliged to go to that Church, when I would otherwise have attended regularly; and I know that this compulsion is injurious to the interests of the University, because I know, within my own acquaintance, a particular instance of a young man, a friend of mine, who was coming to this University, and as I laboured under this disadvantage of not being allowed to attend any church I chose, his parents asked me about it, and I told them that I should not advise them to send him to this University on that account; and accordingly he was sent to Edinburgh, where he had the liberty of attending at any Church he wished: he was a young man come to some years.

Do you belong to the Established Church?—I do.

Did he also belong to the Established Church?—He did.

Does the young man reside in Edinburgh?—He does not; he resides in Stormond.

Do his parents reside at Stormond too?—Yes.

Is not that a considerable distance from St. Andrews?—About 32 miles.

Had they any preference to any particular Clergyman, or was it merely a general feeling?—I mentioned, that I heard such doctrines in the College Church, as did not altogether accord with my own views; and I mentioned some things of that kind to them.

Were those doctrines inconsistent with the principles of the Church of Scotland?—I conceive they were.

Can you point out what those doctrines were?—The doctrine was what we would call Orthodox doctrine—not unsound; but the manner in which we heard the Scriptures explained did not altogether suit my views; and accordingly, I felt it a grievance to be obliged to go to that particular church.

Do you mean, while you were a Student of the United College?—Yes.

Did you ever apply for a dispensation?—No, I did not apply for a dispensation, because I knew others that did so, and they were refused a dispensation.

Who were those others?—There was a Mr. Muir, an intimate acquaintance of mine; he applied repeatedly, and he was as often refused.

Did he belong to the Established Church?—He did.

What age was he?—I suppose he might have been about thirty years of age.

Did he wish to attend another Established Church?—He did not state what church he wished to attend, but he wished a dispensation from that church.

You probably know how the fact was upon that subject?—I believe he did not.

Was he a Student of Divinity?—No; he was a Student of Philosophy.

Is there any other name that you can mention?—There were other acquaintances of mine from Glasgow, who conceived themselves aggrieved in that way. They were come to years; and they thought they should have the liberty of attending any church they pleased, as that liberty was enjoyed at Glasgow. They applied for a dispensation, and were refused, I believe, upon the same ground.

Do you consider it a grievance, that the Students of Divinity are required to attend the Town Church?—I do. I think it is a liberty which Students in Divinity should enjoy, as they are come to years, and are able to judge for themselves, what church they should attend.

Do you mean to say, that Students of Divinity, professing to belong to the Established Church, should be allowed to use the discretion of attending at Dissenting places of worship?—No, I do not; but that they should have the liberty of attending where they please.

That is to say, any place of worship belonging to the Establishment?—Yes.

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Would you wish that the young men at the College were allowed a full latitude to do as they chose, as to attending religious worship?—I am not very sure how far that should be allowed, with regard to very young men; but when persons who have come to years want a dispensation, and it is denied them, I think that is a very hard case.

What security could the College have, that such young men would attend any place of worship?—They would have the security that all other Colleges in Scotland have.

In point of fact, supposing a Student at the United College gets a dispensation from attendance at the College Chapel, upon his saying that he is to attend at the Town Church, what security has the College that he does attend at the Town Church?—I do not see that they should require much security upon the subject; the thing is general with all other Colleges; and we know that young people coming up from the country to attend this College, are in the habit of attending church constantly at home; but when they come here, they are bound to attend a particular church, and the feelings of the Students are irritated upon that head; but if that restriction were done away, they would attend Church regularly, I believe, as well here as at home.

In making this representation have the Students taken into account the probability that, of those attending the United College, a considerable proportion might apply for such a dispensation in order to avoid attendance upon Divine Worship altogether?—No, I do not conceive that; I do not think it would happen; perhaps it might for the first year or two, but in the course of a very few years, it would be altogether done away with.

Are you aware, that at one time the young men were found not to attend any Church whatever, when their attendance was not enforced, and that they boasted of that liberty?—No, I am not aware of that; I know that the Dissenters here attend most punctually their Meeting-houses, and they are not by any means bound to do it; and I conceive that Students belonging to the Establishment would act from the same feeling.

How do you know that those Dissenters attend their churches regularly?—We see them daily going to their churches, and behaving themselves as the people in those churches do.

Do you know anything, as to what happens in practice at the other Colleges, where there is no regulation requiring the attendance of Students at Church, whether they do attend regularly or not?—I have never been a Student at any other College.

Have you ascertained it to be the fact, that there is no other College at which attendance on public worship is required of the Students?—I believe it is required at Aberdeen, so far.

Is it not required at Glasgow?—I believe it is not; if it is, a dispensation is granted to all who require it.

Do you understand, that a dispensation is granted when the parents of the Student do not live in the town of Glasgow?—I cannot answer that question.

Is it the object of your Petition that a dispensation shall be granted, even in cases where the parents of the Student do not reside in St. Andrews; in which case, you are aware that a dispensation is commonly granted?—Yes.

To what age, or to what description of Students, as you think there should be some exception, is it proposed that that latitude should be extended?—To all Students of above fifteen years of age.

Why not to all above fourteen?—Because the judgment is not supposed to come to maturity at that age, and they might perhaps be inclined not to use judgment on the subject.

Do you think there is no danger of a boy of fifteen doing so, when his parents are absent?—I think that a boy of fifteen should have more judgment than one of fourteen.

Do you propose that this dispensation should be given when an application is made by the Student himself, without being backed by any representation from his parents?—If the Student demands it.

May not, in such cases, the Student have been sent to St. Andrews by his parents, just on account of the security that he would attend Divine Worship?—I do not know that parents at any time look to that security; but should they require that, we do not wish to do away with that attendance where parents require it.

You were understood to say, that you wished that a dispensation should be granted, in every case in which a boy above fifteen asked for it?—Yes.

Are you in communion with the Church of Scotland?—Yes.

You referred to an oath taken at the election of a Rector, which you say the Students are tempted to violate; can you state the exact terms of that oath?—I do not recollect the written words, but I know that it runs in this way, "I swear that I shall elect a Rector freely."—(*The Book of Statutes was handed to the Witness.*)

Will you have the goodness to read the words from the book now before you?—"Juro me in virum majoris dignitatis ac nominis, qui mox renunciandus sit Rector, in annum sequentem, suffragium liberè collaturum."

Are those the words to which you object?—Yes.

What part of the oath do you particularly object to?—"Suffragium liberè collaturum."

Are you aware that His Majesty, in granting a Commission to certain Professors, gives to them, and to them only, the faculty of being chosen Rector?—I am not aware that the Professors here have any decided Charter to confine the Rectorship to be among them; so much so, that for want of that they could not give us a decided answer on the subject when we applied for that; they gave us all the information they could upon the subject, but it was not of a satisfactory nature, they could not themselves decide who should be chosen Rector. They are to be Primary Professors and Principals, and they do not know who those Primary Professors are; they think that they are Professors in Divinity.

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How do you know that they do not understand this matter?—Because we applied to them for information upon the subject.

Did you apply in writing?—In person.

Were you one of the persons that applied?—Yes.

To whom did you apply?—To the Principal of St. Mary's, Dr. Haldane, and we got all the papers relative to that, which they said were of any use, translated, I believe by Dr. Buist, and given to us for our information upon the subject.

Did you understand the matter?—No; we could not come to any decision.

Have you got the papers?—I have not got them in my possession, but they were in my hands, and I read them over and over.

Have you got copies of the Commissions of the Principals and Professors of Divinity, which they hold from the King?—Yes.

Was there no mention in those Commissions of the faculty of being chosen Rector?—I believe one of those papers mentions that the election of Rector was to take place from the number of Primary Professors and Principals.

You are aware that every individual Professor appointed by his Majesty has a Presentation or Commission; did you see those Presentations or Commissions?—I saw one of those Presentations.

Did that contain no mention of the fact, to which reference has now been made, of the eligibility of that Principal or Professor to the office of Rector?—I believe it does.

Have you anything further to state to the Commissioners upon these subjects?—With regard to the Library, I should say, that we are not treated as we ought to be, because we do not conceive that the Library was intended for Professors more than for Students; and we do not conceive that a Professor has a right to put a *veto* upon a particular book, and they themselves engross the greater part of the Classics, and the books of Literature and Science; and of course, if those books are taken out of the Library by them, the Students cannot have them.

Do you think the Professors ought not to be allowed the use of any books in the Library?—By no means. I should wish that a Professor should even have a better standing in that respect than a Student, but that a Student should have the use of all books connected with the classes which he studies, and this is denied him; the Professors say, they have a right to put a *veto* upon particular books, and they do so; I myself have applied twenty times for books which I knew to be in the Library, or in the possession of Professors, and I could not get them.

What answer did you receive when you applied for those books?—That I could not have them.

Did you ever make application to the Professor, in whose possession you knew them to be?—Yes; and I have sometimes got one from a Professor.

Have you reason to believe, that the restrictions on the use of the Library are greater now than they were in former times?—I cannot tell.

Have you anything more to state to the Commissioners?—I do not recollect anything else.

(*The Witness withdrew. Adjourned.*)

St. Andrews, Saturday, 4th August 1827.

THE LORD PRESIDENT IN THE CHAIR.

The Very Rev. *Robert Haldane*, D.D., again called in, and further Examined.

Principal Haldane.

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The Commissioners understand that you have something to communicate in addition to your evidence of yesterday?—I was asked whether I considered it desirable that Professors should be encumbered with the administration of the Funds of our Universities; and I am of opinion that it is not desirable that they should be embarrassed with the administration of the Funds, and particularly if these are vested in landed property, for such employment is apt to distract their attention, it is not suited to their habits and pursuits, and the truth is, that they are not the persons fittest for managing such concerns; besides, in defending the rights of the Collegé, we are sometimes obliged to adopt measures which are not very pleasant to Clergymen and Professors.

Have you observed any other inconveniences to arise from the circumstance of the management of the College Estates being in the hands of the Principal and Professors?—I have adverted just now, in general terms, to the chief inconveniences attending such administration by literary men.

Have you found, in fact, that it occupies a great portion of the time of those who devote themselves to it?—It certainly does occupy a considerable portion of time if it is properly done.

And that generally the majority leave the whole to one or two of the body?—That is very often the case; they leave the active management of the estate to one or two Professors who are best acquainted with the affairs of the College.

And, in the event of the demise of those one or two, is it commonly found that their successors are prepared to take the same active management?—Sometimes not.

Has either of the Colleges been occasionally exposed to much litigation in consequence of mistakes committed in the management of their affairs?—Such litigations have occasionally been caused by those mistakes or omissions, which may be expected from men whose chief attention is directed to other objects, who are not accustomed to business, and who seldom know much about the management of landed property.

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Have any of the properties or rights been lost, such as rights to roads, or other advantages, in consequence of the non-observance of the legal formalities, which would probably have been attended to by persons better adapted to manage such affairs?—Yes; at this very moment St. Mary's College, in maintaining its right to a road, is engaged in an expensive law process. It becomes of great importance to maintain that right, because there is no regular access now to the College property but through a toll-bar, erected at the Shore Bridge some years ago. The College tenant has not kept up the possessory right, by using the old road to our land so often as he ought to have done, and, unfortunately, the College Masters did not exercise that vigilant superintendence over him which I think an ordinary proprietor, accustomed to attend to such matters, would have done. If we cannot establish our right to the old road in question, the annual value of our property will be diminished considerably.

In that case, was any light thrown upon the subject by the Minutes of previous proceedings of the Principal and Masters?—When I began to investigate the matter, I was mortified to find that the Minutes did not throw so much light upon the subject as I could have wished.

Do your Minutes contain all the necessary notices with regard to the purchase and sale of Properties?—No, I have found them sometimes defective in this respect; and the omission of such notices, in the Records, causes a laborious search into the College rentals for a series of years. From the defective nature of our Minutes, it was last year found difficult to make full Returns to some of the queries of the Royal Commissioners.

You stated, generally, when you were examined before, that the Fabric of St. Mary's College was in a dilapidated state; the Commissioners wish to know what accommodation you consider to be essentially necessary for enabling the different Professors adequately to teach their classes; do you consider that two good Class-rooms would be sufficient?—Two good Class-rooms are quite sufficient. I consider that no more accommodation is necessary for teaching than one good Divinity Hall, and a smaller room, to enable the Masters to conduct two classes of Students at the same hour. I have already stated, that our Divinity Hall is too small, and too low in the roof. It will require to be made higher, which can be easily done, by taking in the College rooms above it. These rooms were formerly used by Students when they lived in the College, but are now no longer necessary for that purpose. The Hall can also be lengthened easily, by adding to it an adjoining room. I also mentioned, that if the Prayer-Hall is to be continued, it will require to be completely repaired. But although the Public Prayers were not to be discontinued, the Divinity Hall might suit the purpose.

Supposing that the Classes were to meet at the same time, you would in that case require an additional Class-room?—Yes. It is not necessary that that room should be nearly so large as the Public Hall, which ought to be spacious, as many persons frequent the Divinity Hall besides our own Students, on the days especially when Discourses are delivered. With regard to my own house, I have already stated to the Commissioners that the low story is altogether damp and uncomfortable, and that the floor of the second flat will require to be renewed or repaired.

Has that house cost considerable sums of money since you came to the University?—As it is an old decayed house, it must cost considerable sums of money occasionally. Since I became Principal, it has not cost the College any money, except at the period of my appointment, when the Masters expended a considerable sum upon it, in addition to what I myself laid out. A great part of it was not lathed and plastered, and in many respects it was a very uncomfortable dwelling, and is so as yet, from the causes already stated.

You stated yesterday, that you thought it would be necessary that your own Class should be taught either more frequently, or for a longer portion of time, than is now the case; does that opinion extend also to the Classes of the other Professors in St. Mary's College?—It does, and particularly to the Hebrew, because when young persons are entering upon the study of a language, it is indispensably necessary that they should meet frequently. In fact, they should be taught five or six days in a week.

Is it your opinion, that the manner in which the Course of Church History is now distributed over four Sessions, Lectures being given only twice a-week in each Session, is an adequate method of teaching the class?—I think it would be quite necessary to add to the number of teaching days, and to shorten the Course.

Do the same observations apply to the mode of teaching the Oriental Languages?—The Hebrew should be taught daily, otherwise the Students have not time to get a sufficient acquaintance with the language, to qualify them for carrying on the study by themselves, during the summer vacation. The Professors of Divinity and Ecclesiastical History have not, for time immemorial, been accustomed to teach more than two days a-week each. It would be an advantage were they to meet oftener in the week, particularly if Examinations and Exercises are added to the Lectures.

Do you think there would be any difficulty, supposing the Professors taught every day, four hours a-day, in getting the Students to attend?—I think there probably might be some unwillingness at first, on the part of some Students, to bestow so much time upon the Divinity Hall, as they have not been accustomed to attend so many hours. We always wish to encourage them to keep up their knowledge of their former studies at the Philosophy College, and to attend some of the classes there a second time, particularly the Natural Philosophy; but we conceive that their proper object at the Hall is the study of Divinity, and the subjects connected with their professional pursuits; and therefore I do not think that the attendance of three or four hours a-day would be an unreasonable demand upon their time.

Do you conceive that the College has power to force the Professors to give additional Lectures?—We have always considered every arrangement of that nature as completely under the control of the College as a body, and not under that of the Principal individually. At all events, as Head of that College, I should not feel myself inclined to give any authori-

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tative injunction to my Colleagues, to do more duty than their predecessors had performed, unless they proposed to undertake it of their own accord. I have no reason to suppose that my Colleagues would decline any additional duty that they might think necessary for the benefit of the Students. I have not as yet proposed anything on the subject to Drs. Mitchell and Buist; but I have suggested to Mr. Baird the necessity of the Hebrew class meeting more frequently, and I know that he himself meditates some new arrangement. But all changes and regulations, as to the hours of teaching, I should like to see enjoined by higher authority than my own, or that of the College, as a body.

Would it, in your apprehension, occasion any additional labour in the preparation of Lectures, if Professors, instead of lecturing two or three hours a-day for four sessions, were to lecture every day in the week for two sessions?—It would certainly make no addition to their literary labour. In order to obviate the objection which was lately suggested with regard to the demand upon the Student's time of four hours every day, I may mention, that if my own class and the Hebrew were taught five days a-week, probably three days a-week might be sufficient for the second Divinity Class and the Church History; but I conceive that five days a-week are indispensably necessary for my own class, and that of the Hebrew Professor.

Would it not be a better arrangement, if your Class and the Hebrew were taken two hours a-day each, during the first two years of the Student's course, and the other two Classes two hours each in the other two years, in which latter Class they might also read Greek and Hebrew with the Professor occasionally, so as to keep up their knowledge of those languages?—Some considerable advantages might certainly result from that arrangement, but it would not suit as the Church law now stands, requiring occasional Students to attend only one regular session, and not fixing at what particular period of the course that session shall be taken.

Supposing a proper regulation to be made regarding the study of Divinity, before entering the Church, would you conceive the plan that has now been adverted to as a preferable mode?—I should like, before giving a definite answer to that question, to have a little time to consider it in all its bearings; and if any suggestion of importance occur to me on the subject to which it refers, I shall take the liberty of communicating it to the Commissioners. I may just state, that I should not wish to see any arrangement which did not allow the study of Divinity to extend to the whole course of four years.

In reference to the first subject on which I was examined this day, I take the liberty of suggesting, that instead of Literary bodies being embarrassed with the administration of funds derived from detached portions of land, from teinds and feu-duties drawn from distant quarters, and consisting of trifling sums, often troublesome and expensive to collect, it would be a material improvement to have the Salaries paid by Government.

You would wish the Professors to be entirely Stipendiaries?—Yes; Stipendiaries of the public, provided that proper regulations were made for the gradual increase of Salaries, in proportion to the depreciation of money.

Do not you consider that, from the peculiar nature of Theological Science, it is of vast importance that the Students of Divinity should hear a Course of Lectures twice?—Of vast importance certainly; and therefore, with that view, I endeavour to get over the Course in two sessions, that the regular Students may hear it twice.

From the progress of their minds, will not they profit much more by hearing the Course a second time, than by hearing it merely once?—Certainly, this must be the case.

I was asked yesterday, if I had any suggestions to propose with regard to the improvement of education in general in this University; and answered, that not having turned my attention particularly to that subject, which I considered as referring to the other College, I was not perfectly prepared to offer any suggestions of importance at present; however, I stated, that two additional foundations would be of advantage to the United College, namely, a Professorship of Natural History, and one of the Modern Languages. In addition to what I suggested then, I think that probably a Professorship of Political Economy might be useful.

In the event of a Professorship of Natural History being founded, would you propose to discontinue the Lectures on Chemistry?—On the contrary, an extended Course of Chemistry is indispensably necessary in the present state of Chemical Science.

Would you think a Professorship of Anatomy desirable?—Not at all desirable. Indeed, from the nature of the place, I do not see how it would be possible to conduct an Anatomical Class here to any advantage at all. The small population of the town does not afford scope for a Medical Hospital. It is obvious, that we cannot have a complete Medical School established here; and without such an establishment, there could be no advantage in attempting an Anatomical Class in this University.—(*The Witness withdrew.*)

Dr. *Thomas Jackson*, again called in, and further Examined.

Dr. Thos. Jackson.

Does it appear to you to be consistent with the habits of literary men to take the charge of estates and other funds, such as are administered by the College, of which you are a Member?—I feel it rather alien to my own habits; and I think it would be no disadvantage to Colleges in general, if it were felt equally so by all the members of Academical Establishments.

Does any preferable arrangement occur to you, on considering the subject?—I think our affairs would be better managed extrinsically, by authorities above local influence of any kind, who might give us a certain allotted sum, and that we should have nothing to do but to receive that sum, and to perform the duties incumbent upon us as Professors.

Is the management of those affairs so troublesome, as to occasion considerable distraction,

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and even occasional irritation, on account of the diversity of opinion which it occasions?—I should not say that it occasions much distraction; our business is chiefly managed in the Saturday meetings; but certainly, if we were all to pay due attention to those subjects, we might be led a little away from our proper departments.

Must not you necessarily trust a great deal to agents, and to the information of others, in the management of your estates?—Some of our own number have a little acquaintance with those matters; and some, who are supposed to understand the thing best, are generally deputed to visit the farms; and in case of any proposed changes, to consider the necessity of them, and to report upon them.

Will you proceed to favour the Commissioners with any suggestions that may have occurred to you, upon any matters connected with the University, or your own College, on the subject of Education and Science in general?—I should wish previously to add to my evidence of yesterday, respecting my Class, two statements: 1. That I do not use any particular text-book, except one of my own which I have published, containing two of the most important parts of the course, and that it is my object, while I give a compact system, to make it introductory to as many of the best treatises upon the subjects as I can, whether foreign or domestic; and, 2. That by way of encouragement, I not only give Prizes as I mentioned, but am very careful to mark the different gradations of merit, by corresponding gradations in the value of the certificates given at the end of the Session.

In looking over our Returns as printed, it has occurred to me to make some observations upon them, which I could wish to be now permitted to state. In page 27 of the Appendix to the Return made by the United College, I find a Dissent by Dr. Chalmers, in relation to the answers to the 7th Requisition. It does not appear to me that there was any good reason for that dissent; the only respect in which the sums there mentioned differ from the sums returned in the account of the year 1823, which was substituted as being the last of those that were referred to in the requisitions, is the article of Diet-money. Now, though in the case of the year 1823, the article of Diet-money was certainly smaller than in some other years, that year was not selected upon that account, but for the reason I have just mentioned; there was no idea of concealing from His Majesty's Commissioners the amount of the Diet-money. We set out with the express recommendation to each other, that everything should be done with the most unreserved openness; and we stated to Dr. Chalmers, that we had sent up in the general Returns, in the column entitled Diet-money, evidence that, for several years preceding, the Diet-money had actually exceeded its amount in 1824, to which he has thought it necessary to refer so particularly; and we had further stated, that not only that account, but all the other accounts, were to be open for the inspection of the Commissioners, when they should arrive here. I find here another Dissent of Dr. Chalmers, in page 48, for which I think there was no occasion: "Dr. Chalmers dissents from the omission of the following passages," and so on. "It is believed, however, that from documents still in the possession of the College, there might be drawn out a state of the whole property and income, very soon after the union of the Colleges, and its state at certain subsequent periods, as well as at present." We omitted that in our second Return, and Dr. Chalmers objects to that. Our reason was, that the Commissioners gave us rather little time at first to draw out our accounts, and it was thought by Dr. Chalmers, that if he had more time, he could furnish such a statement; but we said to him, when he objected to the suppression of the above paragraph in our second Return, originally inserted on his sole authority, "You thought you could furnish such information as is here stated, but which is not particularly required; here is now an opportunity given of *doing* that; do it, and we will assist you to the utmost of our power in doing it, but we will not send up again an inefficient promise to that effect."

Do you think that an account of the state of the whole property and income, very soon after the Union of the Colleges, could be prepared?—I have not yet found the means of knowing that. It was suggested to Dr. Chalmers alone, in the course of his investigations, because to him was committed the making out of the Extracts, which may be seen in the Appendix. He did not communicate to us the reasons of his supposition. In page 3 of the printed Memorial, &c. from the United College, I find these words: "Dr. Chalmers begs to apprize Dr. Nicoll, that the more he reflects on the proceeding of yesterday, the more he regards it as most distressingly and disreputably evil." I have to state that, so far as I can recollect, there was no "proceeding of yesterday," at that time, to dissent from, or which could at all receive any epithet of that description. Nothing was done; there was merely a proposition to be taken into consideration at a future meeting, and that meeting was expected to be called very soon, and in the mean time several of us had talked together, and resolved not to adopt that proposition of Dr. Nicoll's, but to send up this paragraph of Dr. Chalmers to the Commissioners, though in a separate form; and under this idea (whether right or wrong) we had learned, through Dr. Nicoll, that our Returns were to be printed; we thought it possible, that in that case they might also be published, and we wished to send this in a separate form, that the Commissioners might have an opportunity of still deliberating, whether that, in particular, should be printed, till our answer to it, considered as a charge, could be sent along with it. There were at the time some indications which led us to believe that materials were in preparation for a sort of newspaper warfare. There had been some dispute about the College Church before that, and Dr. Chalmers had entered a Dissent in our Minutes, and upon extracting it, which was done forthwith, had immediately inserted it in the Edinburgh Star, in which we were accustomed to see many vituperative comments, as well as in some other papers of that class. In page 4 of said printed Memorial, I find the following expression: "I beg leave further to represent, that at a subsequent meeting, held on Monday the 9th, changes, which appear to me of a more important character, were proposed, on the

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declared ground that the Returns were to be printed." Now, I have to state that, according to my recollection, that is very incorrectly expressed; it was expressly said, and very often repeated to Dr. Chalmers, that it was not because the Returns were to be *printed* merely, nor because they were to be printed, and perhaps *published;* but that it was because they were to be printed, and perhaps published, and that *without anything of ours accompanying them.* We considered the matter as of an accusatory tendency, and that it would be properly accompanied with some remarks of ours. In a communication of his, on November the 3d, to the Royal Commissioners, he says, " he does not consider even the example of his Colleagues to be a sufficient warrant for obtruding upon the attention of the Commissioners, what he must still regard as a matter of private and personal misunderstanding between them and himself." It was certainly a matter of personal misunderstanding, though I personally did not participate much in the feelings connected with it; but it could not, with any propriety, be called a matter of *private* misunderstanding, when he had carried that misunderstanding, in a very unpleasant form, with a sort of hurried and feverish excitement, to the foot of the Throne, by a communication to His Majesty's Commissioners. In page 12 of that printed Paper, I find the following statement: " I have not been able to discover how it is that an additional sum of £5 yearly came to be included among the regular payments, making in the whole an augmentation of £31 upon the original salary;" that is to say, how it is that what is called the Lammas payment was increased from £10 to £15. That, I remember, was explained, and I think by Dr. Hunter, that while £10 had previously been given, under the denomination, I think, of Diet-money or House-rent; after the resolution to have the Candlemas Dividend, the additional £5 was just a part of that dividend, given as it were by anticipation, along with the £10; it being considered that every thing of the kind was then upon one footing.

Are you of opinion that it would be expedient to grant the prayer of the application which has been made by the Students relative to Church attendance, in the case of Students belonging to the Established Church?—I think it would be most inexpedient. I should conceive such a deviation from our present rules to encourage in our youth every waywardness of feeling; to give undue advantage to a watchful system of proselytism over young and tender minds, in a situation to act upon each other like a fermenting mass; to throw them too closely into contact with Sects, consisting here entirely of the least educated orders, adverse to the establishments to which we owe a filial or fraternal attachment; and, in the present circumstances of the religious world, to encourage a tendency to a headstrong fanaticism, under the self-assumed and imposing appellation of Evangelical Christianity.

Do you think that an adherence to the rule of requiring attendance at the College Church, on the part of all those Students attached to the Establishment, would be prejudicial to the interests of the University, by diminishing the number of Students?—I think, after the noise that has been made about it, especially if it is continued, it may diminish, in some degree, the number of Students; but the greater part of those whom we should thus lose, would be such as most of us seem to think we could best want.

Has it not been generally considered, that an adherence to that rule, requiring those Students belonging to the Established Church to attend the Chapel, is one of the greatest advantages attending this University?—I think it certainly a very great advantage, but I do not know that it is peculiar to *this* University.

Has it fallen within your knowledge, that there is a general impression in the country that it is desirable that the children of parents attached to the Establishment should be required to attend the College Church, under the inspection of the Professors?—Among my acquaintances, it is the general impression; I should think it is the opinion of sound and discreet men, with very few exceptions.

Are you aware of any families connected with the Establishment that have not sent their sons to St. Andrew's College, because they are compelled to attend the College Church?—I have heard such a thing, I think, through Dr. Chalmers; but I am not acquainted with any instance myself.

The Commissioners will be glad now to hear any suggestions you may have to offer, upon any subjects connected with the College?—I could wish it to be recommended strongly to the Presbyteries of our Church, through the proper channel, as a thing approved of and judged expedient by His Majesty's Commissioners, that they should become gradually stricter in their examination of Students, who apply for Licence, upon the Elements of Mathematics, and the leading principles of Natural Philosophy. An overture, adopted by our last General Assembly, would present an excellent opportunity of accomplishing the end in view. My reason for the suggestion is, that it would supply a stimulus to exertion, which is at present wanted. It is objected, that there are, in few Presbyteries, Clergymen qualified to undertake this examination. I cannot think that they are so few as is represented; but, if it be so, it is something of a reproach to a body so respectable, especially in contrast with the members of a Sister Church, eminent for Science as well as Literature; and it is in the nature of such an evil to perpetuate itself. It may be considered how *this* would do: To admit no Student into the Divinity Hall, who did not bring with him a certificate of respectable proficiency from the Professors of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy, or who could not stand respectably an examination on these subjects, in presence of the Professors of Divinity. It would have a very good effect, too, were the Bursaries attached to the Divinity College, or connected with the Faculty of Theology, where there is only one College, to be bestowed, with religious fidelity, upon those who had made the greatest proficiency in preliminary study.

It will appear, from my previous examination, that I would be glad to see what we have lately done with regard to the Degree of Master of Arts, ratified by His Majesty's Commissioners.

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As it is, and all along has been, my most anxious wish to see this University more resorted to by the young Aristocracy of our country, I could wish, in furtherance of that object, to see a little more temptation thrown in their way. Every thing offensive to a tasteful eye, in our external and internal condition, should be removed. Their Professors should be enabled to receive them with a hospitality suitable to the rank of the one party, and the liberal station and parental care and influence of the other. Our University Buildings should be made something gravely and chastely respectable, presenting to the eye nothing of unclassic reminiscence; and we should have one or two more endowments—one, suppose, for Natural History, and one for Modern Languages, which might afford useful exercise preparatory to foreign travel, and certainly a source of present as well as future amusement.

I think, in every class, active mental discipline, and the formation of useful habits, ought to be the leading object; and, as this cannot be effected without calling the young mind into perpetual exercise, as far as may be consistent with health, I am disposed to think that there should be, in all the classes, but particularly in the Logic and Moral Philosophy, as well as in others where the rule has been now for a long time adopted, two hours of teaching every lawful day of the week, excepting Saturday—one for lecturing, and one for examination; and one hour on Saturday, for a general revisal of the business of the preceding five days, or bringing up the arrears of business.

For the common benefit of all the Colleges, their Sessions should be equalized, and should be all at least six months, with an injunction to prescribe Prize Essays for the summer, and a course of summer reading, to be also encouraged by a strict Examination at the commencement of the next session, and the allotment of a few Prizes at the end of it.

The following, after an experience of thirty years as a Public Teacher, I should consider as an equivalent to many minute regulations: That there should be, from this time forward, a well-organized system of uninterrupted superintendence of our Scottish Universities, by visitation, inspection, and correspondence. If such a system could be arranged, so as to act with perfect impartiality, and exemption from local influence, it would have many good effects: you would see how previously untried regulations operate, and modify them, as circumstances might be found to require. It would prevent all those insensible deviations from Academical strictness, which, arriving at a certain amount, have the effect of a premium, to attract attendance, and to withdraw Students from those Seminaries that may observe their rules with more fidelity. It would hold out an animating encouragement to individuals that are disposed to do their duty; and, in the smaller provincial Societies particularly, where individuals are more than, in a wider field, dependent on each other for the comforts of fellowship and social intercourse; and where the public voice has nothing of a metropolitan tone, it would greatly support a proper system of administration, prelection, and discipline.

I hope that I do not abuse the privilege of suggestion conceded to me, if I state that it might be a very gracious and a very agreeable duty, of such a Board as I have hinted at, to establish, as far as its influence might extend, a judicious system of promotion, while Teachers are yet in vigour and capable of extended usefulness; and, in cases where promotion might be inexpedient, to distinguish long and faithful services by some mark, however economical, of encouraging patronage, and bearing a certain proportion to their length and well-ascertained value. It ought never to be forgotten by those who wish, and who, it is to be hoped, will have the power to raise our Universities to still greater distinction, that mere legislation, however necessary to prevent flagrant deviations from the line of duty, will never make a good Professor, any more than it will produce excellence in any other liberal department. Ambition must be excited by the hope of honour and preferment; affection engaged by the condescending courtesy of superiors, such as we can now so fully appreciate; and the fatigued, though willing mind, encouraged by approbation and fostering kindness.

I had almost forgot to remind the Commissioners of our wish for an Astronomical Observatory. I know of nothing of the same value, in the eye of the Economist, that would add so much dignity to our ancient Seminary, in that of the man of Science.

In your apprehension, would it be more desirable that some provision were made for aged Professors, to enable them to retire, than that an Assistant and Successor should be appointed during the lifetime of such Professors?—I should, upon the whole, prefer the retiring pension.

Are you prepared to state any reasons for that preference?—I do not think it is consistent with a Professor's duty to retire at all, or to take an Assistant, so long as he is able to do the work himself. I think, in the case of a very old Professor, the classes are apt to get into a state of lax discipline, even in the case of those who have kept the tightest reign in their younger days; from the failure of the ear, or of the eye, little peccadilloes escape detection, and it is in the nature of those things to go on increasing, till at last the class becomes disorderly. I should also add, that I think it might afford more leisure to a retiring Professor, who has been distinguished in Science or Literature, to prepare for publication the result of his previous speculations.

In any cases where Assistants and Successors have been appointed in the United College, has the College, before receiving such Assistant and Successor, been in the habit of seeing that the superannuated or aged Professors had made a suitable allowance for the remuneration of the Assistant and Successor?—In the only case of that kind that we have had, I remember myself putting the question upon that subject; but it was answered, that that was a matter of private arrangement between the two, and the thing was not followed up by any higher authority than mine, so that I did not say more upon the subject.

Then, on the occasion to which you allude, no arrangement of that sort was made by authority of the College?—No arrangement was communicated to the Body; what might have been communicated to individuals among us privately, I do not know.

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No arrangement was made by authority of the College?—None, so far as I know; and I think it could not have been done without my knowledge.

Is the case to which you allude the appointment of Dr. Gillespie?—It is.

Is that the only case that has occurred in your time?—It is.

Do you consider that that should be a matter of private arrangement?—I rather think it should not.

Might not great disadvantages result from admitting persons without the means of provision?—I should think very great. I should not, perhaps, apprehend *that* in this case, so much as in some others, from the relation between the two parties.

Taking it as a general principle, without reference to any particular case, is not that your opinion?—I took it in that way, in the answer I previously gave. I think it is most undesirable that it should be a matter of private arrangement in all cases, or in most cases.

Does it appear to you that it would be an advantage, in case of a provision being made for retiring Professors, that the competition for the office should be open generally, instead of being in the power only of one or two individuals, as is the case where an Assistant and Successor is appointed altogether in consequence of a private arrangement?—I give it as my unhesitating opinion, that the old Professor should retire first, without any condition whatever; and that the Successor should be elected or nominated in the usual form.

Would not that afford a greater field for Candidates to fill that situation?—Undoubtedly it would.

Is it the understanding of the College at present, that they have no power to refuse the admission of a properly qualified Assistant and Successor?—I think it has not yet been made a matter of question among us, whether we have the power or not. I am not master of the subject; it is rather, I should think, a legal question.

Was there not a lawsuit in the United College, on the subject of appointing a Conjunct Professor?—Yes there was, in the case of Dr. Flint.

What is your opinion, with regard to the propriety of a Professor acting as Factor for the United College?—I do not think it generally a good arrangement. We have not, especially in small societies, just the same control in that case. If there is any instance of neglect, there is a greater tenderness towards a Colleague than there would be to another person. At the same time, I must observe, that in this situation there would be a difficulty of managing the matter otherwise. I scarcely know to whom we could commit the management of our affairs as a Factor, if not to one of our own number.

Do you mean, from the want of a person properly qualified?—From the want of responsible persons properly qualified, in such situations that they would accept of it.

You think there should be a certain discretion intrusted to the body upon that subject?—I do not think there should be any, if another person can be found, properly qualified. At the same time, from peculiar circumstances, I would have great tenderness in recommending the office to be taken from our present Factor.

The question was put, viewing it as a matter of general consideration, not in the smallest degree with reference to any individual appointment?—Then I adhere to the answer I have given.

In regard to the appointment of a Professor as Librarian, does that appear to you a suitable or an unsuitable arrangement?—It appears to me an unsuitable arrangement; and, for the same reason, I think, in case of any defalcations, there is a certain degree of tenderness in seeking redress.

Has it been in practice found, on the other hand, that the appointment of a Professor as Librarian gives him any particular authority or control over his Colleagues, so as to create a countervailing advantage?—It does not occur to me that it has.

Has it been found, that the appointment of a Professor as Librarian has led to the books, borrowed out by the Professors, being returned more regularly than would otherwise have been the case?—I am afraid not. There could scarcely be less regularity than at present exists, in that respect.

With regard to the Students, is there any advantage in a Professor being Librarian, in keeping up greater authority over the Students?—It never occurred to me that there was the least advantage of that sort. He has no authority over the Students whatever, as Librarian.

Do you think that the Students are under a restraint with a Professor as Librarian, which, perhaps, it is not desirable to put them under?—It does not appear to me that they can be. I should rather say that, in that respect, it might be an advantage to the Students, for it would prevent their asking for improper books.

Have you any observations to make, with regard to the state, or management, or funds of the Library?—As Curator of the Library for this year, it was my duty to review it, which I did, in the course of ten days after my appointment. I have made my Report to the University; and it is in the power of the Commissioners to demand from the University a copy of the Report. There are several books wanting.

Are they in the hands of Students?—We do not know in whose hands they are. What I meant to say is, that there were several altogether unaccounted for. I thought I allowed a reasonable time to account for those found missing, though I should perhaps have allowed a little longer still, but that I wished to have the Report made up before the Commissioners arrived.

Do those losses appear to have arisen from any imperfect principle being pursued in the management of the Library, or the manner in which the receipts are taken?—I think they must arise from some imperfection or inadvertency in the management. Every book that does not appear in its place ought to appear in the receipt-book.

Do you mean that many were wanting which had been in the Library at the last review?—

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I mean that there is a considerable number still unaccounted for of those wanting last year, and a considerable number additional this year.

Are you satisfied with regard to the access which the Students have to the Library?—As far as I know anything of the matter, I am. I have not, as a Professor, or as a Curator of the Library, heard of any specific complaint.

Do you think it would be useful if the Library were open every day, and the more advanced Students were allowed to read, in the Library, such works as they are not permitted to borrow out?—I can see no very great objection to that; but there are very few books proper for them to have that they have not in their power to get out. We are, I think, extremely disposed to be kind to them, and they have only to apply to us for a particular book, not generally allowed to be taken out, and, if we judge it to be improper in any way, we dissuade them from it; otherwise, I think, they generally obtain it.

Would the liberty of reading in the Library in the forenoon be of much advantage to the Students, considering the number of classes they have to attend, unless it were open in the evening?—I do not think it would be of any advantage; there would soon be more talking than reading, and we judge it inexpedient that they should be taken out of their lodgings in the evening, for they are apt to be a little gregarious; they do not return immediately to their proper quarters.

Do you recollect if it was the practice for the Students of the United College, about fifteen years ago, to receive only such books as they obtained permission from their respective Professors to borrow from the Library?—It was, and is still, the practice for them to get signed orders for certain books.

Was it not the practice, formerly, that they received no books but such as they had signed orders for?—If that was the practice, I had forgotten it.

Do they still receive books on such signed orders, when applied for?—Frequently they do; I have not access to know that they always do, because I have very seldom been in the Library at the regular hours. The Library is regularly open, on certain days, to the Students only; and on the Professor's days at my teaching hours.

Do you know that the Professors have been in the habit of giving such orders to their Students?—I do; I have very frequently given such orders myself, perhaps for a volume of an Encyclopædia, or the like, containing something in relation to the class.

Is it within your knowledge that they have access to a considerable number of books without such orders?—They have; there is a considerable number of books arranged in one or two presses, which are understood to be the books in most general demand by the Students, or the most proper for them to have.

But they are not limited to the books in those presses?—No.

At the time when the Catalogue was in course of preparation, was there not some temporary restriction of that kind imposed?—Yes; I do not remember that there were any restrictions upon the Students specially; we were, if I am not mistaken, under restrictions ourselves at that time.

But, at this time, there is no restriction as to the particular part of the Library where a book is, if it is a proper book for the Students to get?—Not as to the particular part of the Library, so far as I know.

Does it appear to you that it would be desirable to lend to the Students such editions of the Classics as are deposited in the Library?—I think it would be very desirable to lend to the higher class of Literary Students, Comments upon the Classics—anything tending to illustrate them; but very undesirable to give them translations.

The question referred to the rare editions of the Classics, it being understood that the common editions are in their own possession?—It does not occur to me that there could be any particular advantage to the Students, such as most of them are, to consult the rare editions of the Classics. Were any Student to communicate to me, that, in consequence of some particular research in which he was engaged, he wished for such Classic, however valuable it might be, I should immediately communicate his wish to the Senatus Academicus, and I have not the smallest doubt that it would be instantly granted, I becoming responsible for the book.

With the exception of rare and valuable editions, do you think that the more advanced Students should be allowed to have the use of the ordinary editions of the Classics?—It is not very desirable, so long as they are in the Classes, because most of the editions, at least of the Greek authors, are accompanied with Latin translations, which perhaps will not be judged desirable. I know that Mr. Alexander published a very cheap Collectanea for the use of his Class, and I think it would be highly undesirable that the Students should have free access to the use of the Library books as Class-books; they would be worn to fragments in the course of a few sessions, and those who possessed them would have an undue advantage in certain competitions. There is no book, either Classical, Mathematical, or Philosophical, in my own library, that I would not immediately lend to a Student, unless I could point out some impropriety attending the accommodation at the time.

What new or additional accommodation do you consider to be necessary for enabling the Classes of the United College to be adequately and properly taught?—I think we should require a set of new Class-rooms altogether: some of them are tolerably good; the Mathematical class-room is so, but their general character is, that they are too confined, and not at all convenient. As to my own, to which I can speak most particularly, it was one year too small for the class; in general, I should say it is sufficient to hold the class, unless the number shall increase further; but it is by no means sufficient for the proper disposition of the apparatus, and it is subject to smoke, I believe, incurably, from the vicinity of the steeple. Frequently, when I go into it in the morning, the smoke is so thick that I cannot see the

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opposite window as a window; I see there is light there, but I do not know in what shape; I have to throw up the window, and wait till it clears.

Does it appear to you that the fabric of the building is capable (even if it could bear such repairs as are necessary) of affording such accommodation as the College ought to possess?—I do not think it is, consistently with any degree of good taste. I think it could not, without a new building, be made such that we should not be ashamed to show it to any stranger, especially to any Englishman.

Could it possibly afford a suitable accommodation for the Professors, and all the classes, even if it were capable of bearing the alterations that it would require?—I do not think it could.

Are not the class-rooms greatly too low in the roof?—They are generally so. In the Greek class, in which I had once the honour to teach, for the late Professor Hill, I found the apartment very inconvenient. It is a long and narrow low-roofed class-room, and though the Students were very orderly, I could easily see that they could not be under the command of the Professor, except from a principle of voluntary obedience.

Is that in the building that was erected after the union of the United College?—It is.

Is it not the general character of that building, that it is too narrow to afford adequate accommodation for the classes?—I think it is.

What is your opinion, with regard to the Election of the Rector in this University; does it appear to you to be upon the footing on which it ought to stand, or do you desire to see any alteration in it?—It has been my opinion that a little change in that respect would be not undesirable. Ours has been for some time past rather an obscure University, and it appears to me, that if we had the power of choosing an extrinsic Rector under proper restrictions, it might connect us a little more with the Aristocracy of the country around us; and I think it would be a very salutary way of infusing among us a little of public opinion, which is sometimes desirable in such Societies; but were the system of inspection, that I took the liberty to recommend a little while ago, adopted, I should see less advantage in any change of that sort; that would accomplish, in a much more effectual manner, the latter object.

With such extrinsic Rector, would it not be necessary to have a resident Vice-Rector?—It would so. I think, moreover, the privilege of election would require to be very much restricted. If we were allowed to choose an extrinsic Rector, I think there should be a restriction in this way, that the choice should be confined to some one occupying the station of Lord-Lieutenant or Deputy-Lieutenant of this or some adjoining county. Something of that sort would secure us against any improper choice; but I do not see that any change of that kind would be of very remarkable advantage to us, and although such as I have stated were my sentiments, yet I made it known to the Students that I was unfriendly to their views respecting the Rectorship. The Statutes of the College required that they should proceed otherwise than they did.

In that case would you give all the Students a vote in the choice of the Rector?—Certainly not. In the University Reports, there is an answer to an application of the Students upon that head, which was in fact written by me, and which expresses precisely my sentiments.

Are there any other suggestions that you have to offer to the Commissioners?—There are none that occur to me at present. (*The witness withdrew.*)

The Rev. *Thomas Gillespie*, LL.D., again called in, and further Examined.

Dr. T. Gillespie.

You are Assistant and Successor to Dr. Hunter?—I am.

The Commissioners wish to know what is the allowance or remuneration you have from Dr. Hunter at present?—The only allowance that I have hitherto had has been £50 to pay my expenses in travelling backwards and forwards to Cults.

You have hitherto taught the Senior Class?—I have; with the exception of the Mondays on which Dr. Hunter lectured, to enable me to return from Cults, that I might avoid doing what I will never agree to do, travelling upon the Sabbath.

Has Dr. Hunter given you notice that he is to call upon you to do any further duty?—He has done so. He has given me notice, that next winter he expects me to teach both of the Classes, and do the whole of the public business.

What is the allowance that he has proposed to give you in that case?—He has proposed to withdraw the £50 that he used to advance, and to allow me £100, with some small deductions, which has been given by the Government as a pension, during his lifetime.

He has proposed to transfer to you the Pension that he has obtained for his life?—Yes; that was a measure which I misunderstood, yet I am quite sure since that Dr. Hunter is correct in his statement that he entertained a contrary view; but I assuredly had contemplated that I was to receive £50, on account of the actual expense of keeping a horse and residing at St. Andrews; and at the same time, to receive the £100 in addition, if I were to undertake the whole duties of all the Classes; and I feel just now, very much difficulted upon that score, on account of the esteem and regard which I have for Dr. Hunter, in common with all those that know him; as I am placed in circumstances exceedingly delicate, finding and knowing that I cannot possibly go on with the duties which he has devolved upon me, and that too without consulting me upon the matter. Unless I am possessed of pecuniary means to enable me to reside at St. Andrews during the winter at least, Dr. Hunter suggests that I may ride from Cults on the Sabbath evening, and by that means may do the duty both there and here. Suppose I were not to be challenged by the Presbytery for doing so, I neither would nor could do so. I would consider it as secularizing the Sabbath, and I would rather resign my situation than do so; but I know that the Presbytery know their duty too well, to allow me to transgress the rules of the Church with respect to the Sabbath in that way, without taking measures to compel me to resign.

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You conceive, then, that you would have to resign your Church at Cults, if you took the whole duty here?—I do not conceive that I shall be obliged to do so; the Presbytery in which I live have been always very indulgent to me, and if I provide a person in the winter months to do the duty in Cults, and go there once a month (as at St. Andrews there is a day in every month which is not occupied in teaching), I conceive that I might, perhaps, be able to manage it in that way, so as not to risk the censure of the Presbytery.

Do you know that the Presbytery themselves may be censured for allowing a thing of that kind?—I have known all along that I am liable to be called in question, and it was only from the peculiarity of the circumstances, I believe, that my Presbytery has been so indulgent to me hitherto:—I have always acknowledged it as a favour.

Suppose the Presbytery, either from a sense of their own duty, or from fearing that they would be censured by their superiors, if they did not, were to insist upon your resigning the Living of Cults, could you then carry on your duty here upon the allowance that is proposed to be given to you?—I could not.

So that, if it came to that, you must either resign the Professorship, or resign the Living of Cults?—I would be, in that case, under the necessity of resigning the Professorship, unless there was some emolument attached to it, which would enable me to retain that which I would prefer; but, with a family of eight, I would be under the necessity of adhering to that Living which enabled me to support my family.

Was there any arrangement in writing entered into between you and Dr. Hunter?—No; letters passed, but no regular contract or agreement.

Do those letters at all refer to the conditions of the arrangement that was to be proposed?—Many of them do, I believe. I always understood myself to speak of £100 in addition to what I already received. He (Dr. Hunter) all along understood me to speak of £100 in all, and when I got the letter from Dr. Hunter, announcing that it was settled, I wrote a letter to him and to Dr. Nicoll, thanking them, upon the supposition that this was an addition to my former income, and took measures to come to St. Andrews immediately; but it was suggested to me, that it might be as well to ascertain distinctly from Dr. Hunter, that this sum of £100 per annum was in addition to what I received before. It never occurred to me, before it was suggested to me, and when I came here, I did so, under very embarrassed circumstances, because I did not know whether to say that I would act or not, not knowing how Dr. Hunter would conduct himself.

If the allowance were made £150, the Commissioners understand that you could, with reference to certain circumstances, give up the Living of Cults, and come to St. Andrews?—I could not do that in the mean time. If I were compelled by the General Assembly to make a choice, it would then be for me to consider; and perhaps even with that scanty subsistence, (and embarrassed as I am in various ways, it would be but a scanty one,) in order to obtain an ultimate object, and to continue the situation which I have great pleasure in, I might endeavour to hold the situation of Professor; I do not say that I would do it, I only say that I might do so. In the mean time I could not possibly give up the Living of Cults so long as I am not compelled to do it, but I will see that the duty is properly discharged there; and I hope to satisfy at least the Presbytery, if not the Church in general, upon this head; and, from the circumstances of the case being capable of cure, in a little time I have great hopes that the humanity of the General Assembly, if it comes before them, would induce them to let me remain, as well as from their kindness for Dr. Hunter, who is well known; and that they might, perhaps, for a few years, overlook my situation, knowing the peculiarities of the case.

Supposing you were to confine yourself to the duty of your parish at present, could you be compelled to resign the office of Assistant Professor, on account of not doing the duty of it?—I understand that I am obliged, by my presentation, to obey Dr. Hunter, when he calls for my assistance. By the presentation, which I obtained from the Marquis of Titchfield and the Duchess of Portland, I am obliged, as assistant and successor to Dr. Hunter, to assist him when he requires my assistance; but all the measures have been of Dr. Hunter's proposing. I never contemplated, originally, to do any more during the time he was in strength, but to assist him occasionally, if he required it, from indisposition. His imposing upon me the burthen of teaching one of the classes, and that, too, the advanced class, was much against my own opinion, and much against Principal Nicoll's opinion; and we struggled much against it. This latter measure, again, is of the same character: I was not consulted in it; Dr. Hunter has required it of me.

At what date were you inducted?—It was in the winter of 1823, or the beginning of 1824.

Was your Commission recorded in the Minutes of the College?—I do not know, for I was not present. I know that everything was done legally upon the occasion, and I was regularly inducted.

Have you a copy of your Commission?—No, I have nothing.

From what you stated lately, the Commissioners understand, that it is not a Professorship in the gift of the Crown?—It is not; it is in the gift of the Duchess of Portland.

Do you know with whom the notion of an application to the Crown originated?—With myself.

Was it suggested for the purpose of enabling Dr. Hunter to make an adequate provision for you?—It was undoubtedly for that purpose, to benefit myself, and myself alone. I applied to Dr. Hunter to see what was to be done, and he could suggest no method; and I did suggest to him this method of applying to the Crown, by which he might be enabled to procure the means of assisting me, without making himself any poorer.

With that view, did you lay the suggestion before Dr. Nicoll?—I did so; and it was laid before Lord Melville, as I understood, by Dr. Nicoll.

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Have you any arrangement to suggest to the Commissioners, by which this matter might be brought to a satisfactory issue?—I would request, that Dr. Hunter, my revered father-in-law, might be called upon, and perhaps the statement I have now made read to him; and it might be suggested to him, that it is altogether impossible for me to proceed during the ensuing winter, unless my income amount to £150,—the £100 from Government, and the £50 continued, which he originally advanced. If he should agree to that, I shall proceed; if not, I do not at present see how I can proceed.—*(The Witness withdrew.)*

In consequence of the foregoing Evidence, a letter was written by the Chairman of the Committee of Visitation to Dr. Hunter.

(The Minutes of Evidence having been sent to the Witness for verbal correction, he requested leave to add the following observations, as Supplementary to his Evidence) :—

"As to my situation as Assistant and Successor to Dr. Hunter, which came under the notice of the Royal Commission, while I feel great reluctance to enter upon any observation of a private nature, I still consider it what I owe to myself, to explain that situation in reference to the past and to the future.

"I am fully aware, that if Dr. Hunter had possessed the power of nominating an Assistant and Successor, that he might have obtained the services of a young man not otherwise provided for, who, in the prospect of the succession, might, in a great measure, have found remuneration for his labours as Assistant. I consider it, however, proper, explicitly to state, that although I would not have been appointed Assistant and Successor without the consent and concurrence of Dr. Hunter, yet that I owe my nomination, by the Duke of Portland, to a distinctly different line of interest, and, consequently, that there could be no express or implied understanding, that I should place myself in a less advantageous situation than I otherwise would have been entitled, on account of my connexion with Dr. Hunter. When originally appointed, my own view of the matter was, and in which view I was supported by the Head of the United College, that I should only be called upon to act as Assistant, in case of and during any casual indisposition of Dr. Hunter; and that if any call for my permanent assistance should be found necessary, the United College would see that I was suitably and fairly remunerated; I was willing to assist Dr. Hunter for days, and weeks if necessary, without accepting any remuneration whatever. My surprise, then, and mortification was great, when, towards the end of Harvest, 1824, I was informed by Dr. Hunter, that it behoved me to teach the private, or more advanced and numerous Latin Class, and that I was likewise to Lecture to that class, at least one hour every fortnight. When I remonstrated strongly against this arrangement, accompanied as it was by so great inconveniences, and positive pecuniary losses and professional risks to me, I was told by Dr. Hunter, that if I did not comply with his will, I should never be Professor of Humanity at St. Andrews. Accordingly, £50 annually was adjudged to me by him, to compensate for my additional expenses, as he himself expressed, merely, leaving me altogether uncompensated for teaching, and for the loss of betwixt £150 and £200 yearly, which I was then in the habit of receiving from my contributions to periodical publications, and for all the risks of health and of Church-censure which this arrangement unavoidably implied. Nothing but a desire to avoid all avoidable dispute with Dr. Hunter, and an impression that he was entitled, in the strict letter of the law, thus to command my services, could have induced me, even for a single winter, to submit to it. But when I found no new arrangement made or making against a second winter, and Dr. Hunter still continuing in perfect health, I again had recourse to petitioning and remonstrance, first with Dr. Hunter, and afterwards with Principal Nicoll, upon the subject. Dr. Hunter offered me no redress, but Principal Nicoll admitted fully the hardship of my case, and promised that, if I would "be quiet" for another winter, something would then be done for me. Accordingly, I taught a second winter on the same terms, and having, during the ensuing summer, again returned to my remonstrances and solicitations, and finding no plan proposed for my relief, I suggested to Dr. Hunter, and Dr. Hunter did not suggest to me,—the plan which, through the efforts of Principal Nicoll and my Lord Melville, proved ultimately successful, of obtaining from Government an annuity to Dr. Hunter, with the view of remunerating me, if not for my past, at least in some measure for my future labours. A promise was obtained from my Lord Melville, of the date of July 1826, and from that date it was understood, that my enjoyment of the Government bounty should commence. All these measures, I beg it to be remarked, were adopted, upon the supposition that Dr. Hunter should still continue to teach as he had done formerly; and it was not till lately, that I received a distinct intimation from Dr. Hunter, in a written communication, that henceforth the whole duty of teaching the Latin Classes would fall upon me, and that to remumerate me for this, I was to receive the £100 of Government allowance, expenses of offices, &c. deducted; and that at the same time, and from the date of July 1826, he was to withdraw the £50 which he had all along allowed me on the score of additional expenses incurred by teaching at St. Andrews. Against this arrangement I immediately remonstrated, upon the score, that I had all along contemplated the Government bounty as a relief to *me*, who did complain, and not to Dr. Hunter, who *did neither complain, nor propose the measure originally;* and that without the £150 allowance in all, I would not meet the unlooked-for additional expense of keeping an assistant at Cults, of visiting the parish at least once a month, and of keeping my family at St. Andrews. I added, besides, circumstances, of which Dr. Hunter was fully aware, respecting my small stipend at Cults, only £150 per annum—my family of children all unprovided for, betwixt the ages of eight and sixteen—and many *burdens*, which, by the last three years' arrangements, had been greatly increased, and which now actually diminished my annual income *by £50 sterling*. All this was in vain, and I was only advised in return to adopt the plan of preaching myself every Sunday at Cults, and of returning to St. Andrews, a distance of at least 12 miles, every Sunday evening;—an alternative so manifestly involving my deposition on the one hand, and my voluntarily secularizing the Sabbath on the other, was not for a moment to be listened to, and accordingly it was immediately rejected *by me*, as illegal and impracticable.

"In this situation, the Honourable the Royal Commissioners found us, and it remains for them to advise or to impose such measures, as may place me, as Dr. Hunter's Assistant and Successor, in circumstances to execute with advantage to the public, credit to the College, and comfort to myself, these important and engrossing and laborious duties, which have now been imposed upon me by Dr. Hunter. All that I contemplate in the mean time, now that I am immediately to undertake the *whole* duties of the Latin Chair, is merely the original £50, with the addition of the £100 given by

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Government, the very sum which I all along expected to receive, even though my duties should, for a time at least, be confined to the private class only. And to enable Dr. Hunter to pay his share of this, he has all the emoluments of his class, with the addition of the *College Factorship* (80 guineas, I am told), which, in the opinion of some, at least, of those who voted him this office, was conferred with an *express or implied reference to an Assistant.* Should Dr. Hunter now aver that, with his Government £100, he can procure an Assistant, my answer is, that this £100 was applied for to relieve *me*, and that had I not made the application to Dr. Hunter, according to Dr. Hunter's own written declaration, no such application would have been made by him, nor would Dr. Nicoll have applied, under different circumstances, for such a grant from Government. Although it is my decided opinion, that His Majesty's Royal Commissioners have nothing to do whatever with Dr. Hunter's private concerns, or with mine, but are bound to, and undoubtedly will, act upon public grounds and considerations, and upon these alone, yet, as private considerations have actually been brought into view, and as Dr. Hunter has pled, as I am informed, before the Royal Commission, his former patronage of me, as a reason for his refusing on the present occasion to continue his personal allowance of £50 per annum, I think it but justice to myself to say, that only a year or two after I was, through Dr. Hunter's influence, appointed to the Church of Cults (and the whole of his patronage in effect amounts to this, and in his *concurrence* in my appointment to the Chair), I had the offer of a considerably better living, through the influence of my former pupil, Sir James Dalrymple Hay, Bart. of Park Place, and that I was dissuaded from accepting of this living, in a great measure, at least, by Dr. Hunter's wish, on various accounts, to retain me in the neighbourhood of St. Andrews. I might mention other chances of bettering my circumstances in life, which, from Dr. Hunter's advice, I was induced to relinquish; but what I have stated is sufficient to show, that I neither did originally, nor do now, altogether depend upon Dr. Hunter for my success and advancement in life. For Dr. Hunter's personal friendship and affection, I can safely say I have ever, and do now as sincerely as ever, return the most heartfelt regard and affection; of his testimony and esteem, I shall ever be proud, and deem it the proudest circumstance of a busy and a struggling life, that I have been so intimately connected with one who has so justly merited and commanded the gratitude of all who are interested in Philosophical and Classical pursuits; and I know well, that nothing which has now taken, or may yet take place, can ever place our personal regards and affection in danger. What I have written and said in my Answers has been elicited from me by the cruel necessities of my condition, instigating and compelling me to assert what I conceived to be, and what I humbly hope His Majesty's Commissioners will consider as being, '*my right.*'

"*Cults Manse, 9th August* 1827. "THOMAS GILLESPIE."

Thomas Duncan, Esq., A. M., called in, and Examined.

Prof. T. Duncan.

You are Professor of Mathematics in the United College?—I am.

How long have you held that situation?—Seven Sessions.

Have you seen the Return that has been made by the United College to this Commission?—I have.

Do you agree in that Return?—I do.

Will you be so good as to inform the Commissioners as to the manner in which you teach your Class, and the subjects of instruction you convey to the Students?—There are three Mathematical Classes, called the first, second, and third. In the first, or junior Mathematical Class, I teach the Elements of Plain Geometry, Proportion, and Algebra, as far as the commencement of affected Quadratic Equations. I also generally give some account of the Theory of Arithmetic.

In that first Class, except in the latter part, is the instruction chiefly conducted by Examination?—It is certainly conducted chiefly by Examination; it is conducted by means of a Text-book, part of which is prescribed every day, and examined upon the next; and by means of Exercises, partly theoretical, and partly practical—partly performed at home, and partly in the class.

Is the second part of that Course in the shape of a Lecture upon the Theory of Arithmetic?—No; I have a Text-book upon that subject also, so that part of it is prescribed.

For how many hours a day does the First Class meet?—One hour a day, five days in the week; occasionally I have met a little more; I have met sometimes an hour on Saturday, and last session, for upwards of a month at the end of the session, I met half an hour additional for five days in the week.

With regard to the Second Class, what is the course of instruction you pursue?—In the Second Class, I treat, first, of some additional parts of Algebra, to wit, Exponential Equations, Logarithms, and affected Quadratic Equations; I then proceed to Plain Trigonometry, and its various applications, particularly to the mensuration of heights and distances, and to levelling; after that, I proceed to the Mensuration of plain surfaces, and its various applications, particularly to Land Surveying; I then treat of Solid Geometry, comprehending the intersection of Planes; the theory of Solids; the mensuration of Solids, with its various applications, to wit, to the mensuration of wood, and to gauging; the method of representing solids upon a plane, by means of perpendicular projection and perspective; after Solid Geometry, I proceed to Conic Sections, and then to Spherical Trigonometry.

How many hours a day do you teach that class?—That class meets one hour a day, for five days of the week.

In that class also, is there a good deal of Examination?—Constant Examination; there is so much of a Text-book prescribed every day, and examination upon it the next, and there are numerous Exercises.

Interspersed with explanations of your own?—Yes; the Exercises are partly performed at home, and partly in the class.

Are the Exercises imperative?—Some of the Exercises are imperative, others not; practical exercises, and the simple theoretical ones, are imperative, because I conceive that every

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Student is capable of performing them; but the more difficult theoretical ones are not imperative, because I know that many Students, after their utmost exertions, would not be able to perform them.

What is your course with the Third Class?—In the Third Class, I give the remaining parts of Algebra, both theoretical and practical, viz. Progressions, arithmetical and geometrical; Interest, simple and compound; the Doctrine of Chances; Annuities, certain and contingent; Cubic Equations, Biquadratic Equations, the higher Equations in general, and then Indeterminate Equations. These remaining parts of Algebra form the first division of the course in that class. After that, I proceed to the application of Algebra to Geometry and to Trigonometry, under which I give the derivation of all the principal Trigonometrical Formulæ, and I then proceed to the Differential and Integral Calculus, or the Science of Fluxions. Under this head I give the application of the differential calculus, to draw tangents to curves, to determine maxima and minima, to find the evolutes of curves, and the radius of curvature. I also give the application of the integral calculus to find the length of a curve line, to find the area of a curvilineal plane figure, the solidity of a solid bounded by a curve surface, and the area of a curve surface. Towards the end of the Session, I give those practical branches, which I have not been able to overtake in my second class, such as the mathematical principles of Geography, the principles of Navigation, and of Fortification.

How many hours a day does that class meet?—One hour a day, on five days of the week.

What number of Students might attend each of your classes?—That has varied considerably in the course of the seven years that I have been here. The number in the first or junior class has varied from 51 to 75; in my first session it was only 51. The number in the second class has, I think, varied from 20 to 48; it was only 20 my first session; and the number in the third class has varied from 20 to 34, it was only about 20 the first session. The total number of mathematical Students has, in the course of the period, varied from 71 to 135; it was 71 my first session, and one session it was 135; when I say the total number, I mean of distinct persons, because several Students attend two classes, both the second and third class, at the same time. The business of the third class is so contrived, that it is possible for a Student of the second class to understand it, while he is going on the second.

Was the third Mathematical class introduced by yourself?—No; it was introduced about the year 1793 or 1794.

In the Returns to the Commissioners, no Students are put down as having attended the third Mathematical class till the Session of 1822-1823; can you explain that?—It was the neglect of the enrolment.

Had Dr. Haldane taught the third class also?—Yes; and it was taught long before; it has existed about thirty-three years.

What is the Text-book that you use in your junior class for the Elements of Geometry?—Playfair's Elements of Geometry, and Wood's Algebra; and I have published a book for the use of my classes; the chief use of my book is in the second and third classes, but part of it, on the Theory of Arithmetic, I use in my first class.

Then you teach, in fact, three hours a day, on five days in the week?—I do; and occasionally I have taught a little more.

Do you give Prizes?—I do.

In all your Classes?—In all the Classes.

You stated that some of the Exercises were performed in the class in the presence of the Professor, will you mention the nature of these Exercises, and the occasions on which they were performed?—The Exercises to which I allude, as performed in the class, are chiefly Theorems proposed for demonstration, or Problems proposed for solution, orally to the Students; I draw a Diagram on a board, and desire them to attempt the demonstration of the theorem, or the solution of the problem; and I give them a few minutes for the attempt. After those have elapsed, I ask if any of them think they are able to go through it; all those who think so are desired to stand up, and out of those that stand up, I select one to give his demonstration; if that does not satisfy me, then I will call upon one of the others, who have stood up, to give his demonstration.

Of course, those are not Problems and Theorems that you have given out before?—No, they are Extempore Exercises.

They do not write out the demonstration, but go through it?—Yes.

Do the Students, that are going on to Divinity, attend your class before they go through the Natural Philosophy class?—Generally they do.

Do the Students attend the second and third classes in the same Session?—Often they do; no branch, that depends upon the knowledge of the business of the second class, is introduced into the third, before the Students have previously gone over it in the second.

Is it your wish that the Students should attend the two classes together?—That depends very much upon the particular state of the Student's talents and preparation, and upon the number of other classes that he may happen to attend the same session; in some instances I have thought it advisable, in others not.

Do you give your opinion to the Students accordingly?—Yes.

What is your regulation as to the Fees of the classes; do you take the same Fees for all the three classes?—The same Fee for each of the three classes, if a Student is attending only one class;—but there is a peculiarity with regard to the third class—a Student attending the Third Class pays only One Guinea, provided he has previously attended, or is attending the Second.

You distribute the practical part of the course between the Second and the Third Class?—Yes, I think that in that way, upon the whole, I am able to go over more ground, and more effectually.

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Do you find that many of the Students become acquainted with the higher branches of Mathematics?—I think that a considerable number do.

Do you approve of the present distribution of the Course of Study, as to Moral and Natural Philosophy, as to the place which they hold with relation to each other?—I would prefer the present, to the other method; perhaps, if the thing is considered abstractly, Moral Philosophy should come in after Natural Philosophy; but, when considered with relation to other studies, I think it is more convenient to have the present method. Even as it is, we find it difficult to have the Students sufficiently prepared in Mathematics, before they learn Natural Philosophy; and the difficulty would be increased, if they were to attend the Natural Philosophy during the third Session.

Would not, in that case, a great number of Students be totally unqualified for the Natural Philosophy class, and thereby lose the advantage of it?—I rather think that they would.

How many Mathematical classes would you think it expedient that a Student should attend, before he went to the Natural Philosophy class?—It would be desirable that he should attend all the three, but many who have attended the first and second in former years, attend the third, along with the Natural Philosophy; and this method does pretty well.

What is the method in which you distribute the Prizes that you give in the class?—The Prizes are decided by the votes of the Students.

What are they given for?—They are given for general eminence throughout the Session. I call upon the Students to give their votes, partly according to the readiness of their fellow-students at the daily Examinations, partly according to their expertness in the extempore Exercises, and partly according to their success in the written Exercises, which they have given in to me, and upon which I always deliver my opinion publicly.

Do you find that the judgment of the Students generally corresponds with your own?—Generally it does; it corresponds universally with regard to the high Prizes, such as the first and second; sometimes there may be a shade of difference with regard to the inferior Prizes, but, with regard to them, it would be often difficult for myself to come to a decision.

In short, you think they are fairly given?—I think, upon the whole, they are wonderfully fair.

What proportion do the Prizes bear to the number of Students in the class?—I make it vary a little, according to the quality of the class: thus, in a class that is particularly good, the fraction that receive Prizes is greater than in one that is inferior; but, generally speaking, the number that receive Prizes is about one-sixth of the whole.

Do you happen to know what may be the general proportion in the other classes in the College?—I believe, in the Natural Philosophy, it is greater than one-sixth; in some of the other classes it is not quite so great, perhaps, as in mine. I have brought with me a list of all the Prizes that have been given for the last six years; they are usually advertised in the newspapers at the end of the Session. *(The Witness delivered in the same. It lies on the Commissioners' Table.)*

Are you yourself at the expense of the Prizes?—I am.

Is there any Apparatus attached to your class?—There is an Apparatus attached to the class, for illustrating the practical parts of Mathematics, such as the Mensuration of Heights and Distances, and Land Surveying.

Are you accustomed to take your Students out into the country at all for Mensuration, and other objects of that kind?—Occasionally I do.

Is there anything that you wish to suggest to the Commissioners with reference to your own class: in the first place, with regard to your Class-room?—I believe my Class-room is, upon the whole, the best in the College, but I reckon it too small. When my Junior class is numerous, there is no room for the accommodation of strangers. Now I think it very desirable, that the Students of the Senior Mathematical classes should occasionally attend in the Junior class; it is useful to themselves, and it operates as a stimulus to the Students of the Junior class; but at present, when the Junior class is numerous, it completely fills the Class-room, and there is no accommodation for strangers at all.

Even independently of accommodation for strangers, it is not a convenient room, is it?—No, it is too low in the roof.

Is there anything else you wish to suggest with regard to your Class?—It seems to me that it would be an improvement to the Mathematical education of the College, if the attendance of the three Mathematical classes, or at least of the first and second, were made necessary before entering on the study of Divinity. At present, Natural Philosophy is made necessary for the study of Divinity, and none of the Mathematical Classes is made necessary. Now, Mathematics being quite essential to the proper study of Natural Philosophy, it seems an inconsistency, that none of the Mathematical classes is made necessary for the study of Divinity.

Are not the Students obliged to attend your class before they can take a Degree?—No, they are not. According to our recent Regulations about taking a Degree, I am not sure whether it is necessary or not, but it was not so formerly.

Does it not appear that, in the regulations made for granting a Degree to those who have attended even this College, the University seem to have prescribed no particular course of study, nor an attendance upon particular classes?—No; I recollect now, that the object of these late regulations was a close Examination.

Although that seems the proper principle to apply to those that have been Students at other Universities, is it your opinion that it would be right, with respect to such as take their Degree upon having studied at this College, to prescribe their attendance at particular classes, as a preliminary to granting the Degree, without dispensing of course with that Examination?—I think it should be a necessary preliminary in all cases.

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You consider that Examination to apply principally to Students that have gone through the Curriculum here?—Certainly it is understood to apply generally to such. There is an allusion to the former Regulations, at least there is a tacit reference to them. The former Regulations required attendance upon the general Curriculum in the College, and that is understood.

Would it not be an improvement in the form of the Regulations to insert that, and to have the whole which is required brought into one set of Regulations, so that it might be quite distinct?—Certainly it would.

Have you any general suggestions to make, with reference to the general system of Education?—There are two or three things that have occurred to me upon that subject. The first essential improvement that I would advert to, would be new Buildings for the whole of the United College. Most of the Class-rooms I consider as either too small, or too low in the roof, or inconvenient in form. Besides the smallness of the Class-rooms, there is the want of a Closet attached to each. I think it would be a considerable accommodation to the Professors to have a Closet attached to each Class-room. The general appearance of the Building, too, is certainly not respectable for a great Seminary of Education, and it is apt to degrade it in the eyes of the Students, as well as of the Public.

Have you formed any opinion as to the safety or ruinous state of it?—I have formed no particular opinion as to that; the Architects are better judges upon that subject. Our attention was directed to it two years ago, by a call from the Exchequer; and on that occasion we gave in papers, explaining, at great length, the extent of the accommodation that we would think sufficient. A second circumstance that I would deem an improvement, is the erection of an Observatory, furnished with apparatus for making observations in Meteorology and Astronomy. A third improvement that occurs to me, is the abolition of the distinction between Secondars and Ternars, making the fee of each Student three guineas.

Is not that the state of the Fees, as far as you know, in the University of Aberdeen?—Yes, it is certainly the state of the Fees at Aberdeen, and in all the Colleges except Edinburgh, where the fee of some of the classes is four guineas.

Is not the minimum Fee that is exacted in this University the lowest that is exacted in any College in Scotland?—Certainly it is, according to my knowledge.

Is the distinction to which you have adverted, one that is considered by the Students as invidious?—I think it is sometimes considered so, and I think it is desirable that, in a Seminary of Education, there should be as few distinctions not founded upon merit as possible.

What proportion of your Students may be Ternars, and what proportion Secondars, in general?—I think the number of Secondars varies from one-third to one-fourth of the whole; scarcely ever so great as one-third, and scarcely ever less than one-fourth.

Is that a matter regulated by the Students themselves and their parents?—It is entirely regulated by the Students themselves and their parents.

May it not often happen that Students are enrolled as Ternars, whose circumstances would have rendered it proper that they should be Secondars?—Yes; I believe it often happens that a Ternar could afford a Secondar's fee.

Do you believe in reality, that that advantage is unduly taken in some cases?—I believe that it is, in the way that is mentioned.

Is there any distinction in the classification of those orders in the Class-room, or do they sit together promiscuously?—In my class, they sit quite indiscriminately, and I believe it is so in general.

It is presumed, you make no distinction in the manner in which you convey instruction to the Students, or in the advantage they have as Students?—None whatever.

In the use of books in the Library, which they obtain through your application, do you make any distinction between those two orders?—None whatever.

Is there any distinction between those two orders observed any where—in the College Church, for example?—None; the only badge of distinction is the gown; they all wear gowns, but the one order wears a different species of gown from the other.

After a Student, whose parents may not have considered much more of the effect of the distinction than the saving half of the fee, has been a little while at this College, do you think that he often begins to feel it as an invidious distinction?—I think that the Ternars occasionally do feel it as an invidious distinction. I am less in the way of observing that now, but when I was a Student myself, I think I could perceive it.

Were you a Student at this University?—I was. Another improvement that I would take the liberty of suggesting, is the Endowment of several additional Classes, in order to complete the course of Education—particularly Classes of Natural History, of Modern Languages, and of Political Economy.

Supposing that two hours were assigned to the Professor of Moral Philosophy, do you think that he might go through the course of Political Economy?—I think that the two hours are necessary to the Moral Philosophy alone, excluding the Political Economy, in order to do full justice to it; and that the Professor of Political Economy would also be the better for having two hours.

Do you find any difficulty in the College, in adjusting the number of hours for each Professor?—Very considerable difficulty.

Do you think that, in all the Philosophy Classes, the system of Examination should be added to that of Lecturing?—I think so.

And by means of a separate hour?—Certainly. Upon that subject I would remark, that I conceive that an ample Text-book, particularly if composed by the Professor himself, together with one hour of strict examination, would be nearly as good as two hours with

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lecturing and examination, and that a Text-book not quite so simple, together with an hour and a half, might be as good as the two hours.

In short, you do not attach much importance merely to the Lecture, unless the Student is assisted by another method of conveying instruction and ascertaining his progress?—I do not; even in the case of a Text-book, the Professor could accompany the examination with illustrations at the time.

Would you carry that so far as to supersede lecturing altogether?—Nearly so. I think that ample Text-books, with close examination, and occasional lectures, would be much better than mere lecturing, together with examination.

Then there must be a good deal of private reading, in illustration of the heads in the Text-book?—I am supposing an *ample* Text-book; if it were a smaller Text-book, instead of an hour, it would need perhaps an hour and a half, in order to admit of some lecturing.

Then you would consider it advisable in all cases that Professors should publish a Text-book of their course?—I think it is; but, till they obtain that, they should get as good a Text-book as they can from another source. I think, however, that a man will be more master of a book that he has written himself.

Is there not, perhaps, some risk that there might be less zeal and ardour in the further prosecution of Scientific and Literary studies, on the part of the Professors themselves, if, after having once framed a Text-book, their duty was in a manner discharged, except the mere charge of teaching a class annually?—In the first place, the preparation of a Text-book would involve a great deal of study; and it is likely that the Professor would wish to extend his knowledge upon a subject which he had studied so carefully, and occasionally to give a lecture, noticing his further advances in the science; and he would certainly be able to give a greater degree of attention to his class, and to spend more time in the examination of exercises at home, and so on.

Has there not been a Lectureship of Natural History introduced into this College lately?—There has. It has continued for two Sessions.

How was it attended last Session?—It was very well attended. I think that the number of Students the first Session was about forty, and the number of Students last Session about thirty, which was fully as great a number as could be expected.

Has that Lectureship any allowance from the College or University funds, or is it merely supported from the Fees?—The Lecturer has the allowance of a small salary from the College—twenty-five guineas, I think.

Do you include, in your idea of an endowment for a Professor of Natural History, an accommodation in the buildings of the College for a Museum?—Certainly; and perhaps it were desirable that some of the articles, to be contained in the Museum, were also presented in the endowment.

Are there any other suggestions that you wish to make for the interest of the University?—I have said that I think it would contribute to the improvement of Mathematical Science, if attendance of the three Mathematical classes, or at least of the first and second, were made necessary before the study of Divinity. I think also, that not only Mathematical but general education, would be improved, if the Degree of Bachelor of Arts, conferred after a suitable course, and a suitable examination, were made necessary before entering on the study of Divinity, or perhaps even before entering on the study of Medicine.

Do you mean the Examination to be conducted by the Professor whom the Student was leaving, or by the Divinity and Medical Professors?—I mean by the Faculty of Arts that confer the Degree. I should consider that the Degree of Master of Arts, at least with the qualifications that we have enjoined in our written regulations, would be too high a requisition before commencing the study of Divinity; but I think that an inferior Degree, such as that of Bachelor of Arts, properly regulated, might be very usefully required before entering on the study of Divinity, and perhaps before entering on the study of Medicine.

That you recommend for the purpose of securing diligence on the part of the Student, during the preliminary part of his education?—Certainly.

More than as a mere mark of distinction?—Yes. There is another circumstance I would beg leave to advert to. I think it would be well if, in the Senior Language classes, Examination were restricted to the Students who attend those classes for the first time. In this way, these Students would be more frequently examined, and the other Students, being absolved from the labour of preparation, would have more time to do justice to their studies in the Scientific classes.

Do you mean, that those that are called *Cives* should not be examined in those classes?—My meaning particularly is this: at present, the Students generally of the second, third, and fourth years, attend the Senior Language classes. Now I think it would be an improvement if, in the Senior Language classes, the examination was restricted to those that have entered it for the first time; in that case they would be more frequently examined, and the others would be absolved from the labour of preparation.

Would you carry that so far as to say that the older Students should not attend during the whole of the course of Languages?—No; I would leave them the choice of attending, but absolve them from the labour of preparation.

You think that the present system interferes both with the adequate instruction of the junior Students in the Language classes, and with the necessary preparation of the more advanced Students for the Philosophical classes?—Exactly; especially as the Scientific part of the course has been considerably extended of late, and as it is desirable that it should be still further extended.

Your opinion, of course, implies that the previous instruction in the Language classes should be fully adequate to ground them well as Classical Scholars?—Certainly.

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You were Rector of the Academy at Dundee?—I was, for eighteen years.

It is presumed that scholars occasionally came to that Academy from country schools?—They did.

And that a number of persons intended as Country Schoolmasters must have been educated in your Academy?—They were.

With the knowledge you obtained at that time, and since as a Professor, what is your opinion of the practicability or of the expediency of abolishing the Elementary Greek classes in the Universities, and of endeavouring to raise the character of the Language classes, so as to adapt them to the more advanced Students, and to require a greater Classical proficiency on the part of the Students before they come to the College?—I think that it would perhaps be inexpedient to abolish the Elementary Greek class, as the Elementary Latin class is not abolished, even although the preparation in that respect is pretty complete in general; but I think it were highly desirable that an Examination, both in Latin and in Greek, were made necessary, previous to entering the Latin and Greek classes in the College—that, in short, a greater quantity both of Latin and Greek knowledge should be made necessary, previous to a person becoming a Student in our Language classes. In that way the Professor of Greek would be able to carry his Elementary class much further, and consequently to carry his higher classes much further.

Do you think that the necessary preparation, supposing such an examination to take place as you have now recommended, would in a short time be fully afforded by the country schools?—I think that their preparation might be such as to supersede a part of the business of the present Elementary Greek class, and at any rate to enable the Greek Professor to go on far more rapidly; it might be difficult, however, to carry the knowledge of Greek very far in the Parochial Schools, from the multitude of subjects that the teacher has to attend to.

Were you formerly in the practice of examining many of the Parish Schools yourself?—Not frequently.

Do you think that the Masters of those Schools usually possess the means, in the course of their own education, of acquiring such knowledge of Latin and of Greek as would enable them to prepare scholars for College?—I believe that a considerable number have, because they have had several years of education at College.

It is supposed that, in the burghs generally, there would be no great difficulty in such education being acquired?—In the burghs, there would be no great difficulty, but it would be necessary to render the qualifications of a Parochial Schoolmaster higher than they are at present, according to the existing law.

Have you any other suggestions to offer to the Commissioners?—I think it would be well, if the number of hours in a day that a Professor must teach should be fixed, not only as to the minimum of attendance, but also as to the maximum; because a Professor of extraordinary zeal in his own department, is apt to extend his hours so much, as to interfere materially with the interests of other departments.

Have you ever found any evil arising from that practically?—I think I have noticed some tendency towards it; and it were as well that it were regulated, because it is a very unpleasant interference for the College to say to a Professor, You must not take an additional hour, or an additional half-hour.

Have Professors in this University taken an additional hour, without the consent of the body?—I do not suppose they have; but it would be rather an unpleasant interdiction on the part of the College.

Is it the practice of the Professor, when he wishes to take an additional hour, to lay that purpose before the College Meeting, and to get the concurrence of the College Meeting to his doing so?—I cannot say as to the general practice, though I presume that it is; but I know cases in which an additional hour has been taken, without any particular application.

Is that a state of Academical discipline that you approve of, namely, that any individual Professor should regulate such matters, without the sanction of the Principal of the College?—Certainly not; I think it should be submitted to a meeting.

Would you say, upon the whole, that the Students now attending at this University come better prepared to College than they did when you were a Student?—They certainly come considerably better prepared than they did when I was a Student here.

Would you not infer from that, that in general they receive a better education at the Parochial, or other schools?—Certainly they do.

Do you know what proportion of your Students are generally educated at Country Parochial Schools, or Burgh Schools?—I never particularly adverted to that circumstance, so that I could not immediately answer with regard to it.

Where you know such to have been the case, do you observe a great difference in their acquirements?—I believe I have noticed a considerable difference in their Language acquirements. With regard to Mathematics, they are generally all nearly in the same state; they seldom have much Mathematical preparation in any case.

Adverting to the difficulties you have noticed, as to the attendance upon your class before the Natural Philosophy class is taken, might not the Curriculum for general education at this University be advantageously made five years, instead of four, especially as the young men are at present in the habit of entering it very young?—I think it might be advantageously extended, now that the subjects of education are so numerous and so extensive.

Is there any improvement with respect to the discipline of the University, that you would be inclined to recommend,—with regard to the authority or jurisdiction of the Principal and Masters?—I am not aware of any difficulty upon that subject. There is another circumstance that I would take the liberty of suggesting. I think that a great improvement would be, the appointment of permanent Visitors, resident at no great distance, who might at short

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intervals of time inspect the University, and see that the regulations enacted by competent authority were duly observed.

Do you think that such a measure would create a stimulus on the part of the Professor, and be an encouragement to those that distinguish themselves by their exertions?—It certainly would.

Might not such a measure, as a sort of periodical Court of Appeal, partly prevent some of the dissensions which occasionally occur even in Academical bodies?—Certainly it would.

Have you anything to suggest respecting the length of the Session?—No, I have nothing particular to suggest upon that subject.

Would you consider it as advantageous that it should be lengthened, at least as to some of the classes, if not as to all?—I think that a prolongation might be very useful to certain descriptions of Students; to others it would be attended with less advantage, and from a third class it would cut off the means of attending at College; for example, some Students, who are intending to prosecute the study of Divinity, have a difficulty in making out one session, such as it is; and they are obliged to employ the summer in teaching, in order to acquire finances for the succeeding winter,—those would be in a great measure cut off from the College attendance altogether.

Does that class comprehend a considerable portion of the Students?—A very considerable portion of our Students. Students, again, of a different description, who have a studious disposition, can, I think, spend the summer vacation advantageously in revising their winter course, and in extending their knowledge still further; and those who have not so studious a disposition, if situated in large towns, will have the means of acquiring, during the summer, those light branches of education—such as Geography, Drawing, and Practical Arithmetic, for which the University is not so well adapted; but for all other descriptions of Students, I must admit, that I think that the prolongation of the Session would be advantageous.

Has the plan of Summer Courses ever been thought of in this University?—I do not think that it has.

Do you think it would answer in any of the Classes?—I think that I would prefer a prolongation of a single Session, to two separate Sessions, because I have experienced that there is always a considerable loss of time at the commencement and at the end of the Session; and the more you multiply the Sessions, you increase the number of extremities, besides the inconvenience to the Students who come from a great distance. I think also, that if there were to be two Sessions, they should be rendered equal. If you had a Winter Session of its present length, and also a Summer Session, I think they would not harmonize well together; for instance, that fraction of the Students, who choose to remain through the summer, would be in a state of advance, and would not join advantageously their class-fellows during the succeeding winter.

What is your opinion, with regard to the propriety of maintaining or relaxing the rule of attendance at the College Chapel, in the case of Students who belong to the Establishment, and whose parents do not reside in St. Andrews?—I am rather disposed to think, that it might be as well to adopt some degree of relaxation; that it might be as well to grant a dispensation to Students above a certain age (say twenty), and likewise to those Students whose parents or guardians may wish them to attend some other church than the College Chapel.

In the latter case, without reference to their age?—In that case, without reference to their age. At the time when the subject was first started, upwards of two years ago, I was adverse to such a relaxation, because from the ferment that then prevailed among the Students, and from the number of names adhibited to a petition for the relaxation of the discipline, I was afraid that such a relaxation would be abused; I was afraid that some Students might write to their parents, and make such a representation of the state of the churches here, as might induce them to make an application to us for a dispensation; but, after that ferment subsided, I thought there would have been no risk of such an abuse, and that, probably, very few indeed would think of making such an application improperly.

Do you think that there would be any danger, in the case of young lads, whose parents or guardians made such an application, that they might not attend any place of religious worship at all?—Certainly, there might be risk of that with some; but perhaps we are here *in loco parentum*, and perhaps it is as much as the public can demand of us, if we are willing to take charge of their children on Sunday, provided they are willing to consent to it; but, if the parents choose to run that risk, it is a concern of theirs.

In any instance, would you give a dispensation to young lads of fifteen, or sixteen, or even seventeen, who came of their own accord to make application, without reference to the opinion of their parents or guardians?—Certainly not. I think it is a valuable regulation, upon the whole, though I think it might admit of modification, without any great risk of abuse.

And you think, that in very few instances the parents would apply for such a dispensation?—I think, that in very few instances would they do it improperly. I think there are some young men belonging to the Establishment, whose parents might apply from religious motives, and whose sons would attend the Church that their parents desire they should; at least I am told there is a number of such parents. I do not know it from personal observation, but I am told by persons who have more extensive intercourse with people who are scrupulous upon that head, that there is a great number of such people.

Must there not have been always people of that description, and yet this evil was not complained of till within the last year or two?—I think it is possible that the number of people of that description is increased, since Dr. Chalmers became a Member of the College.

As a general rule, subject to such slight modifications as you have adverted to, do

you consider it to be important, with regard to the interests of the Seminary?—Certainly I do.

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Have you any further suggestions to make to the Commissioners?—Nothing else occurs to me?—(*The Witness withdrew.*)

(The Minutes of Evidence having been sent to the Witness for verbal correction, he requested leave to add the following observations, as Supplementary to his Evidence:)—

"Availing myself of the permission granted by the Commissioners, I beg leave to subjoin to my oral evidence, the following remarks, which have occurred to me upon subsequent reflection:—

Examination.

"1. *On Examination.*—The mode which I have detailed of giving extempore Exercises, I also very often follow, with great advantage, in my ordinary Examinations. I propose a question to the whole class, and, after allowing a reasonable time to elapse, I call upon a certain individual to make the answer. I have found no other expedient so effectual for keeping the attention of the whole class constantly alive.

Text-Books.

"2. *On Text-books.*—Playfair's Geometry, Wood's Algebra, and my own book, in two volumes, form a complete Text-book on every part of my Course, in all the three classes. In my own book I have inserted a copious collection of Exercises, in every branch of Mathematics. By this system my Students are saved that loss of time which would otherwise be consumed in taking notes, or in taking down the dictation of Exercises; they are enabled to impress the subjects more completely on their minds by repeated perusal; and they have it in their power to make the most of the long vacation by careful revisal, by a further extension of their studies, and by the performance of Exercises. Again, I have stated my opinion, that a lecturing Professor should have one hour a-day for lecturing, and another for examination; but that an ample Text-book, particularly if composed by the Professor himself, would nearly supersede the hour for lecturing. In this way, to be sure, the Student wants the stimulus to attention which arises from the gesture, tone, and manner, of the Professor, but, in return, he can study the subject coolly and without distraction in his closet; he will thus acquire the habit of studying from books, which is almost the only method he can employ in future life. The Professor, being freed from the labour of reading his Lecture, will be able to infuse more energy into his examination, and to excite his Students more by Exercises, and by criticisms upon them; and, as he will occupy less of the day with the meeting of his class, he will leave more time for the convenient meeting of other classes. An occasional Lecture at an extra hour, would enable him to keep up with the progress of his Science.

"I attach some importance to the circumstance of the Text-book being composed by the Professor himself. This affords a greater security that he shall have studied the subject thoroughly, than if he employed a Text-book composed by another, and greater even than if he were to read manuscript Lectures, because a person is anxious to elaborate what is to appear before the general public. He will also be able to examine upon, and to illustrate his own work, better than that of another; and, if the work be respectable, it will impress the Students with a favourable opinion of their Master—a circumstance which will contribute much to their proficiency, and which might be wanting, if he were merely to examine them, and perhaps in a meagre way, upon the work of another. The best way would seem to be, that, in the early part of his professional incumbency, he should lecture and examine, or merely examine upon a Text-book composed by some other person; and that, after he has sufficiently elaborated a Course for himself, he should publish it, and thus reduce his professorial work to little else than Examination. He would thus arrive at greater ease, and at greater efficiency; and he would be able to continue his usefulness to a more advanced period of life. If a Professor, however, were incapable of producing a work of such respectability as would indemnify him by a general sale, it were better to adopt the Text-book composed by another, and to endeavour to maintain his character among his Students by careful Examinations, by criticism upon Exercises, and by an occasional Lecture at an extra hour.

Length of the Session.

"3. *On the Length of the Session.*—What I have stated, in my Examination on this subject, is evidently in favour of a longer Session. Though, by this circumstance, a few poor Students should be prevented from carrying their studies so far as Divinity, it signifies little, in the present state of the supply of Professional Divines. Further, the number of studious young men, who can turn a long vacation to good account, is never very great, nor are there very many whose residence in large towns affords the facility of acquiring, during the summer, those lighter branches of education, which are not so well adapted for a College; so that, to a very considerable part of our Students, the prolongation of the Session would be beneficial. I think that it might be prolonged, with advantage, to seven, or even to eight months. For my own part, such is the extent of a complete Mathematical Course, that, with all the advantages of a full Text-book, I feel myself perpetually cramped for want of time; and I am by no means certain that I entirely remedy the evil, by giving directions to the Students for the prosecution of their Mathematical studies during the summer. I think that a longer Session would afford us some chance of recovering some part of that distance by which the Mathematicians of France have outstripped us. A longer Session, however, than eight months would be injurious. The Professor himself should have a considerable vacation, partly in order to recreate his strength after the fatigue of the Session, and partly in order to give him time to extend his knowledge, and improve his Course; for, during the Session, if, as in my case, he have several hours a-day of teaching, and a multitude of exercises to examine, almost every evening, he can do little else, except perhaps he occasionally amuse a leisure hour in perusing some of the lighter productions of literature.

"I am quite aware that, in most of the Colleges of France, the Session lasts ten months and a half, and that in the others, it lasts nine; but there are important circumstances which distinguish these Colleges from ours.

"*In the first place*, in those Colleges whose Session lasts ten and a half months, that is, in the greater number of Colleges, many of the Students enter so young as eight years of age, so that the junior part of one of these Colleges is, in fact, a Grammar-school, to which a long Session is indispensable. *In the second place*, in the other Colleges where the Session lasts nine months, and which are generally intended for professional Students, or for the adult public, the Professor commonly lectures only two or three days in the week, an hour or an hour and a half each day, without any examination. And, *in the third place*, in all the French Colleges, there are means of relieving the Professor, which we do not here enjoy. There is often an additional Professor in the same department. Thus, in each of the Royal Colleges, there are two Professors of Mathematics, who divide between them the different

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Mathematical classes. In many cases there are Assistants, under the name of *Adjoints*, *Suppléants*, or *Agrégés*, who discharge the duties of the Professor when he is absent, from sickness, or from other less urgent causes. When in Paris, about two months ago, I wished to see Biot, the celebrated Mathematician, and expected to find him in town, because I saw that his class, in the College of the Sorbonne, was advertised as being taught at that season; but I found that he had gone to enjoy himself on his estate in Normandy, while Cauchy, his *Suppléant*, officiated for him in Paris. These Assistants have small salaries paid to them by Government, and, if they exert themselves strenuously, are often afterwards promoted to Professorships. All those Students also, who reside within the walls of a College, are divided into a great number of Sections, each under a *Maître d'étude*, paid by Government, who attends to the conduct and studies of the Section intrusted to his care. Further, in many Colleges, the system of *Répétiteurs* is adopted. These are persons who in the evening repeat the lessons of the Professor to his class, or to a part of it, and thus facilitate his labours. In most cases, I believe, the Répétiteurs are not paid by Government, but by the pupils. These are occasionally used here, but the practice is not nearly so general as in France.

"It is obvious that, in proportion as you require a higher preliminary education, before admission into the College, you diminish the necessity for a longer Session.

"It is equally obvious that, whatever regulation is adopted on this subject, it should be extended to the other Universities of Scotland.

"It would be well also to fix the number of days of absence from a class, which would cause a Student to forfeit the Session, in the estimate of his Course.

"With regard to the number of Sessions in a year, I have given reasons for preferring a single Session to two or three.

Number of Sessions in the Course.

"4. *On the Number of Sessions in the Course.*—I have said that five Sessions might be better than four. This, however, is upon the supposition that other things remain as at present, viz. that the Session at the Philosophy College remains of six months, and that altogether the Candidate for a licence to preach shall study eight Sessions. Considering that the subjects of Literature and Philosophy are now greatly extended, while those of Divinity remain as before, I think that this new division of the Course would be a more equitable arrangement. But, instead of five Sessions of the present length, I would prefer four, of seven or eight months each, since from this innovation advantage would result, not only to Church aspirants, but also to other descriptions of Students.

Preliminary Education.

"5. *On Preliminary Education.*—It would certainly be highly advantageous that, before entering the Greek Class in the College, the Students should have acquired a considerable knowledge of the Greek Language. The amount of this preliminary knowledge should be fixed. The Professor should be required to conduct his Course on the supposition that this previous attainment has been made. He should only make a rapid revisal of this elementary part. In Mathematics also it would be well to demand that the Student, before entering to the Mathematical class in the College, should be well instructed in the theory and practice of Arithmetic, in the first two books of Euclid's Elements, in the use of the Ruler and Compasses for Geometrical Constructions, in the practice of Logarithms, and in the four Elementary Rules of Algebra. The Mathematical Professor would thus be able to advance far more rapidly, and more efficiently, and to reach in the end a much greater depth of Mathematical Science. If these previous acquirements were recommended by Royal authority, and if the Professor were to proceed on the supposition that his Students possessed them, the public would soon come to conform, and to find out the means of acquiring the necessary preliminary education. To facilitate this object, the Parochial schools would need to be greatly improved. The Teacher should be qualified to teach Latin, the Elements of Greek, and the Elements of Mathematics. In order to ensure this, perhaps the best way would be to exact that, beside undergoing an examination by the Presbytery on these branches, he should have a Degree, such as a Bachelor's Degree, from some University. But again, before such qualifications could be expected, the salary of the Teacher would need to be considerably raised. The expiration of the present Bill relative to Schoolmasters' Salaries next year will afford an opportunity of accomplishing these objects.

Observatory.

"6. *On the Observatory.*—Scotland is very deficient in public Observatories. It is remarkable that a nation so learned, and so much interested in Navigation, which depends on Astronomy, should have done so little for Astronomical Science. I believe that there is not one Observatory in a state of activity in any of the Universities of Scotland. The late grant to the Edinburgh Observatory will enable it to commence active operations. A building and instruments, however, are not the only requisites. An Observer is needed. The Professor of Natural Philosophy is not enough. A salary of £100 a-year would secure the services of a young and ardent Astronomer.

Additional Classes.

"7. *The Additional Classes.*—The additional Classes, which I have taken the liberty of suggesting, would go far to render St. Andrews a Seminary for a complete system of liberal Education. From the small size of the town, and the consequent want of large Hospitals, it is impracticable to render it a complete Medical School; but a popular view of Anatomy, such as can be obtained from one or two human subjects, from the bodies of the inferior animals, from drawings, and from models in wax, is highly interesting as a branch of general Education, and ought to be had here. The Lecturer on Chemistry is bound to teach Anatomy at the same time, if called upon; but it would seem better to join Popular Anatomy to the Natural History Class, and to take Mineralogy from the Natural History, and join it to the Chemistry. The one Lecturer would thus treat of Organic, and the other of Inorganic Matter. The salary intended for Chemistry, by a late Benefactor of the University, might perhaps be made to form a part of the endowment for Natural History.

Degrees.

"8. *On Degrees.*—Before a person can receive the Degree of Master of Arts, he must have attended the Four Foundation Classes, each during a separate Session; and, by the regulations enacted last year, he must further undergo, to the satisfaction of the Masters, a strict Examination on certain specified branches of learning. The rule about attendance of the four Foundation Classes was adopted at a time when the course of Education was much more limited than it is now; and, if there was any propriety in the original rule, the same reasons would justify a much wider requisition now. The Candidate should be required to have attended not only the four Foundation Classes, but also Latin, the three Mathematical Classes, and Chemistry.

"The Degree of Bachelor of Arts requires that the Candidate shall have attended all the Foundation Classes, except the Natural Philosophy, each during a distinct Session. He should further be obliged to attend the Latin, and the two first Mathematical Classes; and his examination should be the same as that of a Candidate for a Mastership of Arts, only omitting the application of Algebra to Geometry, the Differential and Integral Calculus, Natural Philosophy, and Chemistry.

"*On Prizes.*—I have sometimes hesitated between the two methods of deciding Prizes—that by the judgment of the Professor, and that by the votes of the Students. One advantage of the latter method is, that the Professor avoids the suspicion of partiality—a suspicion which would be injurious to his future usefulness. Another advantage is, that the Students generally know better than the Professor, the private opportunities of assistance to which any individual has access, in the performance of his Exercises. I have never seen any material injustice done in my class by the Students. I have heard of instances, however, in other classes, on good authority, in which the Ternars have joined against the Secondars, and, by their greater number, have disappointed one of the latter of his due. I think that, notwithstanding the state of the votes, it would be well to bracket all those in which there is not a manifest difference of merit. I think it would be well also for the Professor to give at least one or two Prizes, according to his own judgment, founded on Exercises performed in a situation in which the Students can derive no foreign aid. Prizes.

"It will be seen, by the printed lists of Prizes which I gave to the Commissioners, that about 100 Prizes altogether are given in our College; but it must be remarked, that the same Student often receives Prizes in different classes. I have mentioned the proportion that receive Prizes in my classes. It has been supposed by some, that we give too many Prizes; that by this great number we too much depreciate their value. I think, on the other hand, that if we gave only one or two Prizes in a class, the competition arising from this source would be confined to a few, whereas by our present method, we carry the competition far down in the class. At the same time, the merit of the first or second Prize is not impaired by the circumstance that there are inferior ones.

"*On General or National Prizes.*—I think that a few Prizes, to the competition for which all the Students who had just completed their Course of Philosophy in the several Universities of Scotland, should be admitted, would be productive of the best consequences. They would bring a greater number of Students into competition than the ordinary Prizes, and thus afford a more powerful stimulus to the Students, and they would at the same time bring the Professors themselves of the different Colleges into competition, like those Prizes in England which are open to all the Colleges in the same University. The Board, however, that is to decide the Prizes, would need to be selected with great judgment, in order to secure, as far as possible, a just and impartial decision. The mode of decision should not be by means of written essays composed at home, since with regard to these, there cannot be any adequate security that they are composed by the persons whose names they bear, but by an examination, partly oral and partly written, continued for several days, in the manner of the examination for honours in the English Universities. National Prizes.

"Such Prizes would give to Scotland, though in an inferior degree, and on a much smaller scale, some of the advantages which the French derive from their Polytechnic School. To this School, or rather College (for it is the highest establishment in France), about 130 Students are admitted annually, and they are selected, after a strict examination by a carefully appointed Board, from candidates, often amounting to 600, who have come forward from all the Departments of France. The examination takes place in various branches of Literature and Science, such as Mathematics, Chemistry, &c., which branches they are supposed to have already studied in the ordinary Colleges. In the Polytechnic School, which is thus filled with the *élite* of all the youth of the kingdom, the Sciences are studied to their utmost extent, and in the profoundest manner, under the ablest Philosophers in France. The young men generally remain in this establishment two Sessions of ten and a half months each, so that the entire number there at one time is generally about 250. They all reside within the walls of the building, and seldom visit their parents, even though resident in Paris. From this school, the Engineers are chosen; but, before they undertake active business, they are further prepared in special schools, according to the service for which they are destined, such as the *Ecole des Ponts et Chaussées, &c.*

"To the very complete Mathematical endowment of the Royal Colleges, to the admirable constitution of the Polytechnic School, to the mathematical impulse derived from the long continuance and vast extent of military operations, and partly perhaps to the less practical and commercial spirit of the people, is to be ascribed the great mathematical superiority of France beyond this country.

"8. *On Public Tutors.*—I think it would contribute much to the interests of Learning, if two Mathematical and two Language Tutors were appointed—the first to act as Assistants to the Professors of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy, and the second as Assistants to the Professors of Latin and Greek. They could in the evening drill the dull part of the class, and also enable the Professor to do more in the way of Exercises, by first examining and assorting them. They would need to have an endowment or salary each of £30 or £40, and to receive no fee from the Students. They should be chosen according to merit, each by one of the four Professors, from those who had completed their course of Philosophy; and, in order to furnish a fresh stimulus to meritorious exertion as often as possible, they should not in any case retain their places longer than four years; and not even more than one, if they did not give entire satisfaction. These Public Tutors would be somewhat like the Agrégés or Répétiteurs in the Colleges of France, or the Fellows in the English Colleges, only more useful than most of the latter. Public Tutors.

"*Class of Civil History.*—Civil History is a most important branch of education. It appears to me that the Philosophy of History ought to form the subject of the Course, and might be rendered highly interesting to youth. In order to afford the Professor a better chance of obtaining a respectable class, as well as to render the class more useful, I think that he should be allowed to join Geography to it. The two branches are nearly allied, and one half of the Session might be advantageously devoted o the one branch, and the other half to the other. In the Mathematical class, I give only the Mathematical Principles of Geography, and am scarcely able to spare a fortnight of my Course for these; but Geography, considered in its full extent, viz. in a Physical, Statistical, Civil, and Political view, is a most extensive and important subject. Without doubt, both History and Geography could be studied privately in future life, but the same thing might be said of many other branches that usually form a part of education. The great object of education is, to give at least the general principles and the great outline of every science, and thus to leave to future life only the labour of applying the principles, and of filling up the details." Civil History Class.

Dr. *John Hunter* again called in, and further Examined.

(Dr. Hunter had received the Letter written by desire of the Committee of Visitation.)

The Commissioners understand that you wish to make some statement to them, with respect to the arrangement between yourself and Dr. Gillespie?—One of the reasons why I wished to Dr. John Hunter.

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be called was, to remove an impression which may naturally be taken, when it is considered how Dr. Gillespie and I are circumstanced. It has the appearance, to be sure, of niggardliness and greediness, that my allowance to Dr. Gillespie is no more than Government agrees to allow me. I must mention, in my own defence, these circumstances, in order that such an imputation may not rest upon me. In the first place, when Mr. Gillespie, a very young man, married, without consulting me, a daughter of mine, I obtained for him the Church of Cults; and after he had shown himself to be a literary man, and a man of talent, I made application to the Duchess of Portland, and I am ready to show her Grace's answer, which was favourable, and he was finally appointed as my Assistant and Successor. If it is the pleasure of the Commissioners, I will read the letter that I wrote to Dr. Nicoll, upon Mr. Gillespie's suggestion, of an application to Government for some assistance. It illustrates the grant of the pension of £100, and the ground upon which it was asked; and it will justify, perhaps, my conduct in being so scrupulous upon the score of money.

The Commissioners have no doubt of the purity of your motives, and they do not think any justification of your conduct necessary; but if you are to retire altogether from teaching, and the whole teaching is to devolve upon Dr. Gillespie, it will, in the apprehension of the Commissioners, be necessary that, in some way or other, provision must be made for Dr. Gillespie giving up the Church of Cults, for it is impossible to suppose that he will be allowed to retain his church under those circumstances?—I submit to the judgment of the Commissioners upon that point, and I have nothing to say upon it; but I think, if I were allowed to state my case, as it actually was stated to Dr. Nicoll, perhaps the Commissioners might see reason, in contemplation of that event taking place, to recommend my case a little further to the Government, when they are acquainted with those circumstances, to which they are all strangers at present. Dr. Gillespie, in August 1826, wrote to me a letter, suggesting an application to Government, to enable me to remunerate him for the labour he had, in giving me assistance. I kept that letter by me a good many days, till I should consider the matter; that will explain the first part of the letter to Dr. Nicoll. The letter is as follows:—"*St. Andrews, 15th August* 1826.—My Dear Sir, When I received the enclosed, left open on purpose that I might peruse it, my first feeling was, that it would be in vain to attempt to realize the proposal which it suggests, while, at the same time, I felt the necessity of forwarding it, however reluctantly, otherwise Dr. Gillespie would never have been persuaded but that the measure had been frustrated by me, and might, nay *would* have succeeded, if I had heartily concurred and co-operated in promoting it. After, however, keeping the letter by me for some days, and considering the subject maturely, I have, I confess, come to entertain a view of it somewhat different. Whether you shall concur in the view which I have taken of it, or not, I am sure you will forgive me for laying it before you, and will candidly and fairly give your opinion, and advise me on it. There would be nothing discreditable in making the proposed application to Government, when I stated that I am unable myself to remunerate my Assistant for the assistance rendered to me, and that from circumstances, not only not disreputable, but perhaps even creditable to me. Setting aside these few late years, when my income has been considerably increased, it did not, for more than 30 years previously, average more than £200 a-year. Upon that pittance, I not only reared to the years of manhood, but educated, a family of sixteen sons and daughters; and I am not ashamed to avow, that when my family was most numerous, I was under the necessity of borrowing money every summer, to enable me to carry on till the commencement of next session of College. Some part of those borrowings remain still unpaid, although I am happy to be able to add, that my property very considerably exceeds the amount of my debts. To those expenses were added, those of equipping and sending out three of my sons to India, and one to Jamaica, and of educating one to the medical profession, who was Surgeon to His Majesty's Resolution Cutter, and perished when that vessel was lost, in July 1797. And now, when my income has increased, the charge of three orphan grand-daughters has come upon me. One of these I have boarded and clothed, and paid the expense of her washing, for the last ten years. The other two have been at Mrs. Bertram's boarding school, in St. Andrews, for three years and a half, and nearly the whole expense of their board and education has been defrayed by me; and they are now with her in Edinburgh, at an increased expense. Having no patrimony of their own, the greatest boon they can receive is a good education, that, if fortunately they should marry, they may be rational and agreeable companions; and qualified to act as Governesses, if not married. Of my own family, although several of my daughters have been happily and creditably married, three of them still remain with me unmarried, besides a son, who is deaf and dumb. Of these, not only the *status* in society must be lowered, but they will have little more than the means of subsistence, when I shall be taken from them. If these circumstances, together with my services in the United College for more than half a century, were represented to Government, or, more properly speaking, to my Lord Melville, I would gladly hope they would obtain a favourable hearing,—and the more favourable, as they arise from no dissipation or extravagance on my part, but from the too scanty endowment of our Academical offices. Should Government be pleased to grant an annual sum, during the few years that I can now hope to live, sufficient to enable me to remunerate my Assistant, besides enabling me to end my days in comfort, it might be of material advantage to the College and the Public, by relieving him from the necessity of writing for the Literary Journals, to support his family, and allowing him to devote his time, and apply the whole powers of his mind to studies more immediately connected with his profession. What apology can I make for thus troubling you? I have none to offer, unless that I have ventured to do it from my knowledge of the interest which you take in everything that concerns the College over which you preside."—Now, as I have made this exhibition of my circumstances, if it should so happen that Dr. Gillespie must resign his Church, perhaps the Commission might take the situation of my own family into consideration,

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and judge whether I have any claim anywhere to further relief; and perhaps there might be, under the sanction of the Commission, a recommendation to Government to continue the £100 to my family when I am gone, which Mr. Gillespie now receives. In that case, he and I would have no difficulty to arrange matters with one another, because we are very well disposed to one another, and it is only necessity that makes us differ. I feel my own necessity, and he feels his.—(*The Witness withdrew.*)

Dr. *Robert Briggs* again called in, and further Examined.

Dr. R. Briggs.

The title of your Professorship is that of Medicine and Anatomy in this University?—It is.

In point of fact, you do not lecture upon Medicine and Anatomy?—No.

But considering Chemistry as a branch of Medicine, you lecture upon Chemistry?—Yes, I was bound to do so when I was admitted a member of this University.

It being understood that there would be no resort whatever to your class, if you had taught Anatomy?—I attempted to teach Anatomy first when I came, and I procured, at least my friend, the late Dr. Barclay, procured it for me, for this purpose, some Anatomical preparations from the late Mr. Allan Burns of Glasgow, and they are still in Dr. Barclay's Museum.

The Commissioners understand that the Class of Anatomy did not succeed?—No.

Had you any Students at all?—I had an application by one Student.

But you have lectured upon Chemistry?—Yes, ever since that time.

Do you join Pharmacy with Chemistry, or do you confine yourself to general Philosophical Chemistry?—I make constant reference to Chemical Pharmacy during my Chemical Lecture; and I advertised in the public newspapers, with the consent of my Colleagues, for a Class of Pharmacy and Materia Medica, but it did not succeed. I stated that, if not fewer than eight Students appeared, I would lecture.

Do not Students occasionally attend your Class, who do not attend any other classes in the University?—Occasionally they do.

Do any Apothecaries from the neighbourhood attend?—All of them do, or have done so.

Perhaps, occasionally, from remote quarters?—Apothecaries that were settled in business, could not come here for that purpose. Very few Students that mean to pursue Medicine, come here without attending my Lectures; many of them have graduated at Edinburgh, and some of them, without attending Chemistry there at all, in consequence of having attended here.

Do you use any particular Text-book or Manual of Chemistry, or have you one of your own?—I have not one of my own, but I have a very short plan of my course, which, with the permission of the Commissioners, I will read: the course continues for six months, and the first thing that I do, is to point out the importance of the Science, both to the Philosopher and to the Artist. I then employ four or five lectures in tracing the progress that Chemistry has made from its first origin down to the present day. I then devote a Lecture to giving an account of the best books upon the subject, and I use the freedom to criticise those books, and I recommend those which, in my opinion, are most worthy of their perusal and study. The next subject of attention is, to bring before the Student the plan that I adopt in teaching the class, which is first to give them an account of the more general doctrines of Chemistry, and then the more particular doctrines of Chemistry. Under the first, Caloric occupies a very considerable part of the course. Before I get this finished, nearly two months are gone. I state the various opinions concerning it, whether it is material or not; the proofs and experiments to prove the former; the motion of Caloric, first by radiation, and secondly, by conduction; the Theory of Count Rumford considered; the effects of Caloric—Expansion, History; mode of constructing, and uses of Thermometers; Exceptions to the general law of Expansion; the Experiments of De Luc, Saussure, Black, General Roy; the French Philosophers; Dr. Hope, Dr. Murray, and Dr. Thomson; another effect of Caloric, change of state in Bodies. Theory of Latent Heat; 140 degrees escape or enter into water, during the freezing of water or melting of ice; 1000 when converted into vapour; the nature of Vapour; the uses of it as a moving power; the best method of generating Vapour; the Steam-engine, so far as Chemistry is concerned; the Specific Caloric of Bodies, illustrated by the mixture of various substances, as oil and water, at different temperatures; the absolute quantity of Caloric in Bodies; what is cold; the Sources of Caloric; the Sun; Combustion; the Theory of Stahl and Beccher, Dr. Hooke, Mayo, Priestley, Scheele, Black, Crawford, Kirwan, and Lavoisier; Percussion, Friction, Mixture, Electricity. The next subject of consideration is Light: the Motion of Light; the Laws that regulate the Motion of Light; the Sources of Light; Sun and Burning Bodies; Phosphori, various kinds of Bodies that Shine in the Dark; three kinds of Rays; how they are separated from each other; their Uses. The next part of the course is the effects of Mixture; that Bodies sometimes mix, and sometimes not. Chemical terms explained; Effervescence, Saturation, Neutralization, Volatilization, change of Specific Gravity, Precipitation; Theory of Attraction; the Attraction of Gravitation; Cohesion; Capillary Attraction; Chemical Affinity; Analysis, true or complicative; the Atomic Philosophy; first discoveries of this; proofs of its truth; prodigious advantage derived from this to all men; the great advantage of Equivalent Tables, such as those of Dr. Wollaston, Secretary of the Royal Society at London, and of Dr. Thomson. Next, a full account of all those Substances not hitherto decomposed, and at present considered simple or primary substances, and of which all bodies with which man is acquainted are composed; Oxygen, Iodine, Chlorine, Fluorine, Boron, &c. Compounds formed of these; the Natural History, and Chemical qualities of those Compounds; simple Combustibles—Hydrogen, Carbon; the Gases that are formed by the mixture of those; the probability that, by and by, water will be so easily decomposed as to supply a substitute for Coal; process of this; Sulphur, Phosphorus, Nitrogen. Next, the Chemical History of Metals—Potassium, Sodium, &c. History of the Compounds which those form

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with Oxygen—the Earth's constituent Minerals; Mineralogy, and the Exhibition of Specimens; method of detecting them, and analyzing them; method of separating and working all sorts of Earths and Metals; a Chemical account of their Compounds; the best method of analyzing Metals, so as to detect them in the most minute quantity, and especially when they are applied for the purpose of taking away life. The History of Mineral Poisons; the best Antidotes, and the method of detecting those in the Stomach, or out of the Stomach. After the History of Metals, Galvanism; the Discoverer of this Science; the vast importance of it to Chemistry, and the effects that may probably be produced by it; an explanation of the Growth of Vegetables, upon Galvanic principles; their nourishment, and so on, constantly illustrating the whole with experiments. The next part of the course is the History of Neutral Salts, with their various uses, in the different arts of life. Then Vegetable Chemistry; the Constituents of Vegetables; new Alkalies lately discovered, named Alkaloids, formed by Vegetation; the Physiology of Vegetables; modes of separating their various Constituents; Oils, Colouring-matter, Resins, Sugar, the Acids formed by Vegetables when growing, Tar, Gluten, Starch, &c., &c. The nature of Fermentation; the product of Fermentation—of the Vinous, Ale, Wine, Beer, Alcohol obtained by Distillation; the formation of various Ethers, from the mixture of Alcohol with Acids, Dyeing, Bleaching, Colour, Washing, &c. Lastly, Animal Chemistry; the nature of the Blood, Respiration, Animal Heat, Milk, Muscle, Bone, Nerve, Tendon, Urine, Urinary Concretions, the way of distinguishing one from another; the best Solvents; and all along, the application of the Chemical knowledge that we may be possessed of, to Pharmacy, and the useful arts, such as Glass-making, China, and Pottery, Tanning of Leather, Agriculture, &c., &c. During all the course, there are Examinations of the Students almost every day; and when a Mineral is presented, I point out the mineral, name it, and then the Student is desired to analyze this mineral, or to point out the method by which it may be done; and if they are not up to the best method of doing it, it is either done before them, or I explain it to them, and desire them to do it at home.

Do you find any unwillingness to submit to those Examinations, on the part of the Students?—Only among the advanced Students; most of the advanced Students refuse it. Officers in the Army that attend me, or gentlemen that have been in the Army, and Students in Divinity, decline it, but all others agree to it.

Do you find great advantage from it?—Prodigious advantage. I did not examine when I first began to teach here, but I was advised by my Colleagues to try that plan, and I found the greatest advantage from it. I had no conception that many were so deficient as I found them, till I came into contact with them in that way.

Do you do that during the hours of Lecture?—Yes.

In a class such as yours, where you have professedly not a class of Materia Medica, do you consider it to be the preferable plan to teach Chemical Pharmacy, as connected with the different subjects you are going over, rather than to give a separate Course of Pharmacy?—Suppose, for example, that in speaking of Sugar: if I take a solution of sugar, and dissolve it in water, and add a little yeast, I produce what is called the vinous fermentation: if I then distil it, I obtain Alcohol. Now, what is the effect of mixing alcohol with acids, and distilling. This gives me an opportunity of preparing Ethers. If I am lecturing on Mercury, I embrace the opportunity of preparing almost all the mercurial preparations of our Pharmacopœias before the Student. The same when lecturing on Silver, &c., which I never knew done in any class that I ever attended: it was not the case either with Dr. Black, or Dr. Thomson, or Dr. Murray, or Dr. Hope, with the exception of a few articles, such as Ether, nitrous acid, and ammonia. Now, I give a full explanation of the nature of the process, and show them the product, and how it is to be analyzed, and state to them, as accurately as I am able, the weight of the atoms, and the way in which they unite so as to form this product, and the Chemical action that takes place, by mixing them together.

Have you a tolerably good Apparatus?—No, I have a very poor Apparatus. My predecessor, Dr. Flint, had three guineas from every Medical Degree that was granted by the University; and before it was known who was to be appointed to the Medical Chair, the Senatus Academicus resolved, that the person that was to be elected should only have £1 13*s.* 4*d.*, and that the additional sum should go for purchasing an Apparatus. They agreed to advance, from the funds of the Library, the sum that was necessary to purchase Apparatus; and the sum has been repaid doubly to the Library. £1 10*s.* was given to the late Dr. Cook, the Quæstor, for that purpose, for every Medical Degree granted by the University. This Apparatus belonged originally to Dr. Thomson, when he was lecturing in Edinburgh; but I have found many things belonging to it I have had no use for, and I want a great many things that I have a great use for. In Edinburgh, every Student pays so much for medicine money; for experiments here, we are allowed nothing; and when I break vessels, I must supply them myself.

Is the accommodation of your Class such as a Class of Chemistry requires?—No, it is very far from it.

Have you any separate Laboratory beside the Class-room?—I have none.

Must not that circumstance of itself lead to considerable damage and injury?—There is no question that it does.

Do you think that the study of Chemistry might be considerably extended in this University, if you had better apparatus and means of teaching?—No question of it.

Was not your Class-room formed out of a portion of the old Library of St. Salvator's College?—It was the old Library of St. Salvator's, and afterwards converted into a printing-house; and then a partition was put up, separating one portion for a class-room for Chemistry, and another portion for a dining-room; and I go through the dining-room into my class-room.

Do you see any possibility of your receiving better accommodation for a Class-room and a

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Laboratory in the present buildings, without some great alteration or new erection?—None; I believe it is even attended with danger, in stormy weather, to go into the Chemical Class-room; the wall is quite off the plumb, and cross-beams run through the room into the wall, to prevent the building from falling down.

Is the Fee the same in your Class as in the other Classes?—The same as in the other Classes—a guinea and a half for Ternars, and three guineas for Secondars; but nothing for Medicine money.

Is the attendance in your Class imperative upon any Class of Students?—It is not. The great advantage that Students derive from attending this Class, when they are at the University of St. Andrews for other branches of education is, that the University of Edinburgh made a resolution, that any certificate, coming from this University, of having attended Chemistry, was considered by them as perfectly sufficient, without their attending Chemistry anywhere else, to entitle them to offer as Candidates for Degrees.

Have you any other suggestions to give to the Commissioners, with regard to the improvement of your Class?—It would be a most desirable thing, if there could be an additional apparatus obtained, and a fund provided for keeping it up. It is impossible for a man to be operating with glasses every day without breaking many of them.

Is there any glass-house in this neighbourhood?—No, we are obliged to send to Edinburgh or Newcastle for every thing we require.

Are there any persons connected with any mechanical arts in the neighbourhood who attend your Class?—I do not recollect any. Merchants and spirit-dealers do.

Do any of the country gentlemen or farmers attend it, with reference to Agriculture?—Farmers have not; they have often regretted that they could not come, because the hour is so inconvenient; but I cannot get it altered.

Considering the subjects of your Class, and the importance of endeavouring to attract attention to it, have you ever thought of attempting a Summer Course?—I could not get Students, I believe, in the summer time.

Not even occasional Students?—I do not believe it: they are all so much engaged in the summer time. But the farmers have, many of them, regretted the hour and the distance. If the hour had been in the forenoon, I believe I could have had a number of them.

Is there no hour that you could obtain at that time?—It is quite impossible. In this University there is a practice, which I believe does not exist in any other University, that all the Students are expected to attend the Language Professors four years, and that it is a prodigious cut-up upon the hours of the other Classes. The Greek and the Latin have the four best hours in the forenoon; each of them have two. I tried five at night for two or three years, but I was worse then—not for the Students, but I was told by many of the Professors, that if the hour was not changed, they could not allow their boarders to attend me, for when they got out at that hour, it was difficult to get them in again.

Have you any suggestion to make, as to the general Course of Education in the College?—My Colleagues are much better qualified to offer an opinion upon that point.

Do you think that additional Endowments would be useful?—I have heard it talked of, but I doubt whether they would succeed.

Do you think a Class of Natural History would not succeed?—I believe it has hardly succeeded in Edinburgh, as was expected, even with the immense Museum they have. I am told that Mr. Jameson has not succeeded in the way a man of his high talent deserved. I was told that many of the Students of Divinity have gratis tickets for the Natural History; and if that is the case there, I think it would not succeed here.

Do many Students of Divinity attend your Class?—A number of Students of Divinity do.

Have you any thing further to suggest to the Commissioners?—No, I have nothing further to suggest.—(*The Witness withdrew.*)

(*The Minutes of Evidence having been sent to the Witness for verbal correction, he requested leave to add the following observations, as Supplementary to his Evidence:*)—

"It has often occurred to the witness, that if the inhabitants of St. Andrews found more difficulty in procuring books from the University Library, it would be a great saving of expense to the Library, and tend much more to the preservation of the books. What occurs to me is, that no books of light reading should be furnished directly from the Librarian, but through the medium of a Professor. The applications for books would be seldomer made; and the Professor being thus, as it were, cautioner for the safety of the books, their regular return, and the preventing of injury to the volumes, a very great expense for binding, &c. would be saved to the Library. This plan would at least diminish greatly the force of a strong objection that I have sometimes heard made against the present system, that, viz. "the University Library was a Circulating Library for the inhabitants of St. Andrews, diminishing the booksellers' profit, and not fulfilling the intention of Government in granting the privileges of the Act." When giving my evidence as Quæstor, I forgot to mention the very great expense sustained by the Library Fund in printing the Catalogue. I have paid from that fund more than £1000 for manuscripts, printing, and paper; very soon there must be an addition made to this Catalogue, and I know not from whence the money is to be obtained that will be required for that purpose.

"As the witness finds, by the Secretary's letter to Dr. Haldane, that he has permission from the Commissioners to add to his evidence, as Medical Professor, he embraces this opportunity of stating what has occurred to him additional, respecting the Chemical Class. The Royal Commissioners will please to recollect, that Dr. Gray left a sum of money for founding a Chemical Professorship in this University, which is now, by savings, about £2700. Lord Leven has the appointment of the Teacher, but has declared that he will not issue a presentation to any one, but with the advice and consent of the College. Now, as the present incumbent is taken bound to teach Chemistry all the days of his life, he proposed some years ago to his Colleagues, that they should request his Lordship to appoint the present Professor to Dr. Gray's Mortification, that he might draw the annual rent of the sum above

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stated, not for his own emolument, but for the express purpose of purchasing Chemical Apparatus, and finding articles for the experiments. He even proposed that one-half of the interest should be reserved for accumulation, and the other half expended on the Chemical Class. His views did not meet with the approbation of all his Colleagues, and here the matter rests. He is still of the same opinion, and will with deference submit it to the consideration of the Royal Commissioners. With respect to the granting of Medical Degrees, the witness humbly begs leave to recall to the attention of the Royal Commissioners, not only the great loss the Library sustains from the new Regulations, but the injury done to many highly respectable individuals of rank, as Medical Officers in the Navy, Army, and East India Company's Service, who are prohibited from obtaining Diplomas from Certificates, as was the case here for a very long period of years. The witness begs leave to send herewith a printed copy of a letter sent to many Members of Parliament on this subject, some time ago."

Mr. *John M'Vicar* called, in and Examined.

(Mr. M'Vicar having gone to the Continent, had not an opportunity of correcting the MS. of his Evidence.)

Mr. M'Vicar.

You are Lecturer in Natural History in this University?—I am.

Are you appointed by the United College, or by the Senatus?—By the United College.

How long have you held that situation?—Two Sessions.

What encouragement have you found?—The first Session there were upwards of forty-five, the last session thirty.

Will you state to the Commissioners the nature of your Course, and the subjects of your Lecture, and the manner in which you conduct the Class?—The first Session, I conducted it entirely by Lecturing. I found, however, that if anything was misunderstood, or ill understood when going over it the first day, it was still less understood during the recapitulation that I made on the succeeding day, at the beginning of the Lecture. I had no opportunity by these means of knowing, whether I was well understood, and for that reason I introduced last Session the conversational mode instead of a recapitulation of the Lecture. I made it voluntary, as the Students might not be prepared for this change of system, but I did not find any one indisposed; on the other hand, they entered into it with much interest, and I had an opportunity of being much delighted by discovering that I was well understood, and that they were interested in the subject.

What are the subjects of your Course?—After some introductory matter, as to the utility of the Science, and the place it holds among the other departments of Physical Science, I arrange the subjects of the Course in two general Classes, the first including the subjects of the Inorganic Kingdom, and the second, those of the Organized. The first of these is again sub-divided into three, depending upon the condition of the density of bodies, according as they are aerial, or liquid, or solid. They give rise to the three sciences of Meteorology, Hydrography, and Mineralogy, which successively occupy our attention; and after these have been discussed, with that degree of detail which the state of the Cabinet and the range of the Course admits, I proceed to Geology, which supports its theories upon the facts that have been given in treating of the three Sciences that have been named. After this has been done, about half the Session is over; and then I proceed to the Organized Kingdoms, which include the two subjects of Botany and Zoology; but here I think it right to make a sacrifice of Scientific arrangement for the sake of convenience, and to take Zoology before Botany, because Botany is best suited for the spring months, when Nature affords a developement of the plants; so that I proceed first to Zoology. I first give a general view of the structure of the most perfectly organized Animals, and the functions which their organs hold in the living economy; after which I proceed to treat the subjects systematically, following the arrangements of the Baron Cuvier, as they are given in the *Règne Animal*, and modified by himself and other naturalists; and beginning with the Natural History of Man, I proceed down the scale to the minutest Animalculæ, only treating of those species which are most interesting, and which the state of the Cabinet affords specimens of. After this has been done, I proceed to Botany. There are as yet only a few living plants in flower, so that I must trust for illustrations in this department, chiefly to dried specimens and large paintings, which I find answer the purpose admirably well for studying Botany at first, for the living flowers and plants are so minute, that a beginner can scarcely lay hold of them in such a way as to detect the parts. The course of Botany is very confined; but I am able to give so much, that the Students are able to investigate the species for themselves during the summer, as they are unfolded.

Where do you procure these large drawings?—I paint them myself.

It is supposed that your Museum is very limited?—It is very limited; it has cost the College nothing, except the putting up of the shelves upon which to accommodate the Birds. There have been a number of rare valuable presents of stuffed Birds and other things since I came here, and there is great difficulty in preserving them for want of proper accommodation of glazed cases, so that I am under the necessity, at the end of the session, of grouping the Birds in small numbers, and putting them up in air-tight cases, made of paper and wood, which is very laborious, and I cannot see what is going on inside during the summer months; so that there is an unfortunate discovery, in many cases, at the beginning of the winter, that the insects have been making great depredations.

Is the system of teaching by large drawings a plan of your own?—I have seen it made use of by Dr. Greville, in his Lectures on Botany, in the Assembly Rooms.

Does your Course continue through the whole Session?—Almost through the whole Session; it began two days after the Session of the United College last year, and continued till the bustle about the Examinations began.

How often do you lecture?—Once a-day, for four days in the week; and on the Saturday forenoons I meet with the Students two hours, to converse on those subjects that have been illustrated during the week, and to give a more detailed exhibition of those specimens.

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Have you found, that the subjects of your Class excite great interest among the Students?—More than interest; enthusiasm on the part of many, and particularly in the second Session, more than the first.

Then, so far as you can judge, you entertain a prospect of being able to continue and carry on the Class?—I have reason to think so, from the number the second year so very much exceeding what might be expected. In the first year, I was aware that the number was a gathering of what I might expect in four years; but the number of thirty, which appeared the second year, was very encouraging, though, I fear, the present salary may be insufficient to support it permanently.

Have any individuals attended the Class, resident in the town or in the neighbourhood, who were not Students in the University?—There have been several, and five of the Professors have attended; there would be many more, resident in the town, who would attend, were it not that the hour at which I lecture is five o'clock in the afternoon, which interferes with domestic occupations.

Could they not give you an hour in the forenoon?—I never asked for an hour in the forenoon; I was rather anxious to take an hour that would suit all the Students who might wish to attend.

Would not day-light be of great advantage to you?—A very great advantage; and in that respect, five o'clock is found to be a bad hour.

Is there any distinction of Fees in your Class?—Yes, one Fee is double the other.

Are the fees the same as those paid to the other Professors?—No; from my not lecturing every day in the week, they are one-third less at present.

Is there any reason for your lecturing only four days in the week?—It was because I was composing the Course.

Shall you be prepared in future to lecture every day in the week?—Yes; and there were a number of Ternars that preferred giving the fee of Secondars, even last Session.

That is to say, those who were Ternars in the other Classes, paid the Secondar's Fee in your Class?—Yes.

Have you any suggestion to make, with regard to any improvement in your Class?—The chief improvement that could be made. would be the means of accommodating the presents that may be made to the Museum, and making the Museum for the University rather than the United College.

Is the Building quite unfit to afford that accommodation at present?—There are at present two Halls of very considerable size, and rather magnificent appearance, only that they want light; one of them was formerly occupied as a Secondar's dining-hall, and the other was the Ternar's dining-hall; they are over the common schools.

Do you think, from what you have seen already, that, by contributions and presents, there is a reasonable prospect, if you had such accommodation, of forming a pretty good Museum here?—Yes, the most inviting prospect in those respects. There is no Museum in the county of Fife or Angus for depositing Antiquities. We should very soon have a fine collection of Antiquities. Dundee is a sea-port town in the neighbourhood, to which a great many curiosities are brought from Foreign parts; and with regard to native productions, St. Andrew's Bay, and the Estuary of the Tay, are very rich in marine subjects of curious interest in Natural History; and from what has already appeared, I might infer that the Museum would soon become valuable, without the expense of purchase; but besides those which have been presented, I have a collection of Minerals, and many other articles for illustration.

Are the Students anxious to assist by contributions?—Very much so; so much so, that several Students last winter hinted, whether it might not be worth while to try to raise a sum among the Students for the purchase of subjects for a Museum. That was a suggestion of their own, which did not take effect.

Have you any other information to give to the Commissioners, or anything further to suggest to them?—I do not recollect anything.—(*The Witness withdrew.*)

The Reverend *Thomas Chalmers*, D.D., again called in, and further Examined.

Dr. Chalmers.

Have you any explanation to give to the Commissioners, with regard to the accounts and abstracts, to which reference was made in your former examination?—I have endeavoured to throw as much light as I could, during the short time I have had to bestow upon the points referred to me. The first explanation which the Commissioners required, regarded the money lifted in 1809, of which there is an account in the abstract of the charges, and the money lent in 1809, which is in the tenth column of the discharges—not merely the money lent, but money lent, vested, and repaid, which altogether comes to £1,621 : 12 : 11. Now, in as far as the sum in the charge is concerned, the chief items of it are stated in the remarks in the 44th page of the Appendix, viz. the sale of the Wilkie Bursaries, the price of which was given by Mr. Wilkie to the College, and the sale of superiorities, the price of which amounted to £1,160 : 6 : 10; and besides that, there was £122 of M'Kay's Bursary lifted. Now, that is nearly able to account for the article in the charge of money lifted, which amounts to £1,949 : 0 : 2. The money lent, vested, and repaid for the same year, is stated to be £1,299 : 8 : $10\frac{8}{12}$, plus £222 : 4 : 5, plus £100, which is altogether equal to £1,621 : 13 : 3. Now, there is no explanation given of that in the miscellaneous remarks appended to the abstract of the discharge; and therefore, I looked into the factor's books for the particulars of this money so disposed of, and those particulars are as follow: "The sum of £100 sterling repaid to apparatus fund by the College—Sum lent to Mr. Gillespie, of Kirkton, on his bill, dated August 25, 1810, £600—Sum lent to do. on his bill, dated November 15, 1810, £175—Sum lodged, on promissory note, in Bank of Scotland, November 13, 1810, £80. Then

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5,000 merks Scots, advanced to Mr. Ferguson, of Stawar, Patron of the Wilkie Bursaries, in payment of certain feu-duties purchased by him for behoof of the Wilkie Bursars, £222 : 4 : 5. Then 8,000 do. lent to Mr. Ferguson on his bill, £444 : 8 : 10; making a sum total of £1,621 : 12 : 11." There is just four-pence difference between that and the sum stated in the Return. As a specimen of the way in which a sum, particularly vested, may be traced downwards, I have followed, through succeeding yearly accounts, the sum of £775, lent to Mr. Gillespie. I find that, by successive repayments, marked in No. 20, 1812—No. 17, 1813—No. 18, 1814—No. 17, 1815, and No. 18, 1816, this money had all been re-lifted. Then I wanted to trace downwards the other sum of £444 : 8 : 10 $_{8}$; that sum, which is money for Bursaries, was lost, in whole or in part, by Mr. Ferguson's bankruptcy; but the feu-duties remain in possession of the College.

Had it been lent upon a promissory-note?—It was lent to him upon his bill, dated February 1810. The Factor's account of 1818 is very intricate. It was suggested to me, that I should compare the abstract in the first book of Returns, with the printed abstract that is now before the Commissioners. I have done so, and I have here a statement, containing, in one line, a copy of the figures in the printed abstract; and, in the second line, the figures as copied from the abstract of the original book of Returns. The variations between the two are as follow:— In the column of regular salaries, there is £1,062 : 18*s.* in the printed abstract, and £1,018 in the first abstract. In the column of additional diet-money, there is £203 : 17 : 9$\frac{5}{12}$ in the printed abstract; in the first abstract, the additional diet-money is £1,980. I think that that is satisfactorily explained afterwards. I think I can show how, by a compensation of errors, there comes at length out the same total sum for the discharge. In the first abstract, I have put into one column, the sums lent, vested, and repaid, and the whole of the three columns amount to £94 in the first abstract, but the corresponding columns in the printed abstract amount to £1,764 : 8 : 7. The remark in the table of the first book of Returns is as follows:—"This account is of peculiarly difficult management. It was drawn up after the decease of Dr. Henry Hill, the last Factor, and in such a different way from the preceding, that it is feared there may have been mistakes as to the precise heads of expenditure. The additional diet-money, however, is quite correct, as appears from the docquet." The Commissioners will perceive that that remark is not inserted in the printed abstract, but other remarks put in its place. The following are the variations between the printed and the original abstracts. In the printed, there is £44 : 18*s.* more than in the original, for regular salaries, and £60 : 15 : 6$\frac{8}{12}$ more for sundries, and £1,670 : 8 : 7 more for money lent, vested, and repaid; add these three sums together, and you have an excess in these three specified articles of the charge, amounting to £1,776 : 2 : 1$\frac{8}{12}$. To balance which, the additional diet-money of the printed abstract is less than the additional diet-money of the original return by £1,776 : 2 : 3, which brings the total discharge of the two Returns to within a penny halfpenny of each other. The real amount of the diet-money, however, is not withheld, it being stated in the printed remarks. The chief cause of the difference lies in this, that whereas, in the original returns, the diet-money was gathered from the docquet, and placed in its proper column in the abstract—in the second book of Returns, the moneys received by Dr. Crawford, at the first assumption of his office as factor, are so arranged, as if he had discharged himself of them by a loan, instead of doing so by the payments of additional diet-money. It is right to call the attention of the Commissioners again to the fact, that the amount of the diet-money is rightly stated in the printed remarks. The factor's account for 1818, out of which the abstract has been formed, is truly a baffling one; and I beg the attention of the Commissioners both to the discharge and to its docquet, in confirmation of my testimony as to the confused state in which the accounts of the College pass from one professorial factor to another.

Does it appear that these sums of money which had been repaid, were again invested, or were they in security, or were they expended?—It does not appear that they were again invested.

Do they appear in the expenditure of the next year?—Yes; the charges and discharges are always made to balance one another. When lifted, they appear in the charge, and the discharge and the charge balance one another, and that balance is carried forward.

Have those sums of money, which appear to be part of the capital stock of the College, been expended in the annual outlay or disbursements?—Decidedly; insomuch that the College is now in debt to the amount of about £3,000.

Has the College no sum in heritable securities?—Yes, for Bursaries; and this is the place for answering the question, whether the College has any sums from the interest of which it paid Bursaries. I can speak of two instances. Wilkie's feu-duties may be considered as furnishing an affirmative answer to the question. No doubt, we have lost the larger part that was lent to Mr. Ferguson; and then there is Stewart's Mortification, which is now in the hands of the town of St. Andrews. I think also there is a small yearly payment by Sir David Moncrieffe of 100 merks Scots, but I am a little puzzled to know in what shape that payment is made to the College; for I observe in the table of Bursaries, the Moncrieffe Bursary is said to be in the hands of the College, but there are some old Factor's accounts, in which those payments are acknowledged to have been received from Sir Thomas Moncrieffe, not for the Moncrieffe Bursary, but for several other Bursaries, which other Bursaries are also said to be in the hands of the College, so that I do not know in what character that yearly payment comes to us from Sir David Moncrieffe; but of those two I can speak confidently, the Wilkie Bursary and Stewart's Mortification; and my own impression is, that we have, some how or other, the administration of part of Thompson's.

Conceding the error in the abstract of the accounts, by which it appears that the money stated to have been lent in 1818 was an error in the Factor's account, it would appear that

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the College has no sum lent out at all, but is in debt?—The College is considerably in debt.

To what amount?—My own impression is, to the amount of about £3,000. There is an account of the debt to be found in the books.

Can you give the Commissioners any explanation of the items in the account, under the head of Boards and Bursaries?—The following explanations are offered in this department, both of the income and expenditure, which, it is hoped, will account for, at least, some of the most apparently violent anomalies presented in the abstracts. In the year 1781, the sum stated in the charge for Bursaries and Boards should have been £176:3:10, instead of £76:3:10, there having occurred an error to this amount, from the diminutive marking of the figure 1, in the Factor's account. With respect to the year 1782, that is, the year of largest expenditure for Boards and Bursaries, it appears, from the abstract of the discharge, to have been £632:16:6; that was the circumstance which led me to investigate it. The charge, taken from the Factor's account for this year, consists of the following items:—"The Boards received for session 1782, including three Ramsay, two Wilkie, and two Grant Bursaries, per list, £228:13:7$\frac{4}{12}$; from the four Foundation Bursars, £3:6:8, making together £232:0:3$\frac{4}{12}$." That is the whole amount of the charge. Then the discharge amounts to £632:16:6$\frac{7}{12}$; it is as follows:—"Paid Andrew Watson, College Provisor, as balance of the expense of the Table, session 1782, per seven precepts, £134:0:9. Paid do. in part of the expense of do. session 1783, per twelve precepts, £240. Paid three Ramsay Bursars, as balance of their Bursaries, session 1782, per list, £42:10*s*. Paid three Wilkie Bursaries, as balance of do. £25:9:2. Paid David Davidson's Malcolm Bursary, £5:11:1$\frac{4}{12}$. Paid Andrew Finlay, Glendee Bursar, as balance of do. per list, £2:17*s*. Paid Thomas Adamson, Alexander Yeaman's Bursar, in full, £8:4:11$\frac{8}{12}$. Paid the two Grant Bursars, as balance of do. per list, £16:2:3. Paid James Smart, Cupar Bursaries, as balance of do. 3*s*. 8*d*. Paid David Berwick, for 42 bolls of malt, furnished to the College Table, session 1782, per receipt, £50:8*s*. Paid David Berwick, for six bolls of malt, furnished for session 1783, per do. £7:4*s*. By payments to Masters for Bursars, per note and receipts, for session 1783, £33:3:9. By 24 bolls two firlots 1$\frac{3}{4}$ lip. oatmeal, furnished for the use of the College Table, 1782, at 18*s*. 10*d*., being the price charged, £23:3:2$\frac{8}{12}$, By two bolls do. to the Provisor at do. £1:17:9$\frac{4}{12}$. By a year's annual rent of part of Alexander Yeaman's Mortification (£107:19:1$\frac{6}{12}$), in regard the same as in the College hands, £5:7:11$\frac{5}{12}$. By a year's annual rent of Malcolm's do., for the same reason, £11:2:2$\frac{8}{12}$. By do. of Lawson's, £5:11:1$\frac{4}{12}$. By Andrew Watson, further, per receipt, £20—making a total of £632:16:6$\frac{7}{12}$.

Would you then account for the variation which appears generally in that column, by the variety of incidents included in the charge?—Yes; and there is one great source of variation; the number of Boarders is variable, and there is one circumstance that will make the variation appear very great, comparing one series of years with another. I remember the Ternars' table was continued, but the Secondars' table discontinued. Now, I dare say the expense of the Secondars' table would be equal, if not greater, than that of the Ternars, and I remember when the Ternars' table was intermitted for two or three years, and then resumed again.

Still, notwithstanding all these articles of incident, when the Table was abolished, would not there naturally be one fixed sum for Bursaries?—Yes; but in point of fact, they not only accommodated, at the Upper Table, and even at the Lower Table, Boarders, who paid from their Bursaries, but they accommodated other Boarders, who had no Bursaries, and who simply paid for Board. The next year I took up was 1788. This year the charge suddenly falls to £40:16:8. That arises from a variation in the mode of keeping the Factor's account. Instead of the Bursaries standing prominently out by themselves, they are mixed up with many other items, all enumerated under the general head of money-rent, and carried out into one sum, which has been classed as part of the general revenue. The same explanation applies to the apparent anomaly for the charge of the two following years, 1793 and 1794. In the year 1795 there is an error of £153 in excess in the charge, which should have been put down to the account of Borrowed. With respect to the years 1796 and 1797, the sums in the charges of these years are for boards alone; and the difference between them evinces at least one cause of the variety that has been observed, the one being £127:5*s*., the other £55:16*s*. The year 1806 is the year of least expenditure. There is no charge, for the reason stated, under the year 1788. The following is the discharge for Bursaries, taken from articles interspersed through the general discharge, and all numbered. "The College Provisor, as balance of the expense of College table for session 1806, per discharge, £98:7:0$\frac{8}{12}$ The College porter ditto, per discharge, £20:2:1$\frac{8}{12}$. Bursars, the balance of their Bursaries due for session 1806-7, per statement and discharge, £46:15:5$\frac{5}{12}$. Two bolls of ditto delivered to the College Provisor, at ditto, per discharge, £2:6:1$\frac{4}{12}$. Annual rent of the Malcolm, Lawson, Alexander Yeaman, and Glendee Mortifications, due at Martinmas 1807, these sums being in the hands of the College, £30:18:3$\frac{8}{12}$—making a total of £198:9:0$\frac{4}{12}$." The account of the year 1809 is as follows: "Charge—Boards due from Students sitting at College table during session 1809-10, £58. Discharge—Amount of Bursaries paid to College Bursars for session 1809-10, per statement and discharge, £109:7:11$\frac{1}{2}$. Two bolls of oatmeal delivered to the College Provisor at ditto, per discharge, £2:14:1$\frac{4}{12}$. Annual rent of the Malcolm, Lawson, Alexander Yeaman, Glendee, and Mackay Mortifications, due at Martinmas 1810, these sums being in the hands of the College, £45:18:3$\frac{8}{12}$. Expense for the College table for session 1809-10, per discharge, £253:17*s*. Price of fifty-six carts of coals, thirty of which were allowed to College Provisor, and twenty-six to College Porter, for session 1809-10, per discharge, £28:2*s*.—making a total of £439:19:4$\frac{8}{12}$. There is something very particular in the account of 1818. The account of this year we have already

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looked at for another object. It is a perfect chaos—as if thrown into that state by the agitations of the mid-way passage between one professorial Factor and another. "Charge—Proportion of Stewart's Mortifications due at March 1818, £20 : 2*s*." The reason why there is nothing in the charge, by the printed abstract, is, not that there is nothing received for Bursaries, but because the sums being placed under the general title of Money-rent, rendered it quite impossible for me to distinguish between payments for Bursaries, and payments for general Revenue, by that way of putting the thing down. The discharge for that year is as follows:—"Expense of College table for session 1818-19, per discharge £95 : 2 : 2. Coals, 35 carts, to Porter and Provisor, driven, £14 : 2 : 6. Butter, £3; Fish, £3 : 8*s*.; Cash, £4, to G. Murray—making together, £10 : 8*s*. To Bursars, 1818-19, per rental, £179 : 18 : $0\frac{3}{19}$. to do. 1819-20, do. £51 : 17 : 10; Fees from Bursars in Greek Class, £9 : 9*s*. making a total of £360 : 17 : $6\frac{3}{19}$." Then comes the account of 1819. This was the first year of the discontinuance of the College table. The charge is as follows: "Charge—Mr. Stewart's Mortification, due Martinmas 1820, £20 : 2*s*. Money, fish, and butter, advanced for table, repaid, £9 : 4. Paid of Bursaries, for session 1819-20, by the late Factor, per statement in last account, £51 : 17 : 10." Now this £51 : 17 : 10 should not have been put down in the discharge of last year; and therefore it has been put into the charge of this year, from which I conclude that the accounts had not yet recovered from the effects of the transition which they had recently undergone. The discharge is as follows: "Bursars not on foundation, session 1819-20, per discharge, £88 : 16 : $3\frac{10}{19}$. Bursars on foundation, 20 at £5 : 11 : $1\frac{4}{19}$, per discharge, £111 : 2 : $2\frac{8}{19}$. Paid to Messrs. Stewart, on Stewart's Mortification, £20 : 2*s*. Eleven bolls of oatmeal, to Provisor and Porter, at 17*s*. $0\frac{8}{19}d$., £9 : 7 : $1\frac{4}{19}$; making a total of £229 : 7 : $7\frac{8}{19}$." With respect to the accounts of 1821 and 1822, I have only to observe, that two yearly accounts are thrown into one, owing solely, I believe, to the disorder in which they were left by the former Factor, who was a Professor. This was the first account rendered by Dr. Hunter, the present Factor. In the year 1823, the charge is as follows:—Stewart's Mortification is not charged this year, because it was charged in the last account: Wilkie Bursary feus at South Toll, Cupar, received from Mr. James Stark, November 26th and December 15th, 1823, £19. Received from Sir David Moncrieffe, 1819, 20, 21, and 23, £27 : 15 : $7\frac{6}{19}$;—making together £46 : 15 : $7\frac{6}{19}$." With respect to the first of these sums, it is uncertain if it be for a Bursary; and as to the latter sum, it is not brought out under that description, in the accounts of the former factor. These are entered into the printed abstract, under the head of general revenue. They form the product of arrears. On the subject of Sir David Moncrieffe's payments, I am not able to explain whether they are the payments of the Moncrieffe Bursary, seeing that it is said in the Returns, page 7, to be in the hands of the United College. The following is the account of the discharge, in the year 1823: "By paid in part of Foundation Bursaries and Servors, session 1823-4, deducting £11 not paid, because unclaimed, £149. By paid two Bursars on Stewart's Mortification, £10. By paid Wilkie, Grant, Cupar, Malcolm, Alexander Yeaman, Moncrieffe, Rorie, M'Kay, and Lawson Bursaries, per list, 93 : 13 : 4." I have not been able to discover in the charge, receipts on account of the greater number of these Bursaries. "Paid Mr. Thomson his nephew, Wilkie Bursary, session 1820, £18, making a total of £270 : 13 : 4." I am quite confident, that if these accounts were looked over by an expert professional man, he would be able to unravel the whole obscurity of them; that he could furnish the Commissioners with the state of the property at the commencement of the Union of Colleges, and also could give an historical view of the changes that this property, in its various branches, has undergone, and further could furnish them with the precise state of the property as it stands at present. I speak this from the impression of my own mind, on having gone through these accounts when I prepared the first abstract; and I think it would facilitate very much the labour of such a person, that, in point of fact, every account for the last fifty years has a mark expressive of the head of expenditure, under which it should be placed. There is S. for sundries, O. for Office-bearers, and P. B. for Public Burdens, and B. for Bursaries.

Were these marks put by you when you were going through these accounts?—Yes, that was the first thing I did, and I took some notanda, which were interesting to myself, while I was thus employed; and as a specimen of the important information that might be got, and in virtue of which information I think a very clear account could be made out, both of the state at the commencement of it and now, and the intermediate changes which have taken place in the property, I examined the first account after the Union in 1747. I endeavoured, from that account, to ascertain the state of the property; however, I must say, that I had only the accounts, and not the rentals; but if the accounts were compared with the rentals, my own impression is, that they are not by any means so inextricable, as that they could not, with a moderate degree of trouble by a professional man, furnish a distinct view of all that is required. I am confident that the unravelling of those accounts would not cost an expert professional man more trouble than he has often in unravelling a bankrupt's estate. There are some little points that I wish to correct in my evidence two days ago: I find that Dr. Adamson never was Factor of the United College. I had been led to conjecture it, from the circumstance of having seen his hand-writing in the Minutes; but this arose from the circumstance of his being Conjoint-clerk, I believe, so that I was wrong even in guessing him to be Factor, and I can therefore say now, without any qualification, that hitherto each professorial Factor has left his accounts in a state of very great confusion. I would also request the attention of the Commission to the original abstracts of the Factor's accounts, which are at present in my possession, for the last fifty years, I think there are some miscellaneous remarks, which I deem to be of importance, and which are not included in the miscellaneous remarks appended to the printed abstract. I was asked as to the debt. There is a very interesting narrative between the accounts of 1816 and 1817 upon that subject, in which there is a statement of the

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debt then, and also of the considerations upon which the College resolved to institute a Sinking Fund; and I would request the attention of the Commissioners to the principle on which there was appropriated, in the year 1817, the sum of £640, over and above the diet-money of £1612, making the whole additional diet-money that year £2252; to meet which, and the other expenses, there was borrowed the sum of £803 : 13*s.*, £614 of which was borrowed from an individual of their own body. There is another request which I have to make to the Commissioners: There was a Memorial transmitted by my Colleagues on the subject of my transactions with them, relative to the Candlemas Dividend. I addressed a communication to the Commission upon that subject, and I also addressed a letter to the Principal, to be communicated by him to my Colleagues. The request I have to make is, that the Commission would receive this letter, and give it the same place in the record of their transactions which is given to the Memorial.—(*The Withess delivered in the same.*)—With the permission of the Commission, I will take this opportunity of mentioning a few things which I forgot in my former evidence. I would like to add my own testimony to that of my Colleagues, as to the necessity of a renewal, or at any rate a repair of our Public Buildings. I am very ill accommodated in my own class particularly. The proper class-room of Moral Philosophy is not able to accommodate all my Students, and I teach Moral Philosophy in Dr. Hunter's class-room. When I had the class of Political Economy there too, there were four hours of continued occupation of the class-room; and being very low in the roof, and I having the last of the four hours for my Lecture, felt the heat and stifling to be quite intolerable. In order to break the succession of those hours, I was obliged to shift my class of Political Economy to the Moral Philosophy class-room, which is a very mean and shabby looking place. I would go so far as to say, that we should not only have a complete suit of class-rooms, but a fabric of somewhat creditable aspect, that would announce itself to be a College, and not be mistaken for an old cotton-mill; something in keeping with the character of a venerable Literary Institute. I have to mention, with regard to Mr. Cleghorn's class of Civil History, that it was given out by a number of the Professors, that the moment there were ten applications by Students for Lectures in Civil History, the present Professor should be compelled to give Lectures. Now, in the present state of matters, ten contemporaneous applications are not to be looked for; and therefore it is suspending the teaching of the class upon an impossible condition. I had one application; and I think the way to found and to build up a class, would be to make the Professor teach, even though there should be only one Student; and this would form a nucleus which, by gradual and successive accretions, might at length, if the Professor do his duty well, grow up to a respectable class.

When you say you had one application, do you mean from a Student, to attend Civil History?—For Civil History. There was a very important question addressed to me, with regard to the Humanity class, Whether Classical Learning had not declined in Scotland since the Humanity class was set up in our Colleges? I am afraid that my answer may have led the Commissioners to imagine, that I would be for confining the teaching of Latin to schools. Now, my whole object in advocating the cause of a high preparatory educationis, not that either Latin or Greek might be dispensed with at College, but that the Latin and the Greek might be brought up to a much higher state; and I think that such an arrangement would be equally conducive to a very high state of the sciences. I confess that I do feel some degree of nationality on the subject of our Mathematics, in which the French have so outstripped us within the last century. I do think that, by means of a high preparatory Mathematical education, the work of our three Mathematical classes, along with the work of our class of Natural Philosophy, might accomplish Students so far as to enable them to read the Mécanique Céleste of La Place. The only other topic which I recollect at present, is with regard to the practice of granting dispensations to Students from attending the College Church. The method, at one time, in Glasgow, was to leave that matter to each Professor, for the Students of his own class; and I certainly, though I should not consider this as a complete remedy, would be thankful for a partial remedy, even to the extent of being permitted to grant dispensations to my own Students, who apply for them. I never would grant a dispensation, but upon the conviction that it was applied for from a purely religious principle. I would look after the Sabbath attendance of the Students who had thus applied; and I should be very much mistaken indeed, if those Students did not turn out to be the *élite* of the College, both in respect of freedom from turbulence, and in respect of good moral conduct. I beg to take leave of the Commissioners, if they have no further questions to propose, with an earnest assurance, that if no remedy be applied to this state of matters, the College of St. Andrews never can recover its prosperity, or its numbers. Our true policy is to multiply our points of attraction as much as possible; and we really cannot afford to have the *incubus* of such a burthen laid upon us, as that the College Pulpit, instead of being a point of attraction, should become a point of repulsion. I felt so much the magnitude of the interest involved in that arrangement, that, at the time, I did what was very disagreeable to me—I offered my advice to a high quarter, unasked. I shall ever regret that, in filling that office, no regard was paid to the consideration of the high importance of placing one there who might stand forth as a model of pulpit excellence to that succession of young men, many of whom are to be the future Pastors of Scotland, and who, furthermore, might, by his deep and powerful impressions upon the conscience, bear with salutary influence on the morals of our juvenile society. But I was not prepared for the tenfold mischief of the measure wherewith this arrangement has been followed up—a measure by which the Minister of the College Church must at all hazards be provided with an audience, although it be obviously at the expense of all our classes. When I was elected to the office which I have now the honour of holding, many of my Colleagues were pleased to compliment me so far as to say, that my appointment, they thought, would conduce to increase the attendance upon the College of St. Andrews. If that was their policy

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in bringing me here, they could not have devised a more effectual way of neutralizing it. One word more, about the Church of Scotland and its interests. I have no veneration for the Church of Scotland merely *quasi* an establishment, but I have the utmost veneration for it *quasi* an instrument of Christian good; and I do think that, with the means and resources of an Establishment, she can do more, and does more, for the religious interests of Scotland, than is done by the activity of all the Dissenters put together. I think it a high object to uphold the Church of Scotland, but only because of its subserviency to the still higher object of upholding the Christianity of our land; and the measure which I now contend for, would only have the effect of bringing the Church into a sort of temporary obscuration in this place, from which she emerges on the moment that we put forth the remedy which is in our hands. By a pure and righteous exercise of patronage, the Church of Scotland has it in her power to recover all her former influence among our people. For the whole of my experience among the peasantry of Scotland goes to this—that of two men, one the minister of a Parish Church, and the other a minister of a Dissenting Chapel, if they are equal in zeal and in talent, the native preference of the population is always for the Establishment. I speak of the bulk of the population, who really are not riveted to Sectarian peculiarities. The injudicious measure which has been adopted here, for the purpose of befriending the Establishment, has just had the effect, and I think will have the effect more and more every year, of transforming this into a Sectarian College. We have more and more every year a Sectarian aspect, as is palpable from the state of the College loft, which was miserably thin last year in many of its pews, and which, three years before, when there was no such measure started and agitated, and when the College consisted of only twenty more than it does at present, presented a most dense, full, and compact body of hearers. I said to one of the Professors, after the measure was adopted, that we must just lay our account with going back again to our original dimensions. We had forty-five Students more that year than we had the year before, and curiously enough, we sustained a diminution of forty-three the year following.—(*The Witness withdrew.—Adjourned.*)

(*The following copy of Dr. Chalmers' Communication to Principal Nicoll, referred to in the preceding Evidence, was ordered to be added, as Supplementary to his Evidence:*)

"Dr. Chalmers, in consequence of having perused the Memorial sent by his Colleagues to the Royal Commissioners on Scotch Universities, thinks it right to address the following Communication to Dr. Nicoll, and through him to the other Members of the United College, who concurred in that Memorial. The reason why he adopts this course, has been already stated by him in a paper transmitted to the Commissioners—from the accompanying copy of which it will be seen, that unless they shall choose to be so far interested in the matter as to require his explanations, he will confine the discussion of all that is strictly personal between his Colleagues and himself, within the limits of the Society.

"He has reserved no copy of the Memorial; and instead, therefore, of going regularly over its successive passages, he will confine his observations to one passage only—both because it happens with him to be the most memorable, and also because he thinks it fitted to suggest all which at present occurs to him as worthy of remark, on the subject of their present differences.

"What he alludes to is a sort of challenge upon the ingenuity of Dr. Chalmers to reconcile the strong reprobation which he expresses for an act of his Colleagues, with any such professions as he may have made in the course of their controversy, of respect for its actors.

"In reply to this, he would ask, if each Member of a Corporation is not entitled to look at every measure which comes before them with his own eyes; and to characterize it in the very terms which he holds to be most expressive either of its nature or its tendency: And, must it follow, that the terms in which he has characterized the measure, are to be held as the very terms in which he has characterized the men who have supported it?

"At this rate, there are but two alternatives. He must either give up having a mind of his own altogether, and merge his own opinion into that of his Colleagues; or, if in the terms of that opinion, he arraign any proceeding of the Society wherewith he is connected, the authors of that proceeding must feel themselves to be arraigned in their persons and characters; and a quarrel with them be the penalty of that freedom wherewith he has thought, and wherewith he has expressed himself.

"It is unnecessary for him to say which of the alternatives he will abide by. He will exercise, as heretofore, the freedom; and if it must be visited by the penalty of that resentment which ought only to be excited by the injustice of a personal charge, he will endure the penalty.

"It has been his anxious wish and endeavour, ever since he became a Member of the United College, to combine, with the assertion of his own sentiments on every question that came before them, the utmost respect and toleration for those who differed from him. When looking to the measure that was under discussion, he acted agreeably to his own view of the characteristics which belonged to it. When looking to the men who opposed him, he never forgot that they might see it through a different medium, and that they saw it with other eyes. Did they see it as he did, and yet persevere in their resistance to him, this would have branded their characters with worthlessness, for there would then have been opposition between the conduct which they adopted, and the light of their own consciences. But in the simplicity of his heart, he all along supposed that they acted differently from him just because they saw differently from him: and, never was the credit of ingenuity given to a man who, throughout all his differences with the Society to which he belonged, has been so thoroughly unconscious of it.

"On these terms, and with this understanding, he is still most willing to abide with his Colleagues on a footing of cordiality. But if they will blend the public with the personal—if they will persist in transferring the characteristics which he applies to the measure, as if meant by him to apply to the men who support it—if they will charge with ingenuity and inconsistency his attempts to combine the purity and independence of his conduct in public, with all that is kind, and candid, and conciliating in private society, a breach may, in these circumstances, be unavoidable; but he will feel that it lies altogether at their own door, and that he is not the aggressor in it.

"He thinks that the last difference which he has had with his Colleagues, forms a very good

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criterion by which to ascertain both the extent of that freedom which he holds to be allowable, and the extent of that toleration wherewith they may be disposed to entertain it.

" He cannot, but with the utmost moral discomfort, look at that act by which his Colleagues have shaped their testimony anew, in order to meet the before-unexpected circumstance of that testimony going to be printed. He could not, without the utmost violence to his own sense of rectitude, have shared in such an act—he could not have done it without a felt surrender both of principle and of dignity. It was clearly, he conceives, the part of the College to persevere in every item of its old testimony, in as far as that testimony was either important or true. And it was the part only of the Commission, to judge whether the informations thus submitted to them were expedient or not for the public eye. That belonged to them as discreet managers of their own business. But to us, who had no other duty to perform than that of honest and fearless witnesses—to us it did not belong.

" And, did it never occur to his Colleagues, that in taking the way which they have done to free themselves from a conceived hardship, they have inflicted upon him a hardship even amounting to injustice? In the first book of Returns, they are represented as having done that which they actually did, and which they all along felt to be right. But by the change which they have made, they, in the second book of Returns, have virtually represented Dr. Chalmers as doing that which he did not, and which he would have felt to be wrong. It is altogether in vain to say that he can make himself right by the free access which he has to the Commission, and by the full representation which he can make of his case there. His Colleagues have the very same advantage in this respect. Both parties are free to right themselves with the Commission; but this, in the view of his Colleagues, is not tantamount to righting themselves with the public. And so, to alleviate for themselves the exposure of those things which at the same time they feel to be defensible, they as good as represent Dr. Chalmers to be a partaker along with them in these doings, although he feels them to be utterly indefensible.

" These, in his eye, are the moral characteristics of the act in question. Yet he is most willing to believe that his Colleagues, the actors, did not view the thing as he does. He regrets this. He even wonders at this. But still he will not be driven, save by their own construction of his language, into a state of estrangement from the men, of whom he has said, and said most truly, that he believes them incapable of vouching for anything *which they know* to be substantially erroneous.

" The Memorial which he has sent to the Commission, and of which he herewith sends a copy to his Colleagues, is altogether full of the ingenuity which they have been pleased to charge upon him. He could not have concurred with them in their appropriation of the Candlemas Dividend, without incurring the guilt of what he should have felt to be an act of spoliation. Such are his views of that act; and in which, therefore, he has refused to participate. And yet, for three years, he companied and exchanged all sorts of courtesy with the actors, in the full conviction that they were honourable men. They have thwarted his convictions by this proceeding, but they have not thwarted their own. They have acted against the light of another mind; but not against the light of their own minds. He thinks that they have erred, and he fears that far the most egregious error has been their last; and by which, for the sake of warding off a temporary discredit, they have done a thing, the aspect of which, he cannot but regard as discreditable."

(The Minutes of Evidence having been sent to Dr. Chalmers for verbal correction, he requested leave to add the following observations, as Supplementary to his Evidence:)—

" On looking over the report of my oral evidence before the Royal Commission on the Universities of Scotland, I felt desirous of modifying, in one or two instances, the answers which I had given, and of supplying certain omissions in my testimony. But restricted as I was to such corrections as were merely verbal, I thought it better to offer any slight changes, or any material additions which I had to propose, in the shape of a supplementary communication; and I beg leave now (following the order of the topics of examination) to lay before the Commissioners the observations which have occurred to me.

" In recommending Anatomy as a branch of General Education, and therefore as worthy of a place in the scheme of our Seminary, although we have no Medical School, I might have adverted to the method of teaching it by models and preparations and plates, with perhaps occasional aid from the dissection of the inferior animals. This may not be sufficient for the purposes of a professional education, where the object is to prepare the Students for the operations of practical Surgery; and yet may be quite sufficient, and may therefore accomplish all that is desirable for the exposition of the Science, viewed merely as an object of liberal curiosity. By the helps now specified, the general Student may be introduced to a thorough acquaintance with the structure and mechanism of the human body, as well as with the leading varieties of form and function which occur in the animal kingdom. He at all events might be enabled thereby to appreciate the Theological argument, founded on the adaptations of manifest design which obtain in the frame-work both of man and the other animals. It is therefore no valid objection to an Anatomical class in St. Andrews, that we have no access to human subjects. To a Professional School, these are indispensable. But a General School, like ours, is independent of them.

" And here I would add, on the subject of our Medical Degrees, that I think they should be wholly abolished. We have no adequate board of examination; and it is not the better but the worse for our reputation, that we should be authorized to do anything which it is not competent for us to do well. Our Medical Degrees have brought us into most disadvantageous comparison with Edinburgh and Glasgow; and to get conclusively quit of them, would just be to part with the badges of our incompetency and weakness. Our Literary and Theological Degrees will come to be respected, when relieved from the tarnish and the discredit wherewith these other Degrees have shaded the name of St. Andrews. Such a measure, too, were in keeping with that distinctive character, which it should be our study to preserve, of being a School for General and Theological education alone. Let this be the whole amount of our pretension; and then we shall have the unimpaired credit of being able to do rightly and efficiently all that we pretend to do. As a Seminary for all the learned professions, we never can cope with our sister Universities. But as a Seminary of that precise *genus* which we have ventured to recommend—as a School for Philosophy, and the various branches of Sacred and Profane Literature, we may, at the expense of a very few additional endowments, be placed in circumstances of full equality with the other Colleges of Scotland.

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"But as a Seminary of General Education, it appears to be of the utmost importance, that we should be put into a state of full equipment. By the want, though only of one branch of General Education, we suffer more than the hurt of a mere fractional deficiency. We suffer the hurt of a mutilation. The integrity and completeness of our system are violated. We might only, in future years, average the attendance of twenty Students in a class of Natural History, or in a class of Political Economy—and yet suffer greatly more than the loss of these twenty Students, on the whole, should either the one or the other of these classes be obliterated from our scheme. The very name of our perfection as a general School will attract many Students, who, nevertheless, may not practically avail themselves of one and all of the classes. It were a great matter to fill the public eye with the aspect of our entireness; and with the benefit of such an association in our favour, we should profit to a much larger extent than merely by the successive additions of those Students who may happen to attend the newly instituted classes. Each such class, in fact, should be estimated in respect of its value to the College—not like the item of a general amount, but like the part of a general machine: and the last class by which the mechanism is finished, advances the interest of the College greatly beyond the aliquot of its own attendance. It is hoped that the benefit of completing the Educational apparatus of St. Andrews will reconcile the Commissioners to the expense of the additional classes that may be necessary for this end. And on this last topic, it is humbly submitted, that though even only two or three of our Alumni should go forth every year from the class of Political Economy, soundly instructed in the doctrines, and zealously interested in the objects of that important Science—this alone were a full equivalent for the whole cost of the endowment. Burke's memorable saying would, even in this instance, be still exemplified, that 'Education is the cheap defence of Nations.'

"One word more on the importance of St. Andrews as a place of General Education. The Royal Commissioners will find, on comparing the whole number of students at the United College, in the session of 1824-5, to be very little short of the number of *gown* Students at Glasgow between twenty and thirty years ago, or about the beginning of the present century. They will also find, that the number of Students attending certain of the classes of the former in 1824-5, exceeded, nay doubled the number of Students in attendance on the corresponding classes of the latter, within the last thirty years. And, if thus, in the course of one generation, St. Andrews has, in respect of General Education, now attained to nearly the magnitude and importance which Glasgow had in the same respect then, it would seem that every requisite extension should be given to even the remotest Universities of a land whose exigencies are palpably increasing every year, and which has advanced and is advancing so rapidly in population and greatness.

"On the subject of a higher Preliminary Education for Students, the following question was put to me by the Commissioners:—'Then it is presumed you consider, that the more the education of a school is provided for within the walls of a University, the less perfectly it will be provided for in other Establishments out of the University?'—My answer to this question was,—'I think that a very likely effect.'

"By this answer, I meant nothing more than that the lower the grade of Classical Education is, from which the Collegiate course takes its commencement, the lower also generally will be the grade at which the Scholastic course terminates. But I should think it well, if, by means of a Gymnasium, the education of a School were provided for at the seat of each University; and that this, so far from superseding, would stimulate to a high education in Schools all over the country, and bring our Scholastic Education to its desirable state, with more facility and speed than could be done by any other expedient which occurs to me.

"That professorial treatment which is rightly applicable to a young man is the worst that can be imagined for repairing the defects of that scholastic treatment that is applicable to a boy. The proper application for one who has not been sufficiently long under the Scholastic treatment is not the transference of him to a College class, but just the continuance of him at a School. I am aware that the great majority of Parish Schools cannot yet furnish that degree of scholarship, which should be exacted and ascertained by a strict initial examination previous to the admittance of Students into the Faculty Classes; and that a number of young men from the country behoved to attend for some time either a College Gymnasium, or such efficient Grammar Schools as were most easily accessible. I think that the object of securing a high preparatory education should not be wholly confided to these Grammar Schools; and that there are great advantages in the establishment of a Gymnasium for each University. For, *first*, The methods of such an institution are immediately under the command and regulation of the Commission, and might be enforced by means of the permanent visitors who should be appointed to inspect the University from time to time, and to see that the Constitution thereof (of which the rules and methods of the Gymnasium would form a part) was in all its parts duly observed. *Secondly*, The Masters of the Gymnasium would be the most effectual guards and guarantees for the strict enforcement of a high preliminary education. On this subject they have an opposite interest to the Professors—it being for their pecuniary advantage that the state of preliminary education should be high, and for that of the Professors that it should be low. On this very account, these Masters should be admitted to a place at the board of yearly examination for deciding the qualifications of the Intrants upon the Faculty Classes. *Thirdly*, These Gymnasiums would serve as models to all the Grammar Schools of the country for the conduct and management of their higher classes. And the institution of them must operate as a direct and decisive encouragement to the prolongation and perfecting of the course in these Schools. It would then become an object with many parents, for saving the expense of a year or two at a distant Gymnasium, to give a liberal and remunerating fee for the finishing classes of such schools as may be nearer home. And it would serve honourably to distinguish the teachers of these Schools, that they were able to qualify their pupils direct for the arduous College examination which preceded an immediate entrance upon the Faculty classes. I cannot imagine a way in which a more powerful stimulus would be given to scholastic education all over Scotland, than by this cheap and simple device of a Gymnasium at each University. The tests of proficiency at the initial examination (which should be made very high indeed), by at the same time being definite and generally understood, would serve as a distinct, intelligible mark for the guidance and the condition of country schoolmasters—who in attempting to bring their Pupils up to the mark would experience a most salutary impulse in the business of their profession.

"It is at this place, the place of entrance into College, where the Commissioners can bear with greatest advantage on the state of education all over Scotland. In devising rightly for the transition

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from the lower to the upper stage, they may, by a simple and practicable arrangement, provide at one and the same time for a high Science in our Universities, and a high Scholarship in our schools. They will find it an operose way of going about the desired reformation, if they propose first to put schools into a right state, and then to legislate a higher preliminary education for Colleges. Whereas if they legislate this immediately, and provide a Gymnasium to carry the legislation into effect, this would tell spontaneously, and in very short time, on the inferior seminaries of the land. The Gymnasium, beside, would prove a nursery for Schoolmasters, and certainly a far cheaper, as well as more effective one, than a College, which now sends forth its overplus of candidates for the church on the parochial schools. We should not omit, however, to observe, that while we hold the institution of University Gymnasiums to be the sure and short way of coming at a higher style of education in schools, it were well if, in contemplation of this ultimate effect, a higher salary were proposed for Schoolmasters, and perhaps, too, a superior endowment for Masters of Grammar Schools in the chief towns, in the next parliamentary effort that shall be made upon this question.

"The good of a Gymnasium in Edinburgh or Glasgow is not, I think, superseded by the perfection of the Grammar Schools in these places. This, no doubt, must very much tend to relieve such an institution of an oppressive attendance, so as probably to make the same number of masters sufficient at these larger Universities, that would be required to meet the demand for this preparatory education at St. Andrews. Still there is something more substantial to be gained by the erection of them, even at the larger Universities, than the mere uniformity which would be thereby given to the Colleges of Scotland. It is well to have at each University so many of these finishing masters under academic control, and who should be restrained, by the rules of a fixed constitution, from capriciously changing the procedure of their classes. And besides, if the presence of these masters shall operate as a check on laxity or facility of admittance at the initial examination, it seems indispensable to justice, that all the Colleges of Scotland should be on an equal footing in this respect. The stream of young men will be towards these Colleges, where they can find admittance on the easiest terms. We have suffered in St. Andrews by our more strenuous resistance than is made at other Colleges, to the application of Students for permission to go away before the course was regularly terminated; and we should suffer two-fold, if, by a more rigid exaction of the new tests of proficiency, we offered also a firmer resistance to the admission of unqualified Students, at the commencement of their course. This last consideration points to the necessity, or at least equity of a uniform constitution for Colleges; and more especially, in regard to the qualifications of entry, and the length of the Sessions.

"We are sensible that the change which we ventured to recommend, in regard to the place of Moral Philosophy in the order of the Course, cannot be conveniently carried into effect so long as the other parts of the present system remain unaltered. The class of Natural Philosophy requires all the Mathematical preparation which can possibly be made for it under that succession of studies which is now actually observed. In giving the recommendation then, that Moral Philosophy should be taught in the 4th year of the Course, we presupposed the adoption of certain other changes; and more especially of such measures as would secure a high Classical, and a certain Mathematical preparation, ere the collegiate course was entered upon at all. With these conditions, the following we hold to be the best Curriculum of Study.

"Let the Student, on his first admittance to College, be as well taught in the Mathematics and Languages, as he can be at present, by attendance on the three public classes of Greek and Latin, and Mathematics, so that the work now done in these shall have no place in any of the Faculty Classes.

"Then, on the *first* year of his Collegiate Course, he might attend the Latin class of two hours, the Greek class of two hours, and the Mathematical class of one hour.

"On his *second* year, he might attend the high Latin class of one hour, the high Greek class of one hour, the high Mathematical class of one hour, and the Natural Philosophy class of two hours.

"On his *third* year, he should attend the Logic class of two hours. (This year he would have time for the class of Modern Languages of one or two hours, the class of Chemistry and Mineralogy of one or two hours, the class of high Natural Philosophy of one hour, and the class of *highest* Mathematics of one hour).

"And on his *fourth* year, he should attend the class of Moral Philosophy of two hours. (This year he would have time to attend the class of Political Economy of one or two hours, the class of Civil History of one or two hours, the class of Organic Natural History of one or two hours).

"All the Classes without the parentheses should be imperative on those who are to attend Divinity. Those within the parentheses should be optional to Students of all descriptions.

"The state of the Preliminary Education affects also the question of the length of the Session. Our long Vacation is greatly more hurtful to the boys who attend us, than to the young men; and when once we are quit of the boys, our vacation of six months will be far less prejudicial. Our Students would then be capable of self-improvement; and by means of prescribed courses of study and reading, their industry through the summer could be made the object of cognizance and even of reward in the ensuing winter. And besides, such an arrangement seems more in keeping with the real state and character of the Teachers, as well as of the Students. It should be remarked of Professors, that they form a higher species of literary labourers; and they will become still higher than before, if by means of the change now recommended they shall henceforth have chiefly to do with pupils who have more nearly approached the manhood of their understanding. They will need to labour more with their mind; and they should have a large proportion of leisure for the highest efforts of intellect, in the work either of preparation for their class, or of authorship through the medium of their class, for the delight and instruction of general society. There should be a wide distinction upholden between them and Schoolmasters; and in the present demand for a greater activity in all the departments of business, there is a danger lest this distinction be overlaid by sinking the one species of teacher into the other, and imposing upon the Professor too great a share of mechanical drudgery among the details and the managements of Practical Education. It appears to us that he acquits himself fully of these, by an additional hour for examinations and exercises; and that he would require all the remainder of his time through the session, and a lengthened vacation besides, for maturing and perfecting his course, and adding to the existent lessons of his science, any new views or discoveries of his art. It should be recollected that, previous to the time of Dr. Smith, a great deal more than half the Literature of Scotland was Professorial. We do not want to abridge the labour of academic men; but to give that labour its best and most profitable direction; and we do think that, while their work as Teachers in their class-rooms admits of being increased,

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it should not be forgotten that they have to excogitate as well as to expound; and therefore, care should be taken not to encroach too much on the time and opportunity which ought to be allowed them for the still higher work of contemplation in their closets.

"It is obvious that these remarks do not apply to the length of Session at the Gymnasium, which might extend to 9 or 10 months, although the Session of the Faculty classes should be limited to six months in the year.

"When asked on the subject of Pluralities, I felt the impossibility of doing full justice to so extensive an argument. Nor is it necessary to enter at large on a topic which has undergone of late so much public discussion, and as the main arguments must be familiar to all who have attended to the question. There is one consideration, however, of the many which have been adduced in this controversy, that I would earnestly press on the attention of the Commissioners. They must be aware of the great activity which is now abroad all over the land for the advancement of popular Education. There is positively now a Science and a pretty high Literature in current circulation among the humbler classes of society. And whether one looks to the heavings of the popular mind towards a higher scholarship than before, or to the many devices in the shape of Mechanic Schools and Cheap Periodicals, and lucid yet correct expositions in the various branches of Philosophy, which are now so busily set agoing to meet this new demand of the working classes, and 'to slake their thirst for information,' it is impossible not to foresee, in the course of a few years, a very great elevation of the plebeian intellect, and such a march of mind even amongst ordinary labourers, that they may at length overtake the present acquisitions of those who belong to the more influential orders of the Commonwealth. Now, in these circumstances, the only way of saving a most unseemly result, is that the dispensers of all the higher Education in our land, shall take up higher positions in their respective Sciences. There is room for such a movement, seeing that the ascents of Philosophy are infinite; and after the movement is taken, we shall still maintain our relative distance and superiority over the common people. There will be no disproportion and no derangement, and the whole effect would be, that though the social edifice should then stand on a more elevated basement, the symmetry of all its parts will still be preserved by its upper stories being still more proudly exalted, and more brightly illuminated than before. We shall have a more lettered and humanized Peasantry: but to balance this, we shall also have a more learned Aristocracy, a more cultured and intelligent Gentry, and a more accomplished set of Public Functionaries than before. The present activity which obtains in all the lower, will produce confusion and inconvenience in Society, if not accompanied by a corresponding advance and activity in all the higher departments of Education. This great service is now within reach of the Honourable Commissioners, but it never can be accomplished under a system of Pluralities, whose object it is, not that the greatest amount of duty shall be rendered in the office, but that the greatest amount of emolument shall be accumulated on the Office-bearer.

"In reference to the Accounts of the United College, I, on further reflection, beg to offer it as my opinion, that they are in such a state as might enable any one of our body (without the aid or intervention of a man of business) to furnish all the material information which the Commissioners might be pleased to require. More particularly, I hold it practicable, with a certain degree of trouble, but not more I am sure than any of us would gladly undertake, to trace downwards, from the period of the union of the Colleges, the history of the funds then in our possession, and which were destined for Bursaries; and also, of all sums belonging to the College, and which had been then lent, lying at interest, and were afterwards lifted, and either spent or vested in another way. The sums borrowed, or realized by sale of College Property, could be traced, I think, in a similar way.

"I beg to conclude with the suggestion, that there should be permanent Visitors attached to our University, who might inspect it from time to time, who might receive complaints, and enforce the observation of all the Statutes now to be enacted for the government and administration of our affairs. I have the honour to be, with the greatest submission and respect, your most humble and obedien Servant, (Signed) THOMAS CHALMERS."

Addition to Dr. Chalmers' Evidence, received January 1828.

SCHEME OF THEOLOGICAL EDUCATION.

January 1828.

That there shall be four Professors in the Theological Faculty, with the following titles:—

1. Senior Professor of Theology;
2. Junior Professor of Theology;
3. Professor of Church History;
4. Professor of Hebrew and Scripture Criticism.

That the Junior Professor of Theology shall teach two classes, of one hour a-day each—one for Students of the first, and another for Students of the second year.

That the Hebrew Professor shall teach two classes, of an hour a-day each—one for Hebrew and the Oriental Languages, to Students of the first, and another for Biblical Criticism, to Students of the second year.

That the Church History Professor shall teach two classes, of an hour a-day each,—one for Students of the third, and another for Students of the fourth year.

That the Senior Professor of Theology shall teach two classes, of an hour a-day each—one for Students of the third, and another for Students of the fourth year.

We should thus have eight distinct Classes in constant operation, attended in twos by the Students of each distinct year, whose education would be carried regularly forward through separate classes, and in a consecutive order of subjects.

The present Professor of Theology would have his unwieldy subject divided into manageable parts; and he would be saved from the monstrous inconvenience, of either delivering the Elementary part of his Course to last year Students, or of receiving first year Students at the middle, and towards the termination of it. To avoid this completely, he would need, if he delivered a four years' Course, to have four distinct Classes. But the better way is to cut down the whole into separate Courses of two years each. The Junior Professor, on whom the first of these Courses should be devolved, might teach Natural Theology, the Christian Evidences, and the whole of that Biblical Literature which is connected, not with Criticism, but with the formation of the Canon of Scripture, with the question of

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its Inspiration, with the external history of our Sacred Books—such as the evidence for the date and authors, for the genuineness and authenticity of the respective pieces, the principal versions of each, and the rules or method of proceeding in the examination and collation of Manuscripts. On these latter subjects, the Junior Professor of Theology would have to do with Students of the second year; and the Bibliography which they received from him, would synchronize with the Biblical Criticism which they studied the same year at the second Class of the Hebrew Professor.

The Students, at the commencement of their third year, would be well prepared for entering a two years' Course of Church History, and a two years' Course of more advanced Theology with the Senior Professor, who would find superabundant materials for a Lectureship to the third and fourth year Students, on Systematic Theology and the Ministerial Duties.

If a fifth Professorship could be endowed, I would have it to be wholly a Professorship of Biblical Criticism, which would leave room for the Hebrew Professor to teach the Oriental Languages more thoroughly in his two classes. But if only one additional Professor can be obtained for Edinburgh, I should consider it a far better arrangement, to make him Junior Professor of Theology, and leave the Biblical Criticism to be taught in the way I first recommended.

My last suggestion is, that the enormous labour, of hearing and criticising the Discourses, should be shared among the Professors of the Theological Faculty. Should the above scheme be adopted, I would recommend that the Junior Professor of Theology should hear the Discourses of the first and second year Students; the Professor of Church History, those of the third year Students; the Senior Professor of Theology, those of the fourth year Students; and that the Professor of Hebrew should hear each Exegesis, and Exercise and Addition. Such an arrangement would lay three hours a-day nearly on each Professor—sufficient, and perhaps more than sufficient, for one who should be able to give himself, without exhaustion, every day to the very highest efforts of literary preparation.

(Signed) Thomas Chalmers.

APPENDIX.

PART I.—UNIVERSITY.

ORDERS AND RETURNS.

Order I.—Copies of all the Charters of Erection or Foundation of the University of St. Andrews, whether granted by the Crown or by Bishops, by Corporations or by private Individuals.

*Return by the Senatus Academicus.**

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Appendix, Part I. University. Order I.

28 August 1413.

(1.)—Bulla Fundationis Universitatis Sancti Andreæ; in qua continentur quæ Facultates possunt legi in eâdem, de Officio Cancellarii ejusdem, quis potest esse Rector in eâdem, et quod Conditiones Testamentorum per Studentes ejusdem debent esse liberæ.

Benedictus Episcopus, Servus Servorum Dei, ad perpetuam rei memoriam. In eminentis dignitatis speculâ, supernâ dispositione consilii constituti, ad cunctas Fidelium Regiones nostræ vigilantiæ creditas, tanquam Pastor universalis gregis Dominici, aciem Apostolicæ considerationis extendimus, ad earum profectum, quantum nobis ex alto permittitur, intendentes; sed ad id præcipuè versatur nostra intentio, et affectus aspirat; ut ubicunque terrarum ipsorum fidelium Scientiarum fructus continuum, auctore Deo, suscipiat incrementum: Sane petitio pro parte charissimi in Christo filii nostri, Jacobi, Regis Scotiæ illustris, et venerabilis patris nostri, Henrici, Sancti Andreæ Episcopi, ac dilectorum filiorum, Prioris, Archidiaconi, et Capituli Sancti Andreæ, ordinis S. Augustini, in Scotiâ, nobis nuper exhibita, continebat, quod olim de consilio, consensu, et communi tractatu trium statuum personarum Regni Scotiæ, ut ipsorum verbis utamur, piæ devotionis ac sinceritatis fidei fervore accensi, considerantes plurima discrimina et pericula clericis ejusdem Regni in Theologiâ, ac Juris Canonici et Civilis, ac Medicinæ, et liberalium Artium Facultatibus cupientibus erudiri, propter terræ et maris pericula, sæpissime imminere, ac guerras, et captiones eorum, et rixas, et impedimenta in ipsorum transitu ad Studia generalia, cum in eorum Regno nullum Studium generale fundatum seu institutum existat, per Schismaticos, eorum inimicos, perpetrari; ac etiam quia multi in ipso regno dociles existentes, propter præmissa, necnon expensarum onera quæ ipsos, in accedendo ad hujusmodi studia et ibidem insistendo, oportet de necessitate subire, postponunt accedere ad studia antedicta; qui, si in Regno prædicto generale Studium existeret, facilius possent instrui et doceri: Civitatem S. Andreæ, in dicto Regno consistentem, ad hujusmodi Studium generale instituendum in eâ habilem et idoneam reputarunt, quodque si Studium generale hujusmodi, seu si Universitas studii, instiueretur et fundaretur in ipsâ, idem Episcopus, Prior, et Archidiaconus et Capitulum nonnulla privilegia, libertates, et immunitates, pro hujusmodi Studio fundando, legentibus ac studentibus, necnon bedellis, ac familiaribus, et servitoribus legentium eorundem, liberaliter concedere decreverunt. Nos igitur considerantes fidei puritatem et devotionem eximiam, quas præfatus Jacobus Rex, et dilecti filii, incolæ sui Regni, ad nos et sedem Apostolicam gerere dignoscuntur, et quod illas ad Sacrosanctam Romanam Ecclesiam, matrem cunctorum fidelium et magistram, eo amplius debeat augmentare, quo per nos et sedem ipsam se conspexerint gratiis et privilegiis apostolicis specialius honorari: Pensantes quoque quietem et pacem in eâdem civitate et circumpositâ regione vigentes, ac victualium fertilitatem, et hospitiorum insignium multitudinem, et alias commoditates plurimas, quas eadem civitas, studentibus opportunas, habere dignoscitur, ferventi animo non immerito desiderio ducimur, quod ipsa civitas, quam divina bonitas tot gratiarum dotibus insignivit, ac aliorum multiplicium fæcunditate dotavit, et loci amœnitate non modicâ decoravit, scientiarum fiat fæcunda, ut viros producat consilii maturitate conspicuos, virtutum redimitos ornatibus, ac diversarum facultatum dogmatibus eruditos, sitque ibi fons scientiarum irriguus, de cujus plenitudine hauriant universi, liberalibus cupientes imbui documentis, non solum incolæ civitatis prædictæ, sed etiam circumpositæ regionis. Ad hunc itaque universalem profectum, studio paternæ solicitudinis anhelantes, præfatorum Regis, Episcopi, Prioris, Archidiaconi et Capituli devotis in hac parte supplicationibus inclinati, Studium generale hujusmodi in dictâ civitate, auctoritate Apostolicâ, præsentium tenore, instituimus, fundamus, ac etiam ordinamus; dictisque Regi, Episcopo, Priori, Archidiacono et Capitulo, auctoritate prædictâ, de specialis dono gratiæ, concedimus, ut in eâdem civitate de cætero sit Studium generale, illudque perpetuis futuris temporibus in eâ vigeat, in Theologiæ, ac Juris Canonici et Civilis, necnon Artium, et Medicinæ, et aliis licitis Facultatibus quibuscunque. Et insuper civitatem et studium supradicta, ob profectus publicos quos exinde venturos speramus, amplioribus honoribus prosequi intendentes, auctoritate prædictâ statuimus et ordinamus, ut quotiescunque aliqui qui, processu temporis, in eodem Studio in dictis facultatibus bravium assecuti, sibi docendi licentiam, ut alios erudire valeant, petierint impertiri, possint examinari diligenter ibidem, et in iisdem facultatibus titulo Magisterii et Doctoratus magistrari et doctorari: quodque quoties aliqui, in aliquâ vel aliquibus facultatum ipsarum in dicto Studio, fuerint magistrandi seu doctorandi, præsententur Episcopo S. Andreæ pro tempore existenti, vel ejus vicario in spiritualibus et temporalibus generali, aut alteri personæ Ecclesiasticæ sufficienti et idoneæ, quam ad hoc idem Episcopus, pro tempore existens, duxerit deputandum; vel dictâ Ecclesiâ pastore carente, dilectorum filiorum Capituli ipsius Ecclesiæ Vicario in

* Appended to the Returns by the Senatus Academicus is this signature—"George Buist, Rector of the University."

28 August 1413.

iisdem spiritualibus et temporalibus generali; qui omnibus Magistris seu Doctoribus facultatum hujusmodi, in qua vel in quibus examinatio fuerit facienda, in studio ipso actu legentibus, convocatis et præsentibus, eos gratis, purè et liberè, ac omni dolo, fraude, et difficultate concessantibus, de scientiâ, facundiâ, modo legendi, et aliis quæ in promovendos ad Magistratûs seu Doctoratûs honorem in iisdem facultatibus requirantur, examinare studeat diligenter; et illos quos idoneos repererit, petito secretè, purè, et bona fide, eorundem Magistrorum et Doctorum consilio, (quod utique consilium, in ipsorum consulentium dispendium et jacturam, sub debito juramenti super hoc præstandi, tam ab Episcopo, seu deputando ab eo, ac vicario prædictis, quam a singulis Magistris et Doctoribus, hujusmodi revelare quomodolibet districtius prohibemus,) approbet et admittat, eisque petitam licentiam largiatur; aliosque minus idoneos, postpositis odio, gratiâ et favore, nullatenus admittendo. Super quibus Episcopi, et deputati ab eo, ut præmittitur, ac Vicarii, et Magistrorum ac Doctorum prædictorum conscientias oneramus, volentes ut illi qui in præfato studio magistrati seu doctorati fuerint, in eo et aliis Studiis facultatum hujusmodi, legendi et docendi, absque approbatione aliâ, liberam habeant facultatem. Et nihilominus, auctoritate prædictâ, de amplioris dono gratiæ, etiam statuimus, quod Rector Studii fundandi prædicti, qui pro tempore fuerit, in aliquâ facultate hujusmodi graduatus, et in sacris ordinibus constitutus existat: Quodque singuli in eodem studio pro tempore studentes, quibus juxta sacrorum canonum statuta competit, Testamentum liberè condere valeant; et ne ipsorum studentium ordinarii, seu officiales eorum, ab iisdem studentibus, aut ipsorum hæredibus, prætextu Testamentorum hujusmodi, aliquid exigere possint, eisdem ordinariis et officialibus, tenore præsentium, inhibemus, decernentes exnunc irritum et inane quicquid in contrarium a quoquam, quavis auctoritate, scienter vel ignoranter, contigerit attentari. Nulli ergo hominum liceat hanc paginam nostræ institutionis, fundationis, statuti, ordinationis, concessionis, inhibitionis, constitutionis et voluntatis infringere, vel ei ausu temerario contraire. Si quis autem hæc attentare præsumserit, indignationem Omnipotentis Dei, et Beatorum Petri et Pauli, ejus Apostolorum, se noverit incursurum.

Datum Paniscolæ Dertusensis Diœcesis, Quinto Kalendas Septembris, Pontificatûs nostri anno xix.

(2.)—Bulla Concessionis Privilegiorum Universitati Sancti Andreæ, per Benedictum XIII.

28 August 1413

Benedictus Episcopus, Servus Servorum Dei, ad perpetuam rei memoriam: Dum attentæ considerationis indagine perscrutamur, quod per literarum studia, cooperante illo a quo omnium carismatum dona proveniunt, viri efficiuntur scientiis eruditi, per quos æquum ab iniquo discernitur, erudiuntur rudes, provecti ad altiora concrescunt, et fides catholica roboratur, libenter loca non solum, ubi hujusmodi pollent studia, sed studentes in eis munimus gratiis, et libertatibus apostolicis honoramus. Hodie siquidem ad carissimi in Christo filii nostri, Jacobi, Regis Scotiæ illustris, et venerabilis fratris nostri, Henrici, episcopi Sancti Andreæ, ac dilectorum filiorum, prioris, archidiaconi, et capituli ecclesiæ Sancti Andreæ, ordinis Sancti Augustini, in Scotiâ, devotæ supplicationis instantiam, auctoritate apostolicâ, statuimus, ac etiam ordinamus, dictis Regi, Episcopo, priori, archidiacono, et capitulo, eâdem auctoritate, concessimus, ut in civitate Sancti Andreæ, in regno Scotiæ consistente, de cetero sit Studium generale, illudque perpetuis futuris temporibus vigeat in eâdem, prout in nostris inde confectis literis plenius continetur. Hinc est quod nos, dictorum regis, episcopi, prioris, archidiaconi et capituli in hac parte supplicationibus inclinati, universis doctoribus, magistris, licentiatis, bacallariis et scolaribus, pro tempore existentibus, studii prælibati, auctoritate apostolicâ, tenore præsentium, indulgemus, ut ipsorum singuli, illorum videlicet qui in regno prædicto beneficiati fuerint, petitâ suorum ordinariorum licentiâ, licet non obtentâ, in præfato Studio, in licitâ facultate studendo vel legendo, insistere possint, necnon per decennium; et lapso hujusmodi decennio, si in eodem Studio legere voluerint ibidem publicè legendo, quamdiu lecturis hujusmodi institerint, fructus, redditus et proventus omnium beneficiorum suorum ecclesiasticorum, secularium et regularium, quæ in quibusvis ecclesiis, monasteriis, sive locis obtinent, et imposterum obtinebunt, (etiamsi canonicatus, et præbendæ, ac dignitates, personatus, administrationes, vel officia, aut prioratus fuerint, et curam habeant animarum, et ad ea consueverint qui per electionem assumi, ac dignitates ipsæ in cathedralibus post pontificales majores, vel in collegiatis ecclesiis principales, et prioratus ipsi conventuales existant,) cum eâ integritate percipere valeant liberè, quotidianis distributionibus duntaxat exceptis, cum qua illos perciperent, si in eisdem ecclesiis, monasteriis, sive locis personaliter residerent, et ad residendum interim in eisdem minimè teneantur, nec ad id a quoquam inviti valeant aliquatenus coarctari: Non obstantibus, si aliqui ex ipsis in dictis ecclesiis sive monasteriis primam personalem non fecerint residentiam consuetam; ac felicis recordationis Bonifacii papæ octavi prædecessoris nostri, per quam concessiones hujusmodi fieri, sine præfinitione temporis, prohibentur, et quibuscunque aliis constitutionibus apostolicis, et provincialibus ac synodalibus statutisque et consuetudinibus ecclesiarum, monasteriorum, et locorum prædictorum, ac ordinum quorumcunque contrariis, juramento, confirmatione apostolicâ, vel aliâ quacunque firmitate vallatis, etiamsi iidem doctores, magistri, licentiati, bacallarii et scolares de illis servandis, et non impetrandis literis apostolicis contra ea, et ipsis literis non utendo, etiam ab alio vel aliis impetratis, seu alio quovismodo concessis, per se vel procuratores suos præstiterint hactenus, vel in futurum ipsos præstare contigerit forsitan, juramentum: seu si locorum ordinariis a sede apostolicâ sit indultum, vel interim indulgeri contingat, quod canonicos et personas suarum ecclesiarum, civitatum etiam, et dioceseon, in dignitatibus, personatibus, administrationibus, vel officiis constitutos, per subtractionem proventuum suorum ecclesiasticorum vel aliàs, compellere valeant ad residendum personaliter in eisdem: aut si eisdem ordinariis et dilectis filiis, capitulis ecclesiarum, et conventibus monasteriorum ipsorum, vel quibusvis aliis, communiter vel divisim, a præfatâ sede indultum existat, vel in futurum contigerit indulgeri, quod canonicis et personis eorundem ecclesiarum et monasteriorum, etiam in dignitatibus et personatibus, administrationibus, vel officiis constitutis, non residentibus in eisdem, vel qui primam hujusmodi in eis residentiam non fecerint, fructus, redditus, et proventus beneficiorum prædictorum ministrare; minimè teneantur et ad id compelli non possint, per literas apostolicas non facientes plenam et expressam, ac de verbo ad verbum, de indulto hujusmodi mentionem: et quibuslibet privilegiis, indulgentiis, et literis apostolicis, generalibus vel specialibus, quorumcunque tenorum existant, per quæ, præsentibus non expressa, vel totaliter non inserta, effectus eorum impediri valeat quomodolibet vel differri, et de quibus, quorumque totis tenoribus, habenda sit in nostris literis mentio specialis: Proviso, quod beneficia hujusmodi debitis obsequiis non fraudentur, et animarum cura in eis quibus illa imminet, nullatenus negligatur; sed per bonos et sufficientes vicarios, quibus de beneficiorum ipsorum proventibus necessaria congruè ministrentur, diligenter exerceatur et deserviatur inibi laudabiliter in divinis: Nulli ergo omnino hominum liceat hanc paginam nostræ concessionis infringere, vel ei ausu temerario

contraire: Si quis autem hoc attemptare presumpserit, indignationem omnipotentis Dei et beatorum Petri et Pauli, apostolorum ejus, se noverit incursurum. Datum Paniscolæ Dertusensis diocesios, quinto kalendas Septembris, pontificatus nostri anno decimo nono.

(3.)—Bulla Confirmationis Privilegiorum Universitati Sancti Andreæ, per Benedictum XIII.

28 August 1413.

Benedictus Episcopus, Servus Servorum Dei, ad perpetuam rei memoriam: His, quæ pro utilitate personarum, literarum scientiæ studio deditarum, providè facta sunt, ut illibata consistant, libenter adjicimus Apostolici muniminis firmitatem. Hodie siquidem ad carissimi in Christo filii nostri, Jacobi, regis Scotiæ, illustris et venerabilis fratris nostri, Henrici, episcopi Sancti Andreæ, ac dilectorum filiorum, prioris, archidiaconi et capituli ecclesiæ Sancti Andreæ, ordinis Sancti Augustini, in Scotiâ, devotæ supplicationis instantiam, auctoritate Apostolicâ statuimus ac etiam ordinavimus, dictisque Regi, Episcopo, priori, archidiacono et capitulo, eâdem auctoritate, concessimus, ut in civitate Sancti Andreæ, in regno Scotiæ consistente, de cetero sit Studium generale, illudque perpetuis futuris temporibus vigeat in eâdem, prout in nostris inde confectis literis plenius continetur. Cum autem iidem Episcopus, prior, archidiaconus, et capitulum, si in civitate prædictâ hujusmodi Studium generale, seu Universitas studii generalis, institueretur et fundaretur, nonnulla privilegia, libertates, et immunitates in hujusmodi studio legentibus ac studentibus, necnon bedellis, et aliis officiariis et personis universitatis ejusdem, ac familiaribus et servitoribus legentium et studentium eorundem, qui pro tempore fuerint, liberaliter concesserint, (prout in quodam publico Instrumento inde confecto, Episcopi et capituli prædictorum sigillis impendentibus munito, cujus tenorem de verbo ad verbum præsentibus inseri fecimus, plenius continetur,) pro parte Regis, Episcopi, prioris, archidiaconi, et capituli prædictorum fuit nobis humiliter supplicatum, ut concessioni hujusmodi, omnibusque aliis et singulis in eodem instrumento contentis, robur Apostolicæ confirmationis adjicere, ac defectus, si qui forsan intervenerint in eisdem, supplere, de benignitate Apostolicâ dignaremur. Nos igitur, hujusmodi supplicationibus inclinati, concessionem prædictam, ac omnia et singula in dicto Instrumento contenta, rata habentes et grata, illâ auctoritate apostolicâ, ex certâ scientiâ, tenore præsentium confirmamus, et præsentis scripti patrocinio communimus, supplentes omnes defectus, si qui forsan, intervenerint in eisdem. Tenor vero dicti Instrumenti talis est.

Concessio Privilegiorum Universitati fundatæ in Civitate Sancti Andreæ per Henricum Wardlaw, episcopum ibidem, 1411.

" HENRICUS, PERMISSIONE DIVINÂ EPISCOPUS SANCTI ANDREÆ, domini nostri papæ et apostolicæ sedis legatus cum plenâ potestate per regnum Scotiæ specialiter constitutus, venerabilibus viris, doctoribus magistris, bacallariis et scolaribus universis in civitate nostra Sancti Andreæ commorantibus, præsentibus et futuris, Salutem cum benedictione divinâ. Dum diligenter attendimus et attentâ meditatione pensamus, quod per literarum studia, præstante eo a quo omne datum optimum omneque donum confluunt et perfectum, viri efficiuntur scientiis eruditi, per quos scripturarum veritas explicatur, eruditur rudes, provecti ad altiora concrescunt, et fides catholica, muro inexpugnabili doctorum et magistrorum quibus sit circumcincta hæresibus et erroribus valeat resistere, invalescit: desideriis vestris in hiis effectu benevolo nos decet annuere, per quæ universitas vestra a nobis, salvâ tamen sedis apostolicæ auctoritate, de facto instituta et fundata, et a vobis, favente divinâ clementiâ, jam laudabiliter inchoata, (et quam etiam ex abundanti de et cum consensu capituli nostri Sancti Andreæ, tenore præsentium, instituimus, fundamus,) nostraque civitas supradicta incrementa participent, et potentia universitatis potentem efficiat civitatem. Idque circa universitatem eandem, solicitæ considerationis intuitu dirigentes, summo opere prosequi affectamus, ut pacifici statûs et prosperi plenitudine gratuletur, divinique et humani juris, medicinæ, et liberalium artium sive facultatum exercitium ferveat, et ut ipsa universitas studentium polleat honestate. Universitatem vestram prælibatam, et vos universos, præsentes et futuros, quos amoris prosequimur privilegio singularis, sub nostrâ et successorum nostrorum perpetuâ protectione, vigore regaliæ ecclesiæ nostræ Sancti Andreæ, et sub nostrâ manutenentiâ speciali suscipimus per præsentes; et ipsam universitatem, ac vos universos, gratis immunitatibus, et privilegiis ac libertatibus infrascriptis, pro nobis et successoribus nostris, pro perpetuo decoramus, ac præsentis scripti privilegio communimus; easque et ea vobis concedimus, et tenore præsentium confirmamus. IN PRIMIS quod habeatis liberam facultatem emendi, et res proprias vendendi quas causa negotiandi non defertis in dictâ civitate nostrâ, et ubique per regaliam nostram, et alias nostras terras ac portus, omnia et singula vobis necessaria quæcunque, et præsertim ea quæ ad victum, et esum, ac vestitum pertinent, quotiescunque, et quandocunque volueritis, vel aliquis vestrûm voluerit, absque exactionibus custumarum, et licentiâ petendâ a quocunque. ITEM ut assisa panis et cervisiæ, et appretiationes omnium quæ ad esum pertinent, debitè, secundum leges burgorum et consuetudines, vobis plenius observentur, et in hiis delinquentes debitâ animadversione puniantur, volumus et concedimus, pro nobis et successoribus nostris, quod hujusmodi delinquentes, si qui fuerint, aldermanno, vel alicui ballivorum, per rectorem universitatis vestræ intimentur, quos a dicto aldermanno, vel aliquo ballivorum, coram testibus, requirat corrigi sufficienter et puniri; et nisi infra diem naturalem præfatus aldermannus, vel aliquis ballivorum, super hoc requisitus, defectus et delinquentes procuret debitè reformari, extunc correctio eorundem secundùm leges civitatis, toties quoties contigerit, ad ipsum rectorem vestrum transferatur. Et si discordia aliqua super hujusmodi correctione et punitione inter rectorem vestrum et aldermannum, vel aliquem ballivorum, oriatur, ad nos et successores nostros cognitionem et determinationem super hoc volumus pertinere: Et si contingat eundem aldermannum, vel aliquem ballivorum, per nos reperiri culpabilem vel negligentem in correctione hujusmodi et punitione, et aliàs in justitiâ ministrandâ, tam ipsum aldermannum, vel aliquem ballivorum, quàm delinquentes hujusmodi, ad ipsum rectorem vestrum promittimus, pro nobis et successoribus nostris, remittere debitè puniendos, salvis privilegiis, libertatibus, et consuetudinibus domini prioris, capituli, et archidiaconi Sancti Andreæ, in ipsorum baroniis infra nostram civitatem. ITEM jurisdictionem, punitionem, et correctionem in injuriam vobis vel in vos delinquentes, sive sint clerici sive laici, eidem rectori concedimus, dummodo ad atrocem injuriam non sit processum. VOLUMUS etiam et concedimus, quod omnes causæ civiles, actiones, et quæstiones scolarium contra quoscunque, tam de civitate nostrâ quam de regaliâ et aliis terris nostris, ad eorundem scolarium voluntatem coram rectore vestro audiantur, et per ipsum, summariè et de plano procedentem, secundum juris exigentiam, terminentur. INSUPER concedimus vobis, quod inviti non teneamini comparere coram quocunque judice, ecclesiastico vel seculari, quam prædicto rectore vestro, super quibuscunque contractibus vel civilibus quæstionibus; sed in hoc sit cuilibet vestrûm electio coram quo maluerit judice ecclesiastico litigandi. PRÆTEREA concedimus vobis, quod hospitia et domus civitatis nostræ vobis locentur ad taxam vestrûm et civium in æquali numero eligendorum et ad hoc juratorum, et ab illis non removeamini, quamdiu bene solveritis canonem, et bene conversemini in eisdem, et salvis aliis casibus in jure expressis. AD HÆC adjicimus, quod beneficiati nostræ dioceseos, actu regentes, stu-

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Appendix, Part I. University. Order I.

dentes, vel qui studere velint, dum tamen dociles, petitâ a nobis et successoribus nostris licentiâ, quamvis non obtentâ, non valeant compelli in suis beneficiis residere personaliter, dum tamen faciant eisdem in divinis, pro tempore suæ absentiæ, laudabiliter deservire, quodque interim fructus dictorum beneficiorum suorum possint percipere et habere. INSUPER, tenore præsentium, volumus, quod bedelli, scutiferi, familiares et servitores vestri, necnon scriptores, stationarii et pergamenarii, vestræque et eorum uxores, liberi et ancillæ, gaudeant privilegiis omnibus supris et infra scriptis. Præterea curabimus, et nos, pro

28 August 1413. nobis et successoribus nostris, effecturos nos promittimus, quod aldermannus, ballivi, et alii officiarii civitatis nostræ prædictæ, singulis annis, in eorum assumptione, jurabunt in manibus rectoris vestri, omnia et singula privilegia et libertates universitati vestræ prædictæ concessa et concedenda, per nos et successores nostros, quantum ad eos spectat, necnon statuta et consuetudines ejusdem universitatis vestræ, fideliter observare, et, possetenus, facere observari. Præterea, pro nobis et successoribus nostris, promittimus, nullo modo vendicare vel petere quicquam de bonis scolarium, testatorum vel intestatorum, decedentium, ratione cujusvis consuetudinis vel insinuationis suorum eulogiorum ; sed secundùm quod leges dictant, ultimarum voluntatum cuilibet liber sit stilus, et quod omnia circa eorum testamenta gratis, et sine ullo judiciorum stipendio, procedant. Eximimus quoque vos, et immunes facimus, ab omnibus tributis, muneribus, exactionibus, vexationibus, capitationibus, vigiliis, custodiis, collectis, oneribus angariis et perangariis, in nostrâ civitate quacunque præstandis ratione. In quorum omnium et singulorum fidem et testimonium præmissorum, præsentes literas nostras, seu præsens publicum instrumentum, per notarios publicos infrascriptos subscribi et publicari mandavimus, nostrique sigilli, unà cum sigillo communi capituli nostri, fecimus appensione muniri. Et nos, Jacobus, permissione divinâ prior Sanctiandreæ, et ejusdem loci conventus, unà cum duobus archidiaconis Sanctiandreæ et Laudoniæ, capitulariter congregatis, prædictæ universitatis institutioni et fundationi, et privilegiorum concessorum concessioni, nostrum præbemus, tenore præsentium, consensum pariter et assensum. Et ulterius nos, Jacobus, prior supradictus, unà cum conventu nostro, et nos Thomas Senescalli, archidiaconus Sanctiandreæ prædictus, ut assisa panis et cervisiæ, et appretiationes omnium quæ ad esum pertinent, in nostris baroniis infra dictam civitatem, debitè, secundum leges burgorum et consuetudines, vobis plenius observentur, et in his delinquentes debitâ animadversione puniantur; Volumus et concedimus, pro nobis et successoribus nostris, quod hujusmodi delinquentes, si qui fuerint, ballivis baroniarum nostrarum predictarum per rectorem universitatis vestræ intimentur, quos a dictis ballivis, vel eorum aliquo, coram testibus, requirat corrigi sufficienter et puniri. Et nisi infra diem naturalem dicti ballivi, vel eorum aliquis super hoc requisitus, defectus et delinquentes procuret debite reformari, extunc correctio eorumdem secundùm leges baroniarum, totiens quotiens exigerit, ad ipsum rectorem vestrum transferatur. Et si discordia aliqua, super hujusmodi correctione et punitione, inter rectorem vestrum et dictos ballivos, vel eorum aliquem, oriatur, ad nos et successores nostros cognitionem et determinationem volumus pertinere. Et si contingat eosdem ballivos, vel eorum aliquem, per nos reperiri culpabilem vel negligentem in correctione hujusmodi et punitione, et aliàs in justitiâ ministrandâ, tam ipsos ballivos, vel ballivum quam delinquentes hujusmodi, ad ipsum rectorem vestrum promittimus, pro nobis et successoribus nostris, remittere debitè puniendos. In quorum omnium et singulorum testimonium, sigillum commune capituli nostri præsentibus est appensum. Datum et actum apud Sanctum Andream, in domo capitulari

27 February 1411. nostræ cathedralis ecclesiæ, die penultimâ mensis Februarii, Anno Domini millesimo quadringentesimo undecimo, secundùm cursum et computationem ecclesiæ Scoticanæ, indictione quintâ, pontificatûs sanctissimi in Christo patris, ac Domini nostri, Domini Benedicti, divinâ providentiâ Papæ tertiidecimi, anno decimo octavo : Præsentibus, Reverendo patre, domino Thoma de Bucill, archidiacono Candidæcasæ, sacri palatii apostolici causarum auditore, et venerabilibus viris, domino Johanne de Merton, præposito ecclesiæ collegiatæ de Bothvile, Glasguensis diocesis; decretorum doctoribus, Columba de Dunbar, decano ecclesiæ collegiatæ de Dunbar, Sancti Andreæ diocesis; Magistro Patricio de Houston, ecclesiarum Glasguensis et Brechinensis canonico, in utroque jure bacallario et domino, Domino Johanne de Loudon, vicario perpetuo ecclesiæ de Kylpatrick, Glasguensis dioceseos, notario publico, testibus ad premissa vocatis et rogatis. Et ego Symon de Lystoun, clericus Sancti Andreæ diocesis, publicus, auctoritate imperiali, notarius, prædictæ Universitatis, sive Studii generalis fundationi, privilegiorum præmissorum concessioni, prioris et capituli consensûs et assensûs præbitioni, ac ipsius domini prioris et domini archidiaconi Sanctiandreæ prædictorum in eorum baroniis privilegii suprascripti concessioni, ac omnibus aliis et singulis supradictis, dum sic, ut præmittitur, fierent et agerentur, unà cum notario subscripto et testibus prænominatis præsens interfui, eaque omnia et singula sic fieri vidi et audivi, et aliis occupatus negotiis per alium scribi feci, et, de mandato dicti domini Episcopi, publicavi et in hanc publicam formam redegi, hicque me subscripsi, et signum meum solitum et consuetum, unà cum appensione sigilli domini Episcopi, et communi sigillo capituli, apposui, requisitus et rogatus, in testimonium omnium et singulorum præmissorum. Et ego Richardus de Crag, presbyter Sanctiandreæ dioceseos, publicus, auctoritate imperiali, notarius, prædictæ Universitatis sive Studii generalis fundationi, privilegiorum præmissorum concessioni, prioris et capituli consensûs et assensûs præbitioni, ac ipsius domini prioris et domini archidiaconi prædictorum in eorum baroniis privilegii suprascripti concessioni, ac omnibus aliis et singulis supradictis, dum sic, ut præmittitur, fierent et agerentur, unà cum suprascripto notario et testibus prænominatis præsens interfui, eaque omnia et singula sic fieri vidi et audivi, et aliis occupatus negotiis per alium scribi feci, de mandato dicti domini Episcopi publicavi et in hanc publicam formam redegi, hicque me subscripsi, et signum meum solitum et consuetum, unà cum appensione sigilli domini Episcopi, et communi sigillo capituli, apposui, requisitus, in testimonium omnium et singulorum præmissorum." NULLI ERGO OMNINO HOMINUM liceat hanc paginam nostræ confirmationis et suppletionis infringere, vel ei ausu temerario contraire. Si quis autem hoc attemptare presumpserit, indignationem omnipotentis Dei et beatorum Petri et Pauli, apostolorum ejus, se noverit incursurum. Datum Paniscolæ Dertusensis dioceseos, quinto kalendarum Septembris, pontificatûs nostri anno decimo nono.

(4.)—Bulla Conservatoriæ Universitatis Sanctiandreæ, per Benedictum XIII.

28 August 1413. Benedictus Episcopus, Servus Servorum Dei, Venerabili fratri Episcopo Brechinensi, et dilectis filiis, Sanctiandreæ et Glasguensis ecclesiarum Archidiaconis, salutem et apostolicam benedictionem. Justis petentium desideriis libenter annuimus, illaque favore prosequimur opportuno. Hodie siquidem ad carissimi in Christo filii nostri, Jacobi, regis Scotiæ illustris, et venerabilis fratris nostri, Henrici, episcopi Sanctiandreæ, ac dilectorum filiorum, prioris, archidiaconi et capituli ecclesiæ Sanctiandreæ, ordinis Sancti Augustini, in Scotiâ, devotæ supplicationis instantiam, auctoritate apostolicâ, statuimus ac etiam ordinavimus, dictisque regi, episcopo, priori, archidiacono et capitulo, eâdem auctoritate, concessimus, ut in civitate Sanctiandreæ, in regno Scotiæ consistente, de cetero sit Studium generale, illudque perpetuis

futuris temporibus vigeat in eâdem, prout in nostris inde confectis literis plenius continetur. Cum itaque, sicut exhibita nobis nuper pro parte regis, episcopi, prioris, archidiaconi, et capituli prædictorum petitio continebat, ipsi rex, episcopus, prior, archidiaconus et capitulum, contra concessiones, exemptiones, libertates, immunitates, et privilegia, tam per nos quam per episcopum, priorem, archidiaconum et capitulum et alias personas, ecclesiasticas et seculares, eidem Studio, seu Universitati ejusdem, concessa et in futurum forsitan concedenda, dubitent Universitatem ipsam, ac singulares ejusdem, posse imposterum molestari, pro parte ipsorum regis, episcopi, prioris, archidiaconi, et capituli, nobis fuit humiliter supplicatum, ut providere super his, de benignitate apostolicâ, dignaremur. Nos igitur, hujusmodi supplicationibus inclinati, discretioni vestræ per apostolica scripta mandamus, quatenus vos, vel duo aut unus vestrûm, per vos vel alium seu alios, eisdem universitati, et singularibus ipsius pro tempore existentibus, efficacis defensionis præsidio assistentes non permittatis eosdem, contra concessiones, exemptiones, libertates, immunitates et privilegia hujusmodi, ab aliquibus indebitè molestari, seu eis gravamina seu damna vel injurias irrogari, molestatores et injuriatores hujusmodi, necnon contradictores quoslibet et rebelles, cujuscunque dignitatis, statûs vel conditionis, ac Cistertiensis, Cluniacensis, et Præmonstratensis, et aliorum ordinum quorumcunque privilegiatorum et exemptorum existant, etiamsi pontificali præfulgeant dignitate, quandocunque et quotiescunque expediens fuerit, auctoritate nostrâ per censuram ecclesiasticam, appellatione postpositâ, compescendos, invocato ad hoc si opus auxilio brachii secularis: Non obstantibus, tam felicis recordationis Bonifacii papæ, octavi prædecessoris nostri (quibus cavetur, ne quis extra suam civitatem et diocesin, nisi in certis exceptis casibus, et in illis ultra unam dietam a fine suæ diocesis, ad indicium evocetur: seu, ne judices et conservatores, a sede apostolicâ deputati, extra civitatem et diocesin in quibus deputati fuerint, contra quoscunque procedere, sive alii vel aliis vices suas committere, aut aliquos ultra unam dietam a fine diocesis eorundem trahere, præsumant [dummodo extra dictum regnum aliquis auctoritate præsentium non trahatur] seu quod de aliis quam de manifestis injuriis, et violentiis, atque damnis, et aliis quæ judicialem indaginem exigunt, pœnis in eos, si secus egerint, et in id procurantes, adjectis, conservatores se nullatenus intromittant; ac de personis ultra certum numerum ad judicium non vocandis) quam aliis constitutionibus apostolicis contrariis quibuscunque: seu si ordinibus supradictis, vel quibusvis aliis, communiter vel divisim, a præfatâ sit sede indultum, quod ipsorum ordinum, vel aliæ personæ, suspendi vel excommunicari, seu ultra vel extra certa loca ad judicium evocari, aut ipsi, et hujusmodi ordinum loca, interdici non possint, per literas Apostolicas non facientes plenam et expressam, ac de verbo ad verbum, de indulto hujusmodi, et eorum personis, locis, ordinibus, et nominibus propriis mentionem; et qualibet aliâ dictæ sedis indulgentiâ, generali vel speciali, cujuscunque tenoris existant, per quam, præsentibus non expressâ vel totaliter non insertâ, vestræ jurisdictionis explicatio in hac parte valeat quomodolibet impediri, et de qua, cujusque toto tenore, de verbo ad verbum, in nostris literis habenda sit mentio specialis. Ceterum volumus, et Apostolicâ auctoritate decernimus, quod quilibet vestrum prosequi valeat articulum, etiam per alium inchoatum, quamvis idem inchoans nullo fuerit impedimento canonico præpeditus; quodque a datâ præsentium sit vobis, et unicuique vestrûm, in præmissis omnibus, cæptis et non cæptis, præsentibus et futuris, perpetuata potestas et jurisdictio attributa, ut eo vigore eâque firmitate possitis in premissis omnibus, cæptis et non cæptis, præsentibus et futuris, et pro prædictis procedere, ac si prædicta, omnia et singula, coram vobis cæpta fuissent, et jurisdictio vestra et cujuslibet vestrûm in prædictis, omnibus et singulis, per citationem vel modum alium perpetuata legitimum, extitisset, constitutione prædictâ super conservatoribus, et aliâ qualibet incontrarium editâ, non obstante. Datum Paniscolæ Dertusensis diocesis, quinto kalendas Septembris, pontificatûs nostri anno decimo nono.

28 August 1413.

(5.)—Bulla Executoria Conservatoriæ per Benedictum XIII.

August 1413.

Benedictus Episcopus, Servus Servorum Dei, dilectis filiis, Abbati monasterii de Aberbrothok, Sanctiandreæ diocesis, et Præposito secularis et collegiatæ beatæ Mariæ Sanctiandreæ, ac Archidiacono Candidæ casæ ecclesiarum, salutem et apostolicam benedictionem. Dum attentæ considerationis indagine perscrutamur, quod per literarum studia, cooperante illo a quo omnium carismatum dona proveniunt, viri efficiuntur scientiis eruditi, per quos æquum ab iniquo discernitur, erudiuntur rudes, provecti ad altiora concrescunt, et fides catholica roboratur, libenter loca non solum, ubi hujusmodi pollent studia, sed studentes in eis munimus gratiis, et liberis dotibus apostolicis honoramus. Hodie siquidem ad carrissimi in Christo filii nostri, Jacobi, regis Scotiæ, illustris et venerabilis fratris nostri, Henrici, episcopi Sanctiandreæ, ac dilectorum filiorum, prioris, et archidiaconi et capituli ecclesiæ Sanctiandreæ, ordinis Sancti Augustini, in Scotiâ, devotæ supplicationis instantiam, auctoritate apostolicâ, statuimus ac etiam ordinavimus, dictisque regi, episcopo, priori, archidiacono et capitulo, eâdem auctoritate, concessimus, ut in civitate Sanctiandreæ, in regno Scotiæ consistente, de cetero sit Studium generale, illudque perpetuis futuris temporibus vigeat in eâdem, prout in nostris inde confectis literis plenius continetur. Hinc est quod nos, dictorum regis, episcopi, prioris, archidiaconi, et capituli in hac parte supplicationibus inclinati, universis doctoribus, magistris, licentiatis, bacallariis, et scolaribus, pro tempore existentibus, studii prælibati, auctoritate apostolicâ, tenore literarum nostrarum, indulsimus, ut ipsorum singuli, illorum videlicet qui in regno prædicto beneficiati fuerint, petitâ suorum ordinariorum licentiâ, licet non obtentâ, in præfato Studio, in licitâ facultate studendo vel legendo, insistere possint, necnon per decennium; et lapso hujusmodi decennio, si in eodem Studio regere voluerint ibidem publice legendo, quamdiu lecturis hujusmodi institerint, fructus, reditus, et proventus omnium beneficiorum suorum ecclesiasticorum, secularium et regularium, quæ in quibusvis ecclesiis, monasteriis, sive locis obtinent, et imposterum obtinebunt, (etiamsi canonicatus, et præbendæ, ac dignitates, personatus, administrationes, vel officia, aut prioratus fuerint, et curam habeant animarum, et ad ea consuevissent qui per electionem assumi, ac dignitates ipsæ in cathedralibus post pontificales majores, vel in collegiatis ecclesiis principales, et prioratus ipsi conventuales existerent) cum eâ integritate percipere liberè valerent, quotidianis distributionibus duntaxat exceptis, cum qua illos perciperent, si in eisdem ecclesiis, monasteriis, sive locis personaliter residerent, et ad residendum interim in eisdem minimè tenerentur, nec ad id a quoquam inviti valerent aliquatenus coarctari. Non obstantibus, si aliqui ex ipsis in dictis ecclesiis sive monasteriis primam personalem non fecerint residentiam consuetam: ac felicis recordationis Bonifacii papæ octavi prædecessoris nostri, per quam concessiones hujusmodi fieri sine præfinitione temporis prohibentur, et quibuscunque aliis constitutionibus apostolicis, ac provincialibus et synodalibus statutisque et consuetudinibus ecclesiarum, monasteriorum, et locorum prædictorum, ac ordinum quorumcunque contrariis, juramento, confirmatione apostolicâ, vel aliâ quacunque firmitate vallatis, etiamsi iidem doctores, magistri, licentiatii, bacallarii, et scolares de illis servandis, et non impetrandis literis apostolicis contra ea, et ipsis literis non utendo, etiam ab alio vel aliis impetratis, seu alio quovis modo concessis, per se vel

procuratores suos præstiterint hactenus, vel in futurum ipsos præstare contigerit forsitan, juramentum: seu si locorum ordinariis a sede apostolicâ sit indultum, vel interim indulgeri contingat, quod canonicos et personas suarum ecclesiarum, civitatum, et diocesis, etiam in dignitatibus, personatibus, administrationibus, vel officiis constitutos, per subtractionem proventuum suorum ecclesiasticorum, vel aliàs, compellere valeant ad residendum personaliter in eisdem, aut si eisdem ordinariis, et dilectis filiis, capitulis ecclesiarum, ac conventibus monasteriorum, vel quibusvis aliis, communiter vel divisim, a præfatâ sede

23 August 1413. indultum existat, vel in futurum contigerit indulgeri, quod canonicis et personis earundem ecclesiarum et monasteriorum, etiam in dignitatibus, personatibus, administrationibus vel officiis constitutis, non residentibus in eisdem, vel qui primam hujusmodi in eis residentiam non fecerint, fructus, reditus et proventus beneficiorum prædictorum ministrare, minime teneantur et ad id compelli non possint, per literas apostolicas non facientes plenam et expressam, ac de verbo ad verbum, de indulto hujusmodi mentionem: et quibuslibet privilegiis, indulgentiis, et literis apostolicis, generalibus vel specialibus, quorumcunque tenorum existant, per quæ, nostris literis non expressa, vel totaliter non inserta, effectus earum impediri valeat quomodolibet vel differi, et de quibus, quorumque totis tenoribus, habenda sit in eisdem nostris literis mentio specialis: Proviso quod beneficia hujusmodi debitis obsequiis non fraudentur, et animarum cura in eis quibus illa imminet, nullatenus negligatur, sed per bonos et sufficientes vicarios, quibus de beneficiorum ipsorum proventibus necessaria congruè ministrentur, diligenter exerceatur et desserviatur inibi laudabiliter in divinis. Quocirca discretioni vestræ per apostolica scripta mandamus, quatenus vos, vel duo aut unus vestrûm, per vos vel alium seu alios, eisdem doctoribus, magistris, licentiatis, bacallariis, scolaribus, vel procuratoribus suis eorum nominibus, dictos fructus, reditus, et proventus faciatis, auctoritate nostrâ, juxta hujusmodi nostræ concessionis tenorem, integrè ministrari, non permittentes eos per dictos ordinarios, capitula et conventus, vel quoscunque alios, super premissis, quomodolibet molestari; non obstantibus omnibus; seu si eisdem ordinariis, capitulis, et conventibus, vel quibusvis aliis, communiter vel divisim, a præfatâ sit sede indultum, quod interdici, suspendi, vel excomunicari non possint, per literas apostolicas non facientes plenam et expressam, ac de verbo ad verbum, de indulto hujusmodi mentionem; contradictores auctoritate nostrâ, appellatione postpositâ, compescendos. Datum Peniscolæ Dertusensis diocesis v. kl. Septembris, pontificatûs nostri anno decimo nono.

(6.)—Bulla Relaxationis Juramenti Suppositorum, per Benedictum XIII.

28 August 1413. Benedictus Episcopus, Servus Servorum Dei, ad futuram rei memoriam: Ad ea libenter intendimus, quæ personis, cupientibus in scientiâ proficere literarum, fore conspicimus opportuna. Hodie siquidem ad carissimi in Christo filii nostri, Jacobi, regis Scotiæ illustris, et venerabilis fratris nostri, Henrici, episcopi Sanctiandreæ, ac dilectorum filiorum, prioris, archidiaconi, et capituli ecclesiæ Sanctiandreæ ordinis Sancti Augustini, in Scotiâ, devotæ supplicationis instantiam, auctoritate apostolicâ, statuimus ac etiam ordinamus, dictis regi, episcopo, priori, archidiacono, et capitulo, eâdem auctoritate, concessimus, ut in civitate Sanctiandreæ, in regno Scotiæ consistente, de cetero sit Studium generale, illudque perpetuis futuris temporibus vigeat in eâdem, prout in nostris inde confectis literis plenius continetur. Cum autem, sicut exhibita nobis pro parte regis, episcopi, prioris, archidiaconi et capituli prædictorum petitio continebat, personæ regni prædicti, cupientes in scientia erudiri, in quibusdam Studiis, in regnis et terris scismaticâ labe infectis consistentibus, in facultatibus licitis studuerint et legerint, ac in ipsis, cursus solitos faciendo, licentiæ et bacallariatûs gradus receperint, pro parte ipsorum regis, episcopi, prioris, archidiaconi et capituli fuit nobis humiliter supplicatum, ut super eisdem personis providere de benignitate apostolicâ dignaremur: Nos igitur, hujusmodi supplicationibus inclinati, eisdem personis, auctoritate apostolicâ, præsentium tenore, concedimus, ut ipsæ in dicto studio Sanctiandreæ cursus suos sic inceptos continuare, et alios gradus in eisdem facultatibus, salvis ordinationibus concilii Viennensis, recipere, et solennitates, in similibus consuetas fieri, facere liberè et licitè valeant, processibus et sententiis, tam per nos, quam per prædecessores nostros, Romanos pontifices, factis et promulgatis, necnon juramentis per easdem personas forsan præstitis, quæ ipsis, de specialis dono gratiæ, relaxamus, statutisque et consuetudinibus Studiorum prædictorum etiam juramento, confirmatione apostolicâ, vel quacunque firmitate aliâ roboratis, etiamsi de illis, et eorum totis tenoribus, esset præsentibus specialis et expressa mentio facienda, et aliis contrariis non obstantibus quibuscunquè. Nulli ergo omnino hominum liceat hanc paginam nostræ, concessionis et relaxationis infringere, vel ei ausu temerario contraire. Si quis autem hoc attemptare præsumpserit, indignationem omnipotentis Dei et beatorum Petri et Pauli, apostolorum ejus, se noverit incursurum. Datum Paniscolæ Dertusensis diocesis, quinto kalendas Septembris, pontificatûs nostri decimo nono.

(7.)—Concordia inita per Episcopum, Jacobum Kennedy, inter Supposita Universitatis et Cives Sancti Andreæ.

6 May 1444. In Dei nomine, Amen: Per hoc præsens publicum instrumentum cunctis pateat evidenter, quod anno ab Incarnatione Domini millesimo quadringentesimo quadragesimo quarto, Indictione septimâ, ac mensis Maii die sextâ, pontificatûs sanctissimi in Christo patris et domini nostri, Domini Eugenii, divinâ providentiâ papæ quarti, anno decimo quarto, coram reverendo in Christo patre ac Domino, Jacobo, Dei et Apostolicæ sedis gratiâ episcopo Sanctiandreæ: In mei notarii publici et testium subscriptorum præsentiâ, personaliter constituti venerabilis vir, Magister Walterus Stewart, Archidiaconus Dunblanensis, ac Rector Universitatis Sanctiandreæ, vice suâ et suppositorum dictæ Universitatis, ab unâ, et honorabilis vir, Andreas Ramsay, præpositus civitatis Sanctiandreæ, vice suâ et civium dictæ civitatis partibus ab alterâ, tanquam in termino ipsis partibus per præfatum Episcopum, ad audiendum suum decretum, sive finalem determinationem, de et supra nonnullis debatis, discordiis, et contraversiis inter præfatas partes, penes privilegia dictæ Universitatis, ab ante exortis, assignato comparuerunt, unde præfatus dominus episcopus, ad instantiam partium prædictarum, et hujusmodi decretum ferri instanter postulantium, requisitus, receptis primitus a dictis rectore et præposito juramentis, per suarum manuum dexterarum levationem et extensionem, de stando suo decreto perpetuis temporibus profuturis, suum decretum, in scriptis redactum per dominum David Hay, publicum notarium, altâ et intelligibili voce

De Privilegio emendi et vendendi. publicè perlegi mandavit, in hæc verba: In primis, quod supposita Universitatis Sanctiandreæ liberam habeant facultatem emendi et vendendi ea quæ ad esum pertinent et vestitum, dummodo causa negotiandi hæc non faciant, sine custumâ seu exactione aliâ quacumque, sicut in privilegiis dictæ Universitatis clarius continetur: Item, quod cives civitatis Sanctiandreæ, contra quoscumque injuriari volentes,

De Concursu civium et suppositorum. dictam Universitatem, et ipsius supposita, familiares, et personas privilegiatas defendant in personis, bonis,

6 May 1444.

et in rebus: Item, quod dicta Universitas, et supposita ipsius, dabunt auxilium, consilium, et favorem dictis civibus in suis negotiis et agendis: Item, quod bedelli, scutiferi, familiares, servitores, scriptores, stationarii, pergamenarii, et eorum uxores, liberi, et ancillæ, gaudeant omnibus privilegiis quibus gaudent supposita Universitatis antedicta: Item, quod hospitia, domus, civitatis Sanctiandreæ suppositis et personis aliis privilegiatis locentur, prout in bulla privilegiorum dictæ Universitatis continetur, vel secundum formam antiquæ indenturæ inter præfatam Universitatem et dictos cives desuper confectæ: Item, de assisâ panis et cervisiæ, et aliis quibuscunque ad esum pertinentibus, appunctuatum est, quod si aliquis vel aliqua, infra dictam civitatem Sanctiandreæ commorans, in hoc reperiatur delinquens, et super hoc præposito vel alicui ballivorum ex parte rectoris conqueratur, præfati præpositi, vel ballivi, seu aliquis ballivorum, cui contingat conqueri, delinquentem seu delinquentes in præmissis, proximo die Veneris sequenti, si dies illa juridica fuerit pro curiâ gyldæ tenendâ, alioqui proximâ die juridicâ sequenti, punire debitè teneatur vel teneantur, ita tamen quod hujusmodi punitio ultra octo dies a die interpositæ querelæ non differatur. Quod Quia si contingat hujusmodi punitionem seu correctionem differri ultra octo dies, ut præmittitur, extunc punitio seu correctio delinquentis seu delinquentium ad Rectorem Universitatis antedictæ devolvatur, ut ipse delinquentem seu delinquentes hujusmodi puniat secundum leges burgorum: Præterea, toties quoties hujusmodi panis mutatio, sive correctio, fiet in pondere, quod hujusmodi pondus et mensura dentur per ballivum, seu ballivos civitatis, alicui bedello Universitatis, infra viginti quatuor horas, a die mutationis seu correctionis ponderis hujusmodi computandas, Rectori Universitatis præsentanda: Item, si occurrant causæ civiles inter supposita Universitatis antedictæ, eorum familiares, aut personas alias quæ privilegiis Universitatis gaudere debeant, ex unâ, et cives vel incolas dictæ civitatis, partibus ex alterâ, et conquestum fuerit Rectori Universitatis per suppositum, aut familiares, vel aliam personam privilegiatam, tunc rector prædictus mittet bedellum aliquem cum ipso conquerente ad ballivos seu aliquem eorum, qui ballivi seu ballivus, statim et sine dilatione, vocabunt civem vel incolam, unum vel plures, de quo vel de quibus conquestum est; et si fateatur debitum vel actionem conquerentis, et debitor sit de solvendo, tunc ballivus faciet illum idoneam et sufficientem cautionem præstare, de contentando ipsum conquerentem, et de solvendo summam sibi debitam, infra octo dies, si summa illa quadraginta solidos non excedat; si vero summa debita excedat quadraginta solidos, tunc, secundùm quantitatem debiti et qualitatem debitoris, longius tempus dabitur, sic quod terminus solutionis illius debiti viginti dies non excedat. Si enim debitor talis allegaverit inopiam, tunc ballivus ille faciet debitorem illum declarare odardum, infra octo dies dictam allegationem immediatè sequentes, juxta et secundùm leges Regni. Si enim diffiteatur debitum vel actionem conquerentis, licebit enim tunc conquerenti dictum diffitentem coram rectore universitatis, qui pro tempore fuerit, convenire; qui rector summariè et de plano in ipsâ causâ procedet, et justitiam faciet. Et in casu quo contingat dictum rectorem partem aliquam, in processu suo cognoscendo, sententiando, seu sententiam exequendo, injustè gravare, licebit gravato, per modum simplicis querelæ, domino episcopo Sanctiandreæ qui pro tempore fuerit, seu ejus commissario in hac parte, seu episcopo in remotis agente, vel, sede vacante, vicario generali, gravamen illud exponere, et causam illius gravaminis cum effectu prosequi. Et si dictus episcopus, vel ejus commissarius, aut vicarius generalis prædictus, reperiet ipsum rectorem debitè processisse, ipsumque conquerentem injustè querelari, tunc ipsum conquerentem remittet ad dictum rectorem, ut ipse rector processum suum et sententiam debitæ executioni demandet, et justitiam faciat. Proviso, quod nullus tertiò in eâdem causâ conquerens audiatur: Præterea, si aliquis civis Sanctiandreæ, aut incola, conqueratur rectori, super actione hujusmodi civili, de aliquo supposito universitatis, familiari, aut aliâ personâ privilegiatâ, tunc rector, statim et sine dilatione, vocabit suppositum illud aut personam privilegiatam; et si fateatur actionem conquerentis vel debitum, et debitor sit de solvendo, rector tunc faciet illum debitorem idoneam et sufficientem cautionem præstare, de contentando ipsum conquerentem et de solvendo summam debitam infra octo dies, si summa illa quadraginta solidos non excedat. Si vero summa debita excedat quadraginta solidos, tunc, secundum quantitatem debiti et qualitatem debitoris, longius tempus dabitur, sic quod terminus solutionis &c. *ut supra de civibus.* Si autem cautionem sufficientem debitor ille, ad mandatum Rectoris, dare recusaverit vel nequiverit, tunc rector debitorem faciet arrestari, in personâ et in rebus, donec et quousque sufficientem cautionem præstiterit, de satisfaciendo, infra tempus superius expressatum, conquerenti. Et si suppositum, aut persona illa privilegiata alia, debitum aut actionem conquerentis diffiteatur, rector procedet tunc summariè et de plano in ipsâ causâ, et justitiam faciet, ut supra. Et in casu quo contingat dictum rectorem partem aliquam, in cognoscendo, sententiando, seu sententiam exequendo, injustè gravare, licebit gravato, per modum simplicis querelæ, domino episcopo &c. *ut supra:* Item, si occurrant actiones injuriarum inter supposita universitatis, seu eorum familiares, aut personas alias quæ privilegiis universitatis gaudere debeant, ex unâ, et cives vel incolas dictæ civitatis, partibus ex alterâ, hujusmodi suppositum seu persona privilegiata, injuriam passum vel passa, ibit ad rectorem universitatis qui pro tempore fuerit, et faciet fidelem relationem, mediante juramento, de injuriâ sibi factâ, qui quidem rector mittet unum bedellum, seu alium fidedignum, cum injuriato ad præpositum, ballivos, seu aliquem eorum, qui pro tempore fuerit, coram quo vel quibus de injuriâ illatâ, ex parte rectoris, bedellus, vel alius fidedignus missus, faciet relationem; præpositus vero, ballivi, vel aliquis eorum coram quo vel quibus facta est relatio ista ex parte rectoris, infra triduum inde sequens, faciet vel facient civem vel incolam illum qui deliquit, injuriato ipsam injuriam debitè reformare, et, secundum qualitatem et quantitatem delicti, condignam et sufficientem emendam exhibere; alioqui licebit rectori qui pro tempore fuerit, in causâ illâ injuriarum procedere et cognoscere, dummodo ad atrocem injuriam non sit processum, et hujusmodi delinquentem, si reperiatur in culpâ, debitè corrigere et punire: In hujus vero causæ cognitione, licebit præposito, si sibi placuerit, interesse, et cum rectore sedere, non tamen ut judex, sed ut assessor. Et si contingat quod rector debitè non procedat, seu aliquam partium injustè gravaverit, in processu, seu cognoscendo, seu sententiam exequendo, licebit parti gravatæ, per modum simplicis querelæ, domino episcopo Sanctiandreæ, *ut supra in articulo de actionibus civilibus continetur.* Proviso tamen, quod sufficiens securitas hinc inde a partibus interim, per rectorem pro supposito seu personâ privilegiatâ, et præpositum vel ballivos pro cive vel incolâ civitatis prædictæ, capiatur. Item si aliquis civis vel incola dictæ civitatis, aut suppositum vel persona privilegiata dictæ universitatis, habeat actionem aliquam, injuriarum vel civilem, contra rectorem universitatis qui pro tempore fuerit; tunc civis ille aut incola præposito civitatis prædictæ, suppositum vel persona privilegiata procuratori nationis de qua est, actionem suam exponent; qui præpositus vel procurator actionem illam intimabit rectori, et ipsum hortabitur, ut parti conquerenti velit satisfacere, et injuriam emendare; quod si forte recusaverit, vel non impleverit, dominus Episcopus qui pro tempore fuerit, aut ejus commissarius, aut vicarius generalis prædictus, ad instantiam partis in causâ illâ, procedet et justitiam faciet. Simili modo, si aliquod suppositum, vel persona privilegiata dictæ universitatis, habeat actionem contra præpositum dictæ civitatis qui pro tempore fuerit, et conquestum sit rectori, tunc rector mittet unum discretum suppositum, vel bedellum, dicto

De Privilegio Servitorum Universitatis.

De Locatione domarum suppositis.

De assisa panis et cervisiæ et aliorum spectantium ad esum.

Mutatio vel Correctio ponderis in pane infra 24 horas rectori præsentanda.

De Modo terminandi Actiones Civiles occurrentes inter supposita et cives.

De Modo terminandi Actiones Injuriarum inter supposita et cives.

In Causa Injuriæ inter cives et suppositos, rector est judex non præpositus urbis; nec testes adhibendi, sed fidelis relatio a supposito, mediante juramento, facienda.

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præposito, ad ipsum judicandum et exhortandum ut parti conquerenti velit satisfacere et emendare; quod si facere neglexerit vel recusaverit, tunc licebit dicto læso vel gravato ipsum præpositum coram domino Episcopo Sanctiandreæ, seu ejus commissario, vel vicario generali, convenire, et justitiam petere; qui dominus Episcopus qui pro tempore fuerit, vel ejus commissarius, aut vicarius generalis, ad instantiam partis gravatæ, in causâ illâ procedat, et justitiam faciet. Item, si in punctis et articulis præcedentibus aliqua obscuritas vel ambiguitas fuerit, seu difficultates oriantur de novo inter rectorem, universitatem et supposita ejusdem, ex unâ, et præpositum, ballivos, cives, et incolas dictæ civitatis, partibus ab alterâ, ad dominum Episcopum Sanctiandreæ qui pro tempore fuerit, spectabit declaratio, interpretatio, et decisio earundem: Sic quod ipse dominus Episcopus hujusmodi obscuritates et ambiguitates habebit interpretari, declarare, et super difficultatibus de novo emergentibus ordinare et providere; quas ordinationes et provisiones ambæ partes subibunt, et fideliter observabunt. Item, quod præpositus et ballivi, qui de præsenti sunt, jurabunt, pro se et successoribus suis, in manibus rectoris moderni, sub eorum propriis nominibus, universos et singulos articulos et appunctuamenta, superius expressata, perpetuis futuris temporibus, sine contradictione quacumque, inviolabiliter observare. Quo quidem juramento, sicut præmittitur, præstito, non tenebuntur de cætero præpositus et ballivi prædicti juramentum hujusmodi singulis annis renovare, sed super præmissis omnibus et singulis, ut præmittitur, observandis, Præpositus, ballivi et cives dictæ civitatis dabunt suum commune sigillum, præsenti appunctuamento apponendum, de et super omnibus et singulis præmissis. Præfatus Magister Walterus Stewart, rector universitatis supradictæ, a me notario publico infrascripto, sibi, nomine dictæ universitatis, fieri petiit præsens publicum instrumentum lectum, latum, ac in scriptis redactum, et in vulgari publice promulgatum fuit hoc decretum, sive appunctuamentum, in prætorio civitatis Sanctiandreæ, præposito, ballivis, consulibus, et civibus dictæ civitatis ad hujusmodi actum congregatis, et tunc audientibus, et non contradicentibus, sed affirmantibus, ut apparuit. Sub anno, indictione, die, mense, et pontificatu, quibus supra, Præsentibus ibidem venerabilibus, et nobilibus viris, Dominis, et Magistris, Johanne de Scheves, decretorum doctore officiali generali Sanctiandreæ, Johanne Legati, canonico Glasguensi, licentiato in decretis, archidiacono Sanctiandreæ; Hugone Kennedy, præposito capellæ regiæ Sanctiandreæ; Henrico de Wardlaw, Alexandro de Home, Waltero Stewart, Johanne Scrymgeour, militibus; Andrea Gray de Fowlis, Gilberto Kennedy, scutiferis; Andrea Mauritii, Thoma de Carmichaell et David Bell, publicis notariis, cum diversis aliis testibus, ad præmissa vocatis specialiter, et rogatis

(Sequitur Subscriptio Notarii.)

Et ego Willielmus de Boyis, Sanctiandreæ diocesis almæque universitatis ejusdem bedellus, juratus publicus, authoritate imperiali, notarius, prædicti decreti sive appunctuamenti prolationi, promulgationi, juramentique dationi, cæterisque præmissis, omnibus et singulis, dum sic, ut præmittitur, dicerentur et fierent, unà cum prænominatis testibus, dominis, et notariis præsens interfui; eaque sic fieri, ac dici, vidi, et audivi, ac in notam cepi, ideoque præsens publicum instrumentum, manu meâ propriâ scriptum, signo et nomine meis, solitis et consuetis, signavi, rogatus et requisitus, in fidem et testimonium omnium et singulorum præmissorum.

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31 March 1432.

(8.)—Confirmatio Privilegiorum Universitatis per Jacobum Primum.

Jacobus, Dei Gratiâ Rex Scotorum, Omnibus probis hominibus totius terræ suæ, clericis et laicis, salutem: Sciatis nos quasdam literas reverendi in Christo patris, Henrici, episcopi Sancti Andreæ, prioris, archidiaconi, et capituli ejusdem, super immunitatibus, privilegiis et libertatibus, doctoribus, magistris, bacallariis, et scolaribus universis, in civitate Sanctiandreæ commorantibus, præsentibus et futuris, per dictos episcopum, priorem, archidiaconum, et capitulum concessis, de mandato nostro visas, lectas, inspectas et diligenter examinatas, sanas et integras, non rasas, non cancellatas, nec in aliquâ sui parte vitiatas aut suspectas, sed omni prorsus vitio et suspitione carentes, ad plenum intellexisse sub hac forma:—" Henricus, permissione divina," &c. [*Vide* No. 3.]

Quas vero literas, et privilegia et immunitates in eisdem contentas, auctoritate nostrâ regiâ, ex certâ scientiâ, et maturâ deliberatione, in omnibus suis punctis et articulis, conditionibus, modis, et circumstantiis suis quibuscunque, formâ pariter et effectu, in omnibus et per omnia, pro nobis et successoribus nostris, approbamus, ratificamus, et, tenore præsentium, imperpetuum confirmamus, salvâ tamen nobis magnâ custumâ nostrâ: In cujus rei testimonium præsenti nostræ confirmationi magnum sigillum nostrum apponi præcepimus, Testibus reverendo in Christo patre, Henrico, Episcopo Sanctiandreæ, Waltero, comite Atholiæ, avunculo nostro, Archibaldo, comite de Douglas, nepote nostro, Alexandro, comite de Marr, consanguineo nostro, Magistro Laurentio de Lundoris, rectore universitatis, filiæ nostræ antedictæ, Jacobo, priore Sanctiandreæ, Magistro Willielmo de Foulis, præposito de Bothuile, nostri privati sigilli custode, Johanne Forstar Waltero de Ogylwy, Magistro hospitii nostri, Magistro Roberto Lang, præposito capellæ nostræ Sanctiandreæ, Thoma Arthuri, præposito civitatis Sanctiandreæ, et Magistro Richardo Crag, licentiato in decretis, clerico cancellariæ nostræ. Apud Perth, ultimo die mensis Martii, Anno Domini millesimo quadringentesimo tricesimo secundo, et regni nostri vicesimo sexto.

Academia Andreana filia Jacobi I. Regis.

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20 March 1432.

(9.)—Concessio Privilegiorum Universitatis Andreanæ, per Jacobum Primum Regem Scotorum.

Jacobus, Dei gratiâ Rex Scotorum, Omnibus probis hominibus totius terræ suæ, Clericis et Laicis, salutem: Cum inter curas et solicitudines quibus animus noster afficitur, et quæ nobis ex ministerio regalis dignitatis incumbunt, ad ea summopere retorquere debemus intuitum, per quæ in regno nostro grata literarum studia teneantur, et proficientium in Scientiis numerus augeatur (Hi sunt qui aulam dominici gregis illuminant, et currentibus in stadio insinuant iter rectum, qui quosdam per fructum boni operis alliciunt ad virtutem, et in desiderum divinæ scientiæ attrahunt alios per exemplum) sanè ad fovendum et promovendum statum prosperum et felicem Almæ Universitatis S^{ti}. Andreæ, filiæ nostræ quam dilectæ, ex intimis desideriis incitamur studium et operam adhibere, et solerti animo manum nostræ possibilitatis apponere, ut nostris temporibus vigere proficiat felicibus incrementis, et eo vigilantius quo frequentius ipsam videmus viros producere scientiâ decoros, viros alti consilii et moribus præsignitos; per quos, cum de disciplinæ fonte potaverint, populus Christianæ professionis, nobis commissus, virgâ æquitatis et justitiæ corripiatur, orthodoxa fides solidè defensetur, querelæ injuriosæ dirimantur, et reddatur unicuique quod debetur. Nos igitur, præmissa digna meditatione pensantes, notum facimus universis, quod omnes et singulos rectores qui pro tempore fuerint, facultatum decanos, procu-

ratores nationum, regentes, magistros, et scholares, in prælibatâ Universitate studentes, præsentes et futuros, sub nostra firmâ pace, custodiâ, defensione et manutenentiâ suscipimus, et specialiter reservamus. Necnon eosdem Rectores, decanos, procuratores, regentes, magistros, bedellos, scriptores, stationarios, pergamenarios, et scholares continuè studentes, dummodo prælati non existant, ab omnibus tributis, muneribus, actionibus, taxationibus, collectis, vigiliis, custodiis, et pedagiis, amodo infra Regnum nostrum statuendis, levandis, seu quomodolibet percipiendis, liberaliter eximimus per præsentes, quodque hanc nostram concessionem, et gratiæ specialis prærogativam, indultam eisdem studentibus, pro perpetuis temporibus omnino volumus inviolabiliter observari. Datum sub magno sigillo nostro, apud Perth, vigesimo die mensis Martii, anno regni nostri vicesimo sexto. Testibus reverendo in Christo patre, Henrico, Episcopo St. Andreæ, Waltero, Comite Atholiæ, avunculo nostro, Archibaldo, Comite de Douglass, nepote nostro, Alexandro, Comite de Marr, consanguineo nostro, Magistro Laurentio de Londores, Rectore Universitatis, filiæ nostræ antedictæ, Jacobo priore S^ti^. Andreæ, Magistro Wilhelmo de Foulis, præposito de Bothwill, Custode privati sigilli nostri, Joanne Forster, Camerario, Waltero de Ogilvy, Magistro hospitii, Magistro Roberto Lany, præposito Capellæ nostræ S^ti^. Andreæ, Thoma Arthuri, præposito S^ti^. Andreæ, cum multis aliis.

20 March 1432.

(10.)—Confirmatio Privilegiorum Universitatis per Jacobum Secundum.

Jacobus, Dei gratiâ Rex Scotorum, universis et singulis ligiis et subditis nostris, ad quorum notitias præsentes literæ pervenerint, Salutem: Quia recolendæ memoriæ, inclytus genitor noster almam universitatem Sanctiandreæ, quæ ad decorem et exaltationem hujus regni nostri in eodem instituta fuerat, ipsiusque universitatis Rectorem, doctores, regentes, magistros, scolares, ceteraque ejusdem supposita sub manutenentiâ, defensione, et protectione suis specialibus, perpetuis futuris temporibus, suscepit, ac eosdem ab omnibus tributis, exactionibus, taxationibus, collectis, vigiliis, custodiis, et pedagiis, speciali privilegio, exemit, prout literæ sub testimonio sui magni sigilli desuper confectæ plenius testantur: Nos vestigiis præfati inclyti genitoris nostri adhærere, ac præfatam universitatem Sanctiandreæ, filiam nostram, securitatibus ac favoribus gratiosis meritò, ut debemus, prosequi et amplecti volentes, eandem universitatem, filiam nostram, ipsius rectorem, doctores, regentes, magistros, scolares, ceteraque ejusdem supposita, ipsorumque tenementa, possessiones, servitores, et bona quæcunque, mobilia et immobilia, infra civitatem Sanctiandreæ existentia, sub firmâ pace, protectione, manutenentiâ, et nostrâ defensione speciali, perpetuis etiam futuris temporibus, suscipimus per præsentes, et præfatis privilegiis communimus; firmiter inhibentes, ne quis ligiorum aut subditorum nostrorum, quacunque præfulgeat dignitate, seu regimine præcellat, præfatæ universitati, filiæ nostræ, ipsiusque rectori, doctoribus, regentibus, magistris, scolaribus, aut suppositis inibi pro tempore degentibus, seu ipsorum tenementis, possessionibus, servitoribus, aut bonis antedictis, malum, molestiam, injuriam, aliquodve gravamen inferre, seu contra privilegia præfata aliquid attemptare præsumat, super nostram plenariam forisfacturam. Datum apud Striveling, sub nostro secreto sigillo, quinto die mensis Februarii, anno Domini millesimo quadringentesimo quadragesimo quarto, et regni nostri octavo.

5 February 1444.

(11.)—Confirmatio Privilegiorum per Willielmum Scheves, divi Andreæ Archiepiscopum.

Willielmus, Dei et apostolicæ sedis gratiâ, archiepiscopus Sanctiandreæ, Universis sanctæ matris ecclesiæ filiis, ad quorum notitias præsentes literæ pervenerint, salutem in omnium Salvatore. Noverit Universitas vestra nos recepisse, cum eâ qua decuit reverentiâ, literas serenissimorum principum, Regum Scotiæ illustrissimorum, Jacobi, videlicet, primi et Jacobi secundi, recolendæ memoriæ: In quibus, ad perpetuam rei memoriam, almam matrem nostram, Universitatem Sanctiandreæ, et ipsius rectorem, doctores, regentes, magistros, scolares, ceteraque ejusdem supposita, cum eorum bedellis, familiaribus, et servitoribus, sub manutenentiâ, defensione, et protectione suis specialibus susceperunt, ac eosdem ab omnibus oneribus, tributis, taxationibus, collectis, vigiliis, custodiis, et pedagiis infra regnum Scotiæ quomodolibet levandis et percipiendis exemerunt, liberarunt, et immunes omnino fore voluerunt, et concesserunt, sub testimonio suorum sigillorum autenticorum, firmiter inhibentes ne quis legiorum aut subditorum suorum, quacunque præfulgeat dignitate, seu regimine præcellat, præfatæ universitati, eorum filiæ quam dilectæ, ipsiusque rectori, doctoribusque, regentibus, magistris, scolaribus, suppositis, inibi pro tempore degentibus, eorum bedellis, familiaribus, et servitoribus, tenementis, bonis, et possessionibus quibuscumque, malum, molestiam, injuriam, aliquodve gravamen inferre, seu contra privilegia præfata aliquod attemptare præsumat, super regiæ majestatis plenariam forisfacturam, prout in dictis literis plenius continetur. Nos igitur præmissa diligenter attendentes, et favore benevolo prosequi volentes, ut debemus, vobis decanis nostræ Christianitatis et diocesis, de Fyff, Fothryf, Angus, Goury et lie Mernis, Linlithgow, Hadingtoun et lie Mers, ceterisque collectoribus et deputatis vestris taxationum quarumcunque infra nostram diocesin levandarum, in virtute sanctæ obedientiæ, strictè præcipiendo mandamus, quatenus privilegia universitatis Sanctiandreæ, filiæ nostræ devotissimæ, suppositorum ejusdem, ut præfertur, inviolabiliter conservetis et defendatis, ac, quantum ad vos spectat, conservari et defendi faciatis: Necnon subscriptas personas nostræ diocesis, dictæ universitatis supposita, actu residentes in eâdem, ad solvendum taxam quamcunque minimè distringatis, sed ab omni eorum propter hoc vexatione omnino cessetis: Non obstantibus quibuscumque nostris literis et mandatis in contrarium vobis factis: videlicet, honorabiles et circumspectos viros, magistros et dominos, Robertum Boswell, rectorem universitatis prædictæ et de Oichterderay, tres canonicos collegii Sancti Salvatoris, David Kay, rectorem de Edny, Willielmum Blacader, rectorem de Duns, David Bell, rectorem de Dunloppy, Johannem Dryburgh, vicarium de Carnbe, Robertum Levinox, vicarium de Markinche, Dominum Johannem Thomson, rectorem de Innerraratie, Johannem de Kirkcaldy, vicarium de Newbyrn, Robertum Pantre, rectorem de Methell, Johannem de Fordyss, vicarium de Garwatt, Alexandrum Young, rectorem de Kirkforthir, et David Setoun, vicarium de Cupro. In quorum omnium et singulorum fidem et testimonium præmissorum, sigillum nostrum rotundum apponi fecimus: Apud Edinburgh, secundo die mensis Junii, anno Domino millesimo quadringentesimo septuagesimo nono, et consecrationis nostræ anno primo.

2 June 1479.

(12.)—Confirmatio Jacobi Quarti Privilegiorum Universitatis.

Jacobus, Dei gratia Rex Scotorum, Universis et singulis ligeis et subditis nostris, clericis et laicis nostris, ad quorum notitias præsentes literæ pervenerint, Salutem: Sciatis quod recolendæ memoriæ

20 February 1512.

University of St. Andrews.

Appendix, Part I. University. Order I.

20 February 1512.

inclyti et illustres progenitores nostri almam nostram filiam, Universitatem Sanctiandreæ, quæ ad decorem et exaltationem hujus nostri regni in eodem instituta fuerat, ipsiusque universitatis rectorem, doctores, regentes, magistros, scolares, ceteraque ejusdem supposita, sub manutenentiâ, defensione, et protectione suis specialibus, perpetuis futuris temporibus, susceperunt, ac eosdem ab omnibus tributis, exactionibus, taxationibus, impositionibus, collectis, gratitudinibus pecuniariis, vigiliis, custodiis, atque pedagiis, speciali privilegio exemerunt, prout literæ, sub testimonio suorum magnorum sigillorum, desuper confectæ, plenius testantur: Nos vestigiis præfatorum inclytorum progenitorum nostrorum adhærere, ac præfatam nostram filiam, Universitatem Sanctiandreæ, securitatibus ac favoribus gratiosis meritò, ut debemus, prosequi et amplecti volentes, eandem Universitatem, filiam nostram, ipsiusque rectorem, doctores, regentes, magistros, scolares, ceteraque ejusdem supposita, ipsorumque tenementa, possessiones, servitores, et bona quæcunque, mobilia et immobilia, ecclesiastica et mundana, infra civitatem Sanctiandreæ et extra existentia, sub firmâ pace, protectione, et manutenentiâ, et nostrâ defensione speciali, perpetuis etiam futuris temporibus, suscipimus per præsentes, et præfatis privilegiis communimus, firmiter inhibentes, ne quis ligeorum aut subditorum nostrorum, quacunque præfulgeat dignitate, seu regimine præcellat, præfatæ universitati, filiæ nostræ, ipsiusque rectori, doctoribus, regèntibus, magistris, scolaribus, aut suppositis, inibi pro tempore degentibus, seu ipsorum tenementis, possessionibus, servitoribus, beneficiorum fructibus et bonis quibuscunque, malum, molestiam, injuriam, aliquodve gravamen inferre, seu contra privilegia præfata aliquid attemptare præsumat, super nostram plenariam forisfacturam: Necnon Reverendissimos ac Reverendos patres requirimus et hortamur, ne a præfatis personis tributa, munera, exactiones, collectas, impositiones pecuniarias, gratitudines, vigilias, custodias, pedagia, vel quæcunque alia onera, nomine nostro, quovismodo, exigatis, seu etiam levetis. In cujus rei Testimonium, magnum sigillum nostrum præsentibus apponi præcepimus: Apud Edinburgh, vicesimo die mensis Februarii, anno Domini millesimo quingentesimo duodecimo, et regni nostri vicesimo quinto.

(13.)—Literæ Regiæ Jacobi V. Concessæ circa Observationem Privilegiorum Universitatis.

No. 1.

4 April 1522.

James, be the grace of God, King of Scottis, To reverend and venerabill faderis in God, and our traist counsalouris, and our weilbeluffit clerkis, Gawin, Bischop of Aberden, James, Bischop of Murray, James, Bischop of Dunblan, Jhone, Bischop of Brechin, Johun, Prior of Sanctandrois, vicar generall and collectour of the taxt within the diocie of Sanctandr's, and to all utheris vicaris generall and collectouris of the said taxt within the diocyes of Dunkell, Ross, and all utheris within our realm, present and to cum, Greting: Forsameikill as it is understandin to us, and to our derast cosing and tutour, the governour, that the Universite of Sanctandrois, the rector, doctouris, regentes, maisteris, scolaris, and the laif of the sammyn, makand residence therin, ar be our maist nobill progenitouris of gwid mynd, quham God assolze, privilegiatt and fre fra all tributtis, exactionis, taxationis, impositionis, collectis, gratitudis, and utheris sic charges, as is contenit at mair lynthe in diuers lettres grantit to tham be our said maist nobill progenitouris, under thar greit selis therupone; and hes byne therin, and ar, in continuall use and possessione therof: The quhilkis privilegiis we, with awyse, autorite and consent of our said derast cousing and tutour, the governour, ratifeis and apprevis be thir presentis, in all punctis, efter the tenour and effect of the saidis lettres; And will that the samyn be observit and keipit tham in all poyntis for our tym: Our will is heirfor, and we exhort and prayes zou, and ilk ane of zou, and als chargeis, that ze, and ilk ane of zou, ceis fra ony rasing of ony taxatione apone the sadis rector, doctouris, regentis, maisteris, scolares, or utheris suppostis of the said Universite, makand residence therin, or of thar benefices, fructis, or possessionis, within zour diociis forsadis, or ony other diocy within our realm, or ony part of the taxt laitlie grantit in Perlament to us and our said derast cousing, the governour, to be rasit of prelatis and clergy within our realm: And fra al ledin of ony proces vpone tham, thar benefices, or fructis, therfor, in ony wise, now or for ony siklyk taxt in tym cumyng, according to the privilegiis forsaidis grantit to tham: This ze do, and ilkane of zou, within zour boundis, as ze wyll ansuer to us and our said derast cousing, the governour, therapone, zhe and ilk ane of zou, takand the attentik copy of thir our lettres, to be schawin apone compt for zour warandice: And delivering the principall allwayes agane to the berar. Gevin under our signet, with subscriptione manuall of our derast cousing and tutour, the governour, At Edinburgh, the ferd day of Aprill, the zeir of God one thousand five hundreth and twenty-twa zeris, and of our regne the nynte zeir.

(Signed) JOHANNES.

(14.)—Literæ Regiæ Jacobi V. Concessæ circa Observationem Privilegiorum Universitatis.

No. 2.

19 November 1525.

James, be the grace of God, kyng of Scottis, To mast reverend and reverend faders in God, and our traist consalouris, James, Archibischop of Sanctandrois, Gawin, Archibischop of Glasgw, Robert, Bischop of Dunkeld, Gawin, Bischop of Aberden, James, Bischop of Ros, Jhone, Bischop of Brechin, James Bischop of Dunblane, vicar generall of Murray, and all utheris ordinaris within our realm, present and to cum, Greting: Forsameikle as our weilbeluffit clerkis, Maister George Lokart, provest of Crichtone, rectour of the universite of Sanctandrois, Maister Hew Spens, provest of Sanct Salvatouris college within the cite of Sanctandrois, Maister Jhone Mair, and Maister Thomas Ramsay, doctouris in Theologie within the Universite of Sanctandrois forsaid, were requirit, be our utheris lettrez of befor past, be decreit of the Lordis of Consale, to consider, quha wer continualle and actuall studentis in the said Universite, and to adver[tise] the saidis Lordis therof, to the effect that our lettrez mycht be directit to all ordinaris within our realm, requiring tham to desist fra all rasing of ony taxtis upone the beneficez of the rector, regentis, and actuall studentis within the said Universite, becaus it is our mynd that thai brwik and jois the privilege of the said Universite, and not to be compellit to pay taxtis siklyk as thai war in ald tymes bigane: And the saidis clerkis, efter consideratione takin be thaim in the premissis, hes send to the Lordis of our Consale, attentikly under thar hand writtis, the names of thar clerkis underwritten, affirmand thaim studentis, and makand continuall residence in the said Universite, to have and browk the privilege of the sammyn: That is to say, Maister George Lokart, rector of the said Universite; Maister Mertyne Balfour, vicar of Monymeil, den of faculte of art of the said Universite; Maister Hew Spens, provest of Sanct Salvatouris College, with tua channonis of the sammyne; Maister Jhone Mair, thesaurer of our chapell rial of Striveling; Maister Alane Meldrum, vicar of Leuchars; den Alexander Zoung, channone of Sanctandrois, principalle of Sanct Leonardis College, vicar of Dow; Maister James Symsoun, persone of Kirkforther, officiall principall of Sanctandrois; Maister Robert Lausone, vicar of Eglisgreg, subscribe of the officiall; Maister

George Ferne, chantour of Brechin; Maister Patrik Hapburne, persone of Quhitsone; Maister Jhone Weddell, persone of Flisk; Maister Adam Hepburne, persone of Gogar; Maister James Watsone, persone of Ellen; Maister Michell Narne, vicar of Forgund; Den Thomas Prestone, vicar of Sanctandrois; and Maister Alexander Balfour, vicar of Kilmany, studentis of the said Universite, and continuall residentis in the sammyn, and mony of thaim in officez of rectorie and denrye; Maister William Lambe, persone of Conveth; Den David Dicksone, prior of Lochlevin; Maister Jhone Maitland, subden of Ros; Maister Robert Reid, subden of Murray; Maister Andro Aitoun, persone of Spott; and Maister William Knollis, persone of Kynnetlis;—as the testificatione of the sadis clerkis, send to the sadis Lordis therupone, proportis. Our wyll is heirfor, and we pray zou effectuyslye, and als requiris, that ze, and ilk ane of zou, desist and ceis fra all rasing of ony taxtis upone the beneficez of the rectour, regentis, and actuall studentis forsaidis, within the said Universite, in tym cummin, for the causis aboue written, bot suffer tham to brouk and jois the privilege of the said Universite, and nocht to be compellit to pay ony taxtis, lyk as thai wer in all tymmes bigane, according to the decreit and deliverance gevin be the Lordis of our consaill therupone, as ze will hef speciall thank of us therof, and do us empleissour: Delivering thir our lettrez, be zou and ilk ane of zou, sene and understand, agane to the berar. Gewin under our signet, At Edinburgh, the nineteenth day of November, and of our regne the twelfth zeir. 19 November 1525.

Ex deliberatione Dominorum Concilii, &c.
(Signed) CHEPMANE.

(15.)—Literæ Regiæ Jacobi V. Concessæ circa Observationem Privilegiorum Universitatis.

No. 3.

REX.

Weilbeluffit Clerkis, We greit zou hertlie weill: We heve sene zour lettrez send to us with this berar, Maister Alexander Balfour, vicar of Kilmane, and understandis the sammyn: And tueching the privilegis grantit be our maist noble predecessouris of gwid mynd, quhome God assolze, traist weill we ar and salbe of that mynd, to observe thai thingis that we ar haldin to keip of our honour and conscience, and specialie thai thingis grantit to the halie kirk, and will mak na derogatione thairto, bot rathar mainten and furthbeir the sammyn; And for our part, sall hurt na thing done be our sads antecessouris, as said is: And tueching the sycht of zour Evidentis, gif thar be ony thing done be us contrar to the tenour therof, ze wyll adverteis the Lordis of our Counsale, quha wyll mak us trew informatione; and according therto ze sall have informatione in ony thyng that is wrang done be us. Gewin under our signet, and subscrivit with our hand, at our palace of Falkland, the xxvj day of June, and of our Regne the nyntene zeir. 26 June 1532.

(Signed) JAMES.

(16.)—Literæ Regiæ Jacobi V. Concessæ circa Observationem Privilegiorum Universitatis.

No. 4.

James, be the grace of God, King of Scotis, To our lovitis our Sereffis in that part, conjunctlie and severalie, specialie constitute, Greting: Forsameikle as it is humilie menit and schawin to us be our lovittis oratouris, the rector, studentis, and suppositis of the Universite of Sanctandris, that quhar umquhyll our maist nobill progenitour Kyng James the First of gwid mynd, quhome God assolze, gaif to tham ane speciall privilege, dischargeing tham of all payng of ony taxtis, as his lettres under his greit seile, maid to tham therupon, beris; Quhilkis all our predecessouris hes confimirt, and the Lordis of our counsale admittit the sammyne as thar decreit, and our uthir lettres gevin to the saids rector, studentis, and suppositis therupone, beris: And now laitlie thai ar monist to pay certane taxtis of thar beneficez to us, for the quhilk thai menit thaim to us, and we hef ordanit tham to schaw their privilege to sadis Lordis; to that effect, that thai may knaw the verite and keip the said privilege: Our will is heirfor, and we charge zou straitlie, and commandis, that incontinent thir our lettres sene, ze pass, and, in our name and autorite, requyr the collectouris of our said taxt to superseid and delay the proces contenit in thar lettres, upone the sadis rector, studentis, and suppositis of the said Universite, quhill the secund day of August nixt to cum, sa that the saidis Lordis may, in the men tym, informe us of the said privilege grantit to tham be our predecessouris, as the sadis collectouris wyll answer to us therupone: And attour that ze warne maister Johne Weddell, rectour of the said Universite, to adverteis the saidis Lordis of the names of the clerkis that makis actuall residence and stude in the said Universite, on the said secund day of August nixt to cum, as he wyll answer to us therupone. The quhilk to do we commit to zou, conjunctlie and severalie, our full power to thir our lettres, delivering tham be zow, deulie execute and indorsate agane to the berar. Gewyn under our signete, at Edinburgh, the sext day of July, and of our Regne the nyntene zeir. 6 July 1532.

Ex deliberatione Dominorum Concilii,
(Signed) CHEPMANE.

(17.)—Literæ Regiæ Jacobi V. Concessæ circa Observationem Privilegiorum Universitatis.

No. 5.

Tertio Augusti Anno Domini millesimo quingentesimo trigesimo secundo.

Schir, Plesit zour gwid grace, conforme to zour command and writting send to ws, we hef viseit and considerit all the privilegis of zour thre Universiteis of Sanctandrois, Glasgw, and Abirden, grantit be zour self and zour predecessouris under zour greit seill, and weill kepit to this present day: And als hes ressavit the numer of actuall and resident regentis and studentis, gewin to us be the rectouris of the sammyn attentiklie, and fyndis tham exempit and dischargeit fra all taxatione, and counsalys zour grace to appreve, keip, and confirme the sammyn; And to do na thyng in contrar therof, &c. 3 August 1532.

(Signed) JAMES, Sanctiandreæ.

G. Cancellarius.	Jo. Lundoris
H. Candidæcasæ.	A. Prior Pluscardin.
Jo. Brechinensis.	G. de Dumfermling.
Ws. Electus Aberdonensis.	R. Balmerinoch.
D. de Aberbrothok.	A. Melros.
P. Prior Sanctiandreæ.	Ja. Dryburgh.
R. Sanctæ Crucis.	Ws. Commendatarius de ulros.
A. Cambuskynneth.	Ja. Prior Pettinweym.
Jo. De Paislay.	D. de Cupro.
R. Kylwynning.	James of Newbottil
Adam Prior of Coldingham.	Thomas de

University of St. Andrews.

Appendix, Part I. University. Order I.

No. 6.

REX.

5 August 1532. We understand, that the rectouris, denys of facultie, procuratouris, regentis, maisteris, scolaris, bidellis, writaris, and regentis of the Universite of the cite of Sanctandris, hes certan privilegiis and indultis, grantit to them be umquhill our maist nobill progenitour Kyng James the First of gwid mynd, quham God assolze, exemand tham fra all payng of taxtis, extentis, and utheris chargis, specifeit at lenth in his lettrez under his Great Seill, gevin to tham thereupone; And the samyn confermit be umquhill our maist nobill progenitouris Kyngis James the Secund, Thrid, and Ferd, quham God assolze, as thar lettrez of confirmatione, ratificatione, and approbatione therupone, schawin and producit befor us, beris: Tharfor, and for certane utheris resonabill causis and considerationis moving us, We, be the tenour heirof, Ratifeis, apprevis, and, for us and our successouris, perpetualie confirmis all and syndrie the saidis privilegiis, concessiones, and fredomes, contenit in the saidis lettrez, and in speciall the exoneratione and dischargeing gevin to the saids rectouris, denys of facultie, procuratouris, regentis, maisteris, scolaris, beddellis, and writaris of the said Universite, present and to cum, of all taxationis, and utheris chargeis quhatsumever, that may be imput upone tham, as the saidis letterez proportis, chargeing heirfor all and syndry our officiaris, liegis, and subdittis, present and to cum, that nane of zou take upone hand to do or attempt ony thyng in contrar the saidis exemptiones, exonerationis, faculteis, and privilegiis forsadis, grantit to the said Universite, rectoris and suppositis therof, contenit in the saidis lettrez, in ony wys in tym cummyng, under all heast pane and charge that efter may follow. Subscrivit with our hand and under our signet, at Edinburgh, the fyft day of August, the zeir of God one thousand five hundreth and thirty-twa zeris, and of our regne the nyntein zeir.

(Signed) JAMES.

No. 7.

(18.)—King James the 5 his Grant to the Maisters of the Universitie to be fre of Taxationes, conforme to their Privilege, and a Discharge to the Collectours and Officiars to trouble them for the same.

REX.

28 February 1535. We undirstand that the rector, deanes of facultie, procuratoures, regentes, maisters, schollaris, bedellis, and writtares of our Universitie and citie of S Andrews, hes and hes haid certan privilegis and indultes grantit to them be umquhill of guid mynd our most noble progenitoures, quhom God assoilzie, King James the First, exeiming them, and euerie ane of them, fra all paying of taxes, extentes, contributiones, and wther chairges specifeit at lynthe in his letteris wnder the gryit seill, geuin to them thairwpon, and the samyn confirmit be wmquhill our most noble progenitoures King James the secund, third, and ferd, and ws, as thaires and ours letteris of confirmatioun, ratificatioun, and approbatioun thairupon, schawin and producit befor ws, beires: Heirfor, and for certan wtheris guid causses and ressonable consideratiounes moving ws, be the tenour of thir presentis, exoneris and dischairges our lovites, masters James Brady, archdean of Cathnes, now rector of our said Universitie; John Mair, provest of St. Salvatoris College, within our said citie, and dean of facultie of Theologie of the said Universitie; Peter Clephan and Martin Balfour, channones of the said College; and William Mandirstoun, doctour in medicin, persoun of Gogare, maisters and actuall lectourers of our said Universitie, of all maner of payment to ws, our officiares and collectoures of the taxt and contributioun aucht to ws throw the passing of our Ambassadouris of laite in France, and als thair ordinaris officialles and lettires geven or to be gevin against the saidis persones or ony of them, and all our officiaris quhatsumevir, their benefice, tennentis, and fermaris quhatsumevir: Be this writ, subscrivit with our hand at Saintandrews, the xxviij day of Februar, the zeir of God one thousand five hundred and threttie fyef zeiris, and gevin wnder our signet the said day, and of our regne the xxiij zeir.

(Signed) JAMES REX.

No. 8.

(19.)—Ane Supplicatioun of the Maisters of Sanct Salvatoris College to King James the Fyift, to be fred of Taxatioune then imposit, conform to thair Priuilege and his Grant.

29 June 1538. Sir,—Pleas zour Grace hou zour first spirituall dauchter, Universitie of Saintandrews, hes ay bein frie of all taxationes put to zour realme be zour self or zour most noble progenitoures, sen the fundatioun of the samyn, as the euidentis thairupon grantit proportes, as dois kinges of wther realmes to their Universities, and namelie to daly teachers: we ar bot four persones desyrand the said priviledge to be keipit to ws in the said Universities, namelie at this tyme the Provest of Saint Salvatouris College, with twa channones of the samyn, with Mr. William Manderstoun, Doctor in Medicin, quha laboures for the commoun weill of the said Universitie. This last tax wes imput quhen zour Grace's shippes past in France, quhilk extendis not nyne pundis: the soume is small, the violation of the privilege gryit. Desyrand zour Grace to discharge ws of the said taxt, and of all wtheris to be imput on ws and our benefice in tyme cuming, be ws haid at this tyme be zour Grace's command to zour Grace's officiaris to obey the samyn, sua as we be not trublit be them, nor be the decanis rurall within quhais deanries our benefice lyes; the quhilk is honour to zour magnificence, mainteining of zour said Universitie, gevand currage to them that laboures in the samyn to continew thairintill. At Saintandrews, the penult day of Junii 1538. Subscrivit befoir my L Arbroth and wtheris dyverse.

(Signed) JAMES REX.

(20.)—Carta Confirmationis per Jacobum Sextum Scotorum Regem, in favorem Universitatis Sti. Andreæ.

8 May 1579. Jacobus, &c.—Ratificamus, approbamus, ac, pro nobis et successoribus nostris, pro perpetuo Confirmamus Chartam, Privilegia, et Exemptiones in eâdem contenta, factam et concessam per quondam nobilissimum nostrum Progenitorem, Jacobum, Scotorum Regem, ejus nominis Primum, ejus filiæ, Universitati Sti. Andreæ, per quam Rector, Doctores, Regentes, Magistri, Scholastici, Studentes, Bursarii, Bedelli, et alii dictæ Universitatis Suppositi, eorumque terræ, tenementa, possessiones, ac omnia eorum mobilia atque immobilia, temporalia atque spiritualia, tam intra nostram civitatem Sti. Andreæ quam extra, in quibuscunque locis existentia, sub firmâ securitate, certâ pace, speciali protectione, manutenentiâ et defensione charissimi nostri progenitoris antedicti, et successorum suorum, omnibus temporibus præteritis et futuris, suscipiuntur, ac per dictam Chartam præfati Rectores,

Doctores, Regentes, Magistri, Scholastici, Studentes, Bursarii, Bedelli et alii dictæ Universitatis Supposití (qui ad prælatias non promoventur) ab omnibus tributis, taxationibus, collectionibus, exactionibus, levatis seu levandis, ac ab omnibus vigiliis, omnibus et impositionibus quibuscunque, aliquibus temporibus futuris imponendis, ex ejus gratiâ speciali et prærogativâ regali, exempti sunt, prout in dictâ Chartâ, datâ sub testimonio Magni Sigilli apud Perth, vicesimo die mensis Martii, ac ejus regni anno vicesimo sexto, latius continetur: ac etiam tenore præsentis nostræ Cartæ RATIFICAVIMUS, approbavimus, ac, pro nobis et successoribus nostris, pro perpetuo confirmavimus omnes et singulas alias exemptiones, privilegia et confirmationes quascumque dictæ Universitati, per nostros Nobilissimos Progenitores, Jacobum primum, secundum, quartum, quintum, Reges Scotorum bonæ memoriæ, ac per Reginam Matrem nostram carissimam, datas et concessas; DECERNENTES et ordinantes easdem, tenore præsentis nostræ chartæ, omnibus temporibus affuturis, dictæ Universitati inviolabiliter observandas: STRICTÈ præcipiendo et mandando omnibus et singulis nostris legiis et subditis, ne ipsi, aut eorum aliquis præsumant, seu præsumat quodvis facere vel attentare, quod violare seu contravenire poterit prædictis libertatibus et privilegiis, sub omni pænâ, &c. Vobis, &c. apud Castrum nostrum de Stirling, octavo die Mensis Maii, Anno Domini millesimo quingentesimo septuagesimo nono, et regni nostri duodecimo.

Hæc est vera Copia præceptæ Cartæ præscriptæ, Content. in lib. Secreti Sigilli S. D. N. R. Extract. de eodem, copiat., et collationat. per me, M. Alex. Hay, prædicti Secreti Sigilli Scribam.

(Sic. Subscr.) ALEX. HAY.

(21.)—The New Foundation and Erection of the three Colleges in the University of St. Andrews, with the Ratification thereof by the King and Parliament of Scotland, 1579.

1579.

Forsamekle as oure Souerane Lord and his thrie estaitis, in his last Parliament, considering that the vniuersiteis of this realme appointit for educatioun of the youth, quhilk sould be the seid and vphald of the commounwelth and kirk of God, being weill foundat alsweill in rentis, as prouisioun of maisteris, teachearis and bursaris, wer notwithstanding misvsed be particuler personis to thair awin advantage, without respect to the diligent vpbringing of the zouth in vertew and gude letteris, litill regarding the comounwelth of this realme, and posteritie to cum; And that the forme of teicheing wes for the maist pairt vnprofitable, quhairby the zouth tynt thair tyme, and parentis frustrat of thair expectatioun: Thairfoir his heines, with aduise of his saide estaites, gaif, grantit, and committit full power and commissioun to certane noble, reuerend, worshipfull, and discreit personis expressit in the act of Parliament maid thairanent, To visite and consider the fundationis and erectionis of the vniuersiteis and collegis within this realme; To reforme sic thingis as soundit to superstitioun, ydolatrie, and papistrie; To displace vnqualifiit and vnmeit personis to discharge their offices in the saidis vniuersities; To plant sic qualifijt and worthie personis thairintill, as they sould fynd gude and sufficient for educatioun of the zowth; Quhilkis personis sa appointit, failing to convene at the first diett, na thing was performit till of lait, that the matter being rememberit be directioun from the Generale Assemblie of the Ministrie, Speciallie thinking the vniuersitie of Sanctandrois meit to be reformit, his hienes, with auise of the Lordis of his secreit counsale, Ordanit and commandit the Maisteris of the said vniuersitie to be at Edinburgh at ane certane day with the fundationis of thair collegis, to be sene and considerit by ony six, five, or foure of sic noble, reuerend, and circumspect personis, as his maiestie, with auise of his said counsale had chosine, Committing to them full power to visit and considder the saidis fundationis, To remove all superstitionis and papistrie; To displace vnqualifiit personis, and plant worthie and qualifiit in thair rowmes; To redres the forme of studyis and teacheing be ma or feuar professouris; To joine or deuide the faculties; To annex euery facultie to sic college as sal be found maist proper; And, generalie, to establishe sic order in that vniuersitie as sall maist tend to the glory of God, proffeit of this comoun welth, and gude vpbringing of the zouth in sciences neidfull for continewing of the true religioun to all posteriteis, like as the act of secreit counsale thairvpoun at mair lenth proportis: and they convening at Edinburgh, and haveing seue and considerit the fundationis and erectionis of the said vniuersitie of Sanctandrois, has found the present estate in all the collegis thairof sa fer alterit from the first institutioun, The maist pairt of the verie foundationis sa fer disaggreing with the trew religion, And sa fer different from that perfectioun of teaching which this learnit aige cravis, And the neidfull directionis which the auld foundationis appointis, being in mony thingis omittet and neglectit, hes thairfoir, with comoun consent, diuisit and drawin ane mair proffitable and perfite ordoure to be observed in the said vniuersitie in tyme coming; As the same, subscriuit with the hands of the saidis commissioners, at mair lenth beris; Quhilk his hienes, with advice of his thrie estatis, Ordainis to be here insert, And of the same the tennoure followis:—To the richt excellent, richt heigh, and michty prince, James the Sext, be the Grace of God King of Scottis, oure Soverane Lord, your Majestie's daylie oratours and maist humble subiectis, Your hienes commissioneris for reformatioun of the vniuersitie of Sanctandrois vndersubscriuand, speciallie constituted, having at command and directioun of Your Maiestie sene and considerit the fundationis and erectionis of the said vniuersitie, and bene credibly informit of the present conditioun thairof, with the order of exercise observed therein thir sindere yeirs bigane, and findand the estate of all the collegis at this present tyme sa fer alterit from the first institution, The maist pairt of the verie fundationis sa fer disaggreing with the trew religioun, and sa fer different from that perfectioun of teacheing which this learnit aige cravis; And the neidfull directionis which the auld fundationis appointis being in mony things omittit and neglectit, we haue thairfoir, with comoun consent, devisit and drawin the forme and ordor following, as mair proffitable to be observed in the vniuersitie in tyme cuming, to the glorie of God, honnor of your Maiestie, proffite of this comon welth, and gude vpbringing of the youth in sciences neidfull for continewing of the trew religioun of all posterities. First, we ordane the new college for the studie of theologie allanerlie, in the which five maisteris daylie teacheing sall in four yeirs compleit the haill cours of the new and auld testament, and the comoun places in this ordor, viz. The first Lector in the first six monethis sall teiche the preceptes of the Ebrew grammar, and practize thairof in Dauid, Salamon, and Job. In the vther sex monethis the preceptis of Caldaicque, Syraicque, and vse of the samen in Daniell, Esera, the paraphrasis, and Syraicque new Testament. The secound Lectoure, in the secund year and ane half, sall interpreit out of the ebrew, & sensiblie oppin vp the law of Moses, and the historie of the auld Testament, conferring with the paraphrasis, septuagintis, and vther learnit versionis quhair neid beis. The third Lector, in the last year and ane half, sall, with the like diligence, expone the prophettis, greit and small. The fourt Lector sall teiche the new Testament out of the Greik toung, during the haill course, conferring with the Syriacque. The fyft Lector sall reid the comoun places during the haill course, swa that the studentis of theologie, heiring daylie thrie lessonis the space of foure yeiris, shall

with meane diligence becum perfite theologians. To this end thair sal be daily repetitiones, anys in the oulk publict disputationis, Euerie moneth declamationis, thrie solemne examinationis in the cours, the first in the end of the first year, in the toungis; and sa fer as they haue hard of the comoun places and new Testament. The secund examination, efter the secund yeir and ane half, in the law historie and sa mekle as sal be red of the comoun places and new Testament; and the third examinatioun in the end of the cours, in all the toungis, the haill Bible and comoun places. Thir thrie solemne examinationis sal begyne the tent day of September, wherein everie learnit man sal be frie to dispute; and becaus thair is grait raritie at this present of men learnit in the knawlege of the toungis, and vther thingis neidfull for sic professors, we have thairfoir electit certane of the maist qualifiit personis knawin to us, as the saidis five maisteris, for teacheing of the cours of Theologie in the order befoir written in the said new college, To begyne howsoune possibillie they may be transportit thairto, of the quhilk thrie to entir this present year, and ordanis the personis now occupeing the place of maisteris in the said College, to remove thairfra without dilay. Item, quhen it sal hapyne ony of the five maisteris or professouris to inlaik, or that the nowmer sall not be full, That the electioun of qualifiit personis thairfoir sall, from this furth, pertene to the bischop of Sanctandrois, the conservator of the priuilegis of the said vniuersite, the rector, deanis of facultie, and remanent maisteris of Theologie, Or the maist part of thame that sal be present in Sanctandrois the day appointit for the electioun: for quhilk purpois, the rector, or in case of his absence or negligence, the deane of facultie, within sex days efter the vaicans of the roume be disceis or vtherwise, sall affix ane Edict vpoun ane mounthis warning, that all learnit men may convene furth of all pairtis of the realme, of quhome the worthiest, efter dew examinatioun, to be preferrit; and to the same personis electors sall belang the charge of depositioun and depriuatioun of sic as sal be thocht vnworthie, aither in doctrine or lyff, or not doing thair dewitie faythfullie and diligentlie in that professioun whereunto they happyne to be electit. Item, we ordane aucht Bursaris in theologie to be ressavit, teachit, and haue thair buirdis vpoun the rentis of the said new college, and the stipends and buirdis of the maisteris heirefter speciallie declarit, being first allowit. Item, becaus it is cleirlie vnderstood, that thair hes been, and is, greit corruptioun and abuse in ressauing of the bursaris in euerie facultie, rather upon fauor and sollisitatioun than for vertew, or in support of povirtie; thairfoir, that in receiving of bursaris in time coming, aither in theologie or ony vther facultie, thair be ane publict Edict affixt be the first maister of the college, or in cais of his absens or negligence, be the next maister, upon twenty days warning of befoir the first day of October yearlie; And be diligent examinatioun of the rectour, deanis of facultie, and the maisters of the College, wherein the bursar happyns to vaik, the puirest to be preferret ceteris paribus, gif he sal be found alsweil learnit and qualifijt, without prejudice alwayis of the lawit patronis, quha notwithstanding sal be halden to present qualifiit personis, and that nane sall bruik ane Burs in ony facultie bot for the space of foure yeirs; and that euerie bursare in theologie, foundit or to be foundit in quhatsomever college in the said vniuersitie of Sanctandrois, sal be bundin to resort to the lessonis and exercise of the said new college now appointit for theologie, and complete thair cours, as said is. Item, that learning may incres, and qualifeit personis onlie be prouidit to ecclesiasticall offices and chairges within this realme, we ordane, that efter the space of four yeiris, immediatlie following the dait heireof, nane sal be admittit to the ministrie of the word of God and sacramentis, or any benefice havand cure of sawlis, except sic as hes completit thair cours in theologie, or, be rigorous examinatioun be the facultie, sal be found worthie and qualifeit to ressaue all thair degreis in the said facultie. Item, that the youth may atteane vnto perfite knawledge of humanite and trew philosophie, we ordain, that in aither of the vther twa collegis, viz. Sanctleonardis and Sanctsalvatouris, thair sal be, besyde the principall, foure ordinair professouris or regentis, euerie ane continewing in his awin professioun. The first regent, in the first yeir of the cours, shall teache the preceptis of the Greik toung and vse thairof, in the best and maist easie author, with exerciese in compositioun, the first sex monethis in Latin, the rest in Greik. The second regent shall teache the preceptis of Inventioun, dispositioun, and elocutioun the second yeir, schortest, easiest, and maist accurate, with practice thairof in the best authors of bayth the toungis. The third regent sall teache the maist proffitable and needful pairtis of the logiks of Aristotle, with the ethikis, and politikis all in Greik, and the offices of Cicero in Latine. The fourth regent sall teiche in Greik sa mekle of the phisikis as is neidfull, with the spheir. Item, that the buikis maist neidfull and proffitable sal be appointtit for euerie classe by the Rector, Deanis of Facultie, and thair assessoris. Item, that euery author be red in that toung quhilk they write into. Item, that the tua classes of humanitie sall spend, at the leist, ane hour daylie in compositioun. Item, that in the last six monethis of the secund yeir they sal begyne to declame, anys in the moneth, in Greik and Latyne alternatim, besides their daylie compositionis, which declamatioun sall continue the twa last yeirs. Item, that emulation may be sterit up amangis the saidis scollaris, that they be dividit in decuriis, and he preferrit to greitest honor quha best declamis or composis his theme, anys in the moneth to be given for that end. Item, that in euerie ane of the saidis foure classes thair sal be euerie Sonday ane lessone in Greik; the first in the evangell of Sant Luke, the secund in the Actis of the Apostollis, the third in the espistle to the Romanis, the fourt in the espistle to the Ebrues. Item, becaus the yowth tynes mekle tyme yeirlie be lang vaicance, we ordane that the vaicance sall induir the onlie moneth of September, and befoir the first day of October euerie ane sall returne, at the quhilk day the examination of the scollaris of humanitie and philosophie sal begyne, amangis whom the worthie to be promouit, and the negligent to be haldin back. Item, that about the twenty day of August, they that have endit thair cours efter rigorous examinatioun, being found qualifijt, sal be maid maisteris. And quhen it sal happyen the Principall, or ony of the foure ordinar Professors and Regentis, in aither of the saidis tua collegis appointit for humanitie and philosophie, to inlaik, or that the nowmer appointit sall not be full, the electioun of qualifijt persons thairunto sall pertene to the saidis Bischop, Conservator, Rector, Deanis of Faculties, and remanent maisteris of all the thrie collegis, Or the maist pairt of thame that sall be present at the day appointit for the electioun; ffor which purpois Edictis sall be sett vp in manner and within the like space as is prescriuit in the electioun of the maisters in the college of Theologie. And the bursaris in art to be ressauit and admittit be rigor of examinatioun yeirlie in tyme cuming efter the present, at the first day of October. That the Principall of Sanctsaluators College sall be professor in Medicine, and the Principall of Sanctleonards in the Philosophie of Plato, quhilks sall reid ordinarlie foure tymes in the oulk, Monunday, Tuysday, Wednisday, and Fryday, at the hours to be appointit be the electors and maisters of the vniversitie; That the Lawer and Mathematiciane of befoir in the new College, sall now be in Sanctsaluators College, and haue thair stipendis and buirdis vpoun the fruictis thairof, and be electit and admittit as the maisteris of the Collegis: That the Lawer now appointit to remaine and be in Sanctsaluators College, sall reid withine the same foure lessonis of the law ouklie, viz. on Monunday, Tuysday, Wednisday, and Fryday; to which lessonis in the law sall be ordinar auditors all the aduocattis and scribis in the con-

sistorie, and sic vthers as ar desirous to proceid in the facultie of the law, and that nane be admittit befoir the Lordis or vther iuges to ordiner procuratioun, Except they sall gif first specimen doctrine in the vniuersitie of Sanctandrois, and report a testimoniall of the said vniuersitie witnessing thair qualificatioun, and howfar they haue proceidit in the studie of the law; and thairwitheall affirming that they diligentlie keipit the lessonis salang as they remaint in the vniuersitie: That the Mathematiciane now in Sanctsaluators college sall reid, within the same, foure lessonis ouklie in the Mathematick sciences in sic dayes and houris as sall be appointit to the saids Lawer and Mathematiciane be the Rector and Maisteris of the vniuersitie, which alsua sall appoint the ordiner auditors for the Mathematiciane: That the electors and maisteris of all the collegis in the vniuersitie, the Prouest of the city, with sic tua of the Baillies thereof as they sall think meit to tak with thame, or sa mony of this nowmer as are present in the citie for the tyme, sall convene with the Principalls of the thrie Collegis euerie yeir vpoun the first day of October, and be comoun consent and agrement condiscend and prescrive the prices of buirdis, and maner and nowmer of courses, of sic as levis collegialiter for the yeir then to cum; that the prices and order may be vniforme in all the thrie Collegis thairthrow, the differences of prices or diuersitie of cheir prejudge nane of thame: That the wounted obedience, reuerence, and authoritie that in ancient time was gevin to the Chancellair, Rector, Deanis of Faculties and Conservator, and of lait yeirs hes sumquhat decayit, be restorit; and that euerie ane of the chief officiaris, quhether it be in jugement geving vpoun them that ar vnder thair iurisdictioun, or in visiting the Collegis, be mantenit, and nawise stoppit be ony allegit preuilege in the contrarie; and that in place of the pane of cursing, vsit of befoir vpon offendours and inobedientis, they be now decernit be decreit of the Rector and chief membris of the vniuersitie efter the cognitioun of the caus, to be debarrit, secludit, and remouit out of the vniuersitie, and to tyne and forfait the priueleges and benefittis thereof: To the executioun of which decreit the Provest and Baillies of the citie of Sanctandrois sall concur and assist, gif the necessitie sua requeir, and that they be thairvnto be the vniuersitie requirit, or vtherwise thair sall sicklike lettres pass be deliuerance of the Lordis of Counsale and Session vpon the said decreit and disobedience thairof, as had wount to be gevin of befoir vpon cursit personis within the said vniuersitie, vpoun the requisitioun of the same: That the pointis properlie belanging to the office of the Chancellor, Rector, Deanis of Faculties, and Conservator of the uniuersite, be socht out of the ancient statutis, fundationis, and priueleges by the personis presently occupying the same offices; and that euerie ane present his awn to your Maiestie, betuix and the first day of Marche nexttocum, to the effect that the samin, being found guid and allowable, may alsua be registrate and remane with thir present statutis: That the foundat persones in euerie College, alsweill teicheris as studentis, be first well qualifijt according to the order now appointit, and nixt that they be diligent in dischargeing of thair offices, to the intent that nouther ignorance nor ydleness, in place of science and vertuus labouring, be mantenit or permittit, bot that euerie ane, according to the order presently appointit, be exercised: That the wyffis, bairnis, and servandis of the Principallis and vtheris maisteris in the vniuersitie, be put apart in the citie out of the Collegis, sua that wemen, to a evil and slanderous example, have not residence amang the young men studentis, nor yet that the same wemen have ony administratioun and handilling of the comon guides of the College, to the greit prejudice thairof and of sic as frelie wald gif thame selffis to the studies of lettres: Be it alwayis heirby vndirstand, that the bairnis and servandis of the saidis Principallis and Maisters that sal be actuall studentis lauchfullie and orderlie enterit in the College, are not heirby secludit: That euerie College be visit thrice in the year be the Rector, Deanis of Faculties, with thair assessoris, conforme to the statutes of the vniuersitie; and for keiping of gude order and vniformity, that euerie mans plaint be hard, and the default quhatsomeuer correctit; and quhan the Rector or Deane of Facultie is Principall or Maister in ony College, in that case the remanent electors and visitors to visit that College: That the Principallis of the Collegis, betwixt and the first day of Maij nixt to cum, certifie your Majestie what personis are enterit to thame of new, be presentatioun of your Hienes or vther patronis, as bursaris, to any prebendaries, or sicklike rentis; and quhen euerie ane enterit; and that they alsua gif warning to your Hienes or vtheris patronis, quhen the rowmes vaikis, outhir be decease, depriuatioun, or ending of the cours and dew tyme; and thair entres, in respect of the termes of payment, to be reknit outher at Martymes or Whitsonday, that quhen the bursare presentit sal not be found qualifijt, the Principall or Master sal, be his awin lettre, direct with ane vther not the pairtie repulsit, certifie your Maiestie or vther patroun of the caus of non admissioun or depriuatioun, to the effect that ane vther sufficientlie qualifijt may be presentit to the rowme of new. The like certificatioun to be at the yearlie examinatioun of the bursaris, in cais they be not found worthie to proceed furthward in thair degreis: That in all admission and promotioun the examinatoris assessoris be sworne, that they sal admit nor promoue neine but sic as sal, be the rigor of examination and sufficient literature, be found worthie to be promoted: That all public lectoris have a register of all the ordinar auditors cumand to the lessone, alsweill of thair awin College as without; and that the said auditors subscrive the discipline, and be subject to the exercise and disputation; and the day of thair entrie to be registrate. And seeing the personis presentlie to be displacit (beside the Prouest of the new College, quha hes already the charge of the ministrie of the citie and parochyne of Sanctandrois, which is a burden greit aneuch for ony one man to discharge), ar outhir regentis or bursaris in philosophie: Thairfoir, that the regentis displacit be preferrit to the places of bursaris in Theologie in the said new College, gif they will accept the same; end the bursaris of Philosophie thairin, which hes bene lauchfullie ressauit, to be still nurished and intertenyit at the table till the end of thair cours, upon the stipendis of tua of the maisteris of the said new college, which sall not entir till the rentis of the same college convenientlie may sustene thame; and the saidis bursaris to resort to thair lessonis in ony of the vther tua colleges where they think meitast, until the end of their cours, to be continwit in sic form as they begouth. The principall maisteris of the collegis sall haue na intromissioun with the comoun gudes and rentis thairof, bot ane yeconomus chosyne, and havand commissioun of the haill maisteris of euerie college, of which yeconomus they sall ressaue daylie compt. And that thair be in euerie college ane comoun kist, with a sindrie lok and key for euerie maister thairof, for preseruatioun of the rentis of the college, till the same may be richtlie distributit with comoun consent. And toucheing the rentis and distributioun thairof, we ordane the rents of the kirkis anext of auld to the feis of seuerall maisteris in Sanctsaluators College, to remane and be comptit in tyme cuming amang the ordinar rentis of the same college. And that aither of the tua principall maisteris professoris of Theologie in the said new college sal haue for thair fie, and thair awin and thair servandis buird, ane hundreth pundis money, and thrie chalderis victuall, viz tuelf bollis quheit, an chalder bier, and ane chalder, four bolles, nittis. Euerie ane of the vther thrie maisteris and Professoris of Theologie in the same college ane hundreth pundis and ane chalder victuall, viz. foure

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Appendix, Part I. University. Order I.

1579.

bollis quheit, sex bollis beir, and sex bollis aittis. Euerie ane of the aucht bursaris of Theologie within the same new college sal haue, for his buird, twenty-tua pundis, sex schillingis, aucht pennyies money, tua bollis wheat, five bollis beir, twa bollis aittis. And the rest of the rentis to be bestowit for the feis of the comoun servandis, reparatioun of the place, and reservit for publict uses vpoun compt. In the colleges of humanitie and philosophie, the principall maister, and the laweir, and the mathematiciane, euerie ane for his awin fie, and his awin and his servandis buird, ane hundreth pundis money and ane chalder aittis. Euerie ane of the uther foure ordinar professouris or regentis, befoiruritten, for his fie and his buird ane hundreth merkis. And for the buird of euerie bursare in philosophie fiftie merkis; reservand the rest of the rentis for the feis of the comoun servandis, reparatioun of the place, and otheris publict usis vpoun compt. Prouiding that all personis thus ordanit to lief on the college rentis, and that hes ordinar charges within the collegis, apply that which is appointit for their buird, and eat togither within the College, in sic sort as they can best aggrie amangis thameselffis: That it be nawise lauchful to the maisteris of ony of the saidis collegis to sett the kirklands, fruictis, and rentis annext thairto, in few or takkis, to the deminutioun of the rentall, or be the changeing of victuale in prices of silver, vndir the pane of depriuatioun from thair places; And in case ony sall happyne maliciouslie to do vtherwise, that it be worthie caus of depriuatioun to the settare; And that the sett, few, or dispositioun quhatsumeuir, sal be na langer vailable to the purchesser thairof, nor the settars bruikis thair places and rowmes in the college. And for executioun of this present reformatioun, we humblie and earnestlie require your Majestie to grant commissioun to sic honorable, worthie and zelous personis, as your Hienes and your Estattis sall think expedient, that will and may attend thairto, speaciallie to comand tham to call befoir thame all sic as hes had the chairge of the saidis collegis, and intromettit with the rentis thairof in time bigane; And to heir and see thair comptis, subscriuit discharges to thame, resaue thair rentallis, librarijs, insicht plenissingis, vpon perfite Inventair, and deliuer the same vpon the like Inventair to the maisteris now to be placit, according to this reformatioun, in the saidis collegis, with formall and gude Rentallis to be maid of the rentis of euerie ane of the saidis collegis, for the better collectioun and compt thairof in tyme cuming; Inhibiting the personis now displaceit of all further melling and intromissioun with the saidis rentis; and all fewaris, fermoraris, tennentis, takismen, parochianers and vthers quhatsomeuer, of all answering, obeying, and pament-making of the same to the saidis displacit personis, of the terme of Martymes nixtocum, of the crop of this instant yeir of God, fifteen hundred and seventy-nine years: Certifeing thame that does in the contrair, they sal be compellit to pay the same ower againe. And that it may pleis your Maiestie to caus visite and consider the said vniuersitie of new, at the end of foure years following the first day of October last bipast: That it may be knawin quhat fruit and effect followis be this reformatioun; And always frae thyncefurth at the end of euerie foure yeiris. And that it may pleis your hienes, according to your godlie zeall always to the advancement of Goddis glorie and gude letteris, to grant vnto the said vniuersitie, and to the maisteris and membris actuallie resident thairin, and to the yconomus and procurator of euerie college, the like priuilege for calling and expeditioun of thair actionis and causes, before the Lordis of Counsale and Session, as is grantit to the prelattis and membres of the College of Justice: And sa to prouide for sustentatioun of the ministrie at the kirkis anext to the saidis collegis, be the superplus of the thriddis and others ecclesiasticall rentis, as neither the rentis of the collegis be diminisht, nor the foundat personis withdrawin from their ordiner studyis and teiching to serve as ministeris in particular kirkis. In witness whereof, we haue subscriuit thir presentis, with our handis, at Edinburgh, the aucht day of November, the yeir of God fifteen hundred and seuenty-nyne yeirs. Sic subscribitur Levinax, R. Dumfermling, G. Buchanan, James Haliburtoun, P. Young:" THAIRFOIR oure said souerane Lord, with aduice of his thrie estatis, Ratifies, Appreuis, and Confirmes the said Reformatioun of the said Vniuersitie of Sanctandrois, maid at his Hienes comand, as said is; And for putting of the same in full executioun, his Maiestie, with aduice of his saidis estatis, gevis and grantis full power, commissioun, and authorite to his dearist and onlie greit vncle, Robert, Erle of Levinax, Lord Dernlie, commandatair of the Priorie of Sanctandrois; Andrew, Erle of Rothes, Lord Leslie, sheriff of Fyff; Patrick, Archbishop of Sanctandrois; Patrick, Lord Lyndesay of the Byris; Robert, commandatair of Dumfermling, his Hienes Secretair and Archdeane of Sanctandrois; Johune Erskyne of Dwn; Mr. Johune Wynrhame, Prior of Portmook; Mr. James Halyburton, prouest of Dundee, or ony thrie of thame conjunctlie, commanding all the present maisteris and membris of the said Vniuersitie to answer and obey the saidis Commissiouners in executioun of the said reformatioun, according to the effect and meaning thairof; And gif neid be, to mak open durris and lokkis, for the which the doeris sal incur na danger in thair personis, landis, or guides, nor sal not be callit nor accusit for the same criminalie, civilie, or by ony manner of way in time cuming. The auld foundationis and erectionis of the saidis Collegis and haill Vniversitie, or ony thing continit therein notwithstanding, whereanent his Maiestie, with aduice of his saidis estatis, dispensis; and that the Lordis of Counsale and Sessioun direct lettres to the effect respectiue aboue written in forme as effeirs.

(22.)—Act in Favoures of the Universitie of Sanctandros, 1621.

4 August 1621.

Oure Souerane Lord and Estaittis off this present Parliament, understanding the alteration and chainge, which hes bene maid of the first foundations of the Colleges within the Universitie of Sanctandros, to haif bred suche uncertaintie in professiouns of sciences, and obstruction of ordoures appointit be the first foundation of the saidis collegis, that the greitar part of the professoures are negligent, making no professoun nor teiching, as not knawing quhairto they sall betak thame selffis, nathar can their visitations, which are made for reformation off disordoures, tak any profitable effect, in respect of the alterations before mentioned, and that it seemeth most equitable that the willis of the first fundatoures sould tak effect and be maintained, except quhair the samyn is repugnant to the trew religion presentlie professit within this realme: Thairfore our said Souerane Lord and estaitis foirsaids ratifies and apprevis the foirsaidis first foundatiounes of the saidis collegis in all the heidis, articles, and clauses of the samyn, so far as the samyn may stand with the estait of trew religioun; And ordanes the maisteris and professoures within the samyn colledges heirefter to observe the professiounes appointit be the first fundatoures to thame, and conform thame selffis to the ordoures contenit and sett downe in thair first fundationes (This onlie exceptit, that the Maisteris of the New Colledge keip still the professioun of divinitie within thair scooles, as presentlie is and hes bene usit and exercit thir yeiris bygane, and that in all other thingis the maisteris of the said New Colledge they observe the Lawis of the first fondation,) according to the which, all visitationes and tryallis

heirefter salbe maid, and no otherways; Discharging all actis and statutis made in prejudice of thair first fundationes: Reservand to the Earl of Cassillis all his rights and priviledges which he has in and to St. Salvator's Colledge, and prebendaries within the samen: And als oure said Souerane Lord and estatis foirsaidis ratifies and apprevis all gifts, mortifications, patronages, priviledges, and immunities granted be his hienes or his noble progenitors, or by the Archbishops of St. Andros, to any of the said colledges, or to the Universitie in generall, and in speciall the right of conservatorie of the liberties and priviledges of the students within the samyn, and the jurisdictioun belanging thairto, with ane speciall ordinance, that executioun of horning, poynding, and utheris salbe grauntit be the Lordis of Session upon all decreits pronouncit be the rector of the said Universitie, or the conservator of the priviledges of the samen, in suche manner as is grauntit upon the decreitis of commissers, sheriffis, and stewartis of regalities within this realme. And als statutis and ordanes, that all maisteris, professoures, students and foundit persons within the said Universitie, sall heirafter walk in thair gownis throchout all the said Universitie, according to the forme that sall be prescryuit to thame by their visitoures, under the pain of expelling them furth of the saidis Collegis and Universitie, that do wilfullie in the contrare thairof. Forder statutis and ordanes, that all tacks, to be sett heirefter by the principall and maisteris of ony colledge, exceid not the space of nineteen years, bot prejudice alwayis of all takis alreddie sett be the said principall and maisteris for all the days of their lyftymes, and five years thairafter, to whatsumever person or persons; quhilkis takis alreddie sett the saidis estates declares to be guid, valid, and effectuall in thame selffis; And als of sik takis of prorogation as are sett be the lordis of Parliament be vertew of thair commission, grantit for plantation of Kirkis: And to the effect the maisteris and studentis within the colledges of the said Universitie off Sanctandros may be the better furnissit with all sortis of freche viveris and victuallis all the times and seasons in the year, our said Soueraine Lord and estaitis (by and besyidis thair ordiner mercat day, which is upon ilk Saturday) grauntis be thir presentis full libertie and power to the said citie of Sanctandros to haif ane other weekly mercat upon ilk Wednesday, for bying and selling of all soirtis of victuallis and vivers. It is alwayes declarit, that this present ratificatioun sall nawayes exeme the said Universitie, nor memberis thairof, from the jurisdictioun of the Lords of Session, secreit counsale, nor justice generale, And that, notwithstanding any priviledges contened in the foundatiounes and originale mortificationes granted to thame off before.

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Appendix, Part I. University. Order I.

4 August 1621.

ORDER II.—Copies of all the Rules and Regulations, or Acts of Visitation of the said University, whether made and prescribed by the Crown, or any Visitors or Commissioners appointed by the Crown or Parliament, or by the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland, or any Commissioners appointed thereby, or by any Bishops, or Corporations, or by any Body, or Individuals, claiming Authority to make and prescribe the same.

Order II.

Return by the Senatus Academicus.

R.—In compliance with Requisition Second, the Senatus Academicus have transmitted copies of the Acts of the Royal Visitations of this University in 1597; in 1599; in 1609;* in 1625; in 1675 to 1680; in 1687; and in 1690—1695.

There were sundry Visitations of this University by Parliamentary Commissioners between the years 1640 and 1650, copies of which are preserved, and which extend to 150 folio pages; but as all the proceedings of the Parliaments of this period, and the arrangements connected with them, were rescinded by an Act of Parliament passed after the Restoration of King Charles II. in 1661, the Senatus Academicus judged it unnecessary to transmit copies of them. If they are wished for, however, a return of copies of them will be made. There was also a Royal Visitation of this University in 1718; but of the acts of this Visitation no copy has been discovered in St. Andrews.†

Note.—*Here follow all the Documents of the nature referred to in this Order, which are contained in the Returns as originally printed. These are now arranged in the order of date.*

(1.)—Thingis thocht expedient at the Erll of Mortonis Visitation.

Apud Sanctandrois, xvj die mensis Aprilis 1574.

Earl of Morton's Visitation. 16 April 1574.

Forsamekle as be Act of the Parliament, haldin and begun at Edinburgh the ferd day of Junij, the yeir of God J^m v^c lxiij yeris, Commissioun is gevin to sundrie Noble men, Prelatis, Counsalouris, and vtheris lernit and godlie personis, to cognosce, visie, and considder the Patrimony and Rentis of the Collegis within the Universitie of Sanctandrois, quhat the same extends to zeirlie, how and in quhat maner, and be quhat rentis and zeirlie proffettis, thair may men of cunning and understanding be had within the said Universitie, & utheris places quhair Collegis ar, for instructioun of the zowth in the toingis and humanitie, alsweill as in uther sciences, to the weilfair of the haill liegis of the realme and thair posteritie, likeas at mair lenth is contenit in the said Act, quhilk notwithstanding taking na effect, throw the troublis intervening quhill this time that, be ye fauour and blissing of God, peax is restorit to the realme, and commoditie offerit to accomplish and fulfill the effect of the said Act; quhairupoun my Lord Regentis Grace, taking deliberatioun, upoun gude pruif had, of sum abuse and negligence enterit in the estait and ordering of the said Universitie, and of the necessitie of reformatioun requirit in the same, reparit in proper persoun to the cietie of Sanctandrois, accumpanyt with certaine of the speciall personis nominat in the said Act of Parliament, now remaining on lyff, with sum otheris of like qualitie in place of thame that ar depairtit this lyff, and having cognoscit, visiit, and considerit the fundationis, rentaills, ordour of expenssis, and forme of discipline presentlie observit in the said Universitie, and yairanent conferrit with the Principallis, Maisteris, & cheif memberis of the same, hes, with thair uniforme consent and aggreement, fund expedient, ordanit, and commandit the articles, statutis, and headis following to be observit in tyme cuming within the said Universitie, be every member

* No documents for the year 1609 were found among the returns printed by order of the Commission.

† Some of these Acts for 1718 were afterwards discovered, and will be found among the following documents.

University of St. Andrews.

Appendix, Part I. University. Order II.

Earl of Morton's Visitation. 16 April 1574.

yairof, sa far as concernes thame, without prejudice of the fundationis and personis quhatsumevir, ay, and quhill the same fundationis be absolutelie in all poynts observit according to the meaning of the fundatours, not repunging to the word of God & reformit religioun ressauit within this realme, or sum better and mair perfite ordour lauchfully appointit & made.

First, That in all dispensationis, propositionis,lessonis, writing is, tickettis, or otherwyiss, thair be na fals doctrine, frivolus questiones, slanderous libellis, or ony vther thing usit or attemptit, that may move onie, in doctrine or religioun, seditioun aganis the Prince, or scisme, hatreiit, or invy amangis the memberis of the Universitie; Bot that all be ordourit be the rule of charitie, in God's feir, and under the obedience and commandement of the president of the disputatioun, or utheris havand the pouer and jurisdictioun.

That the Principall of every ane of the Collegis sall reid a publict Latin lessoun of Theologie within the College ower quhilk he beris charge, every oulk anys, the same lessoun to induir the space of ane hour, begynnand at ix and continewand quhil x. The first lessoun to begin upoun the first Monunday of May nixtocum, viz. in the New College on Monunday, in Sanct Saluatouris College on Tysday, and in Sanct Leonardis College on Friday; to quhilkis publict lessonis in Theologie salbe ordinar auditours all the publict lectouris in the Universitie, the Regentis in Philosophie, Maisteris of Grammer-sculis, Studentis and Bursaris in Theologie, all ministeris and reidaris resident within the citie, and utheris studentis that salbe desirous to proceid in the Facultie of Theologie.

That the secund Maister of the New College sall reid, within the same, four lessonis oulkly, in the Hebrew toung, viz. on Monunday, Tysday, Turisday, and Friday, ilk lessoun to continew the space of ane hour, viz. from aucht to ix befoir none, and to haue the same ordinar auditouris quhilkis ar appointit to keep the lessonis in Theologie.

That the secund Maister of Sanct Saluatouris College sall reid, within the same, four lessonis oulklie, in the Greik toung, viz. Monunday, Tysday, Wednisday, and Friday, ilk lessoun to continew the space of ane hour, viz. fra twa houris quhil three in the efternoun.

That the thrid Maister of the New College sall reid, within the same, four lessonis oulklie, in the Mathematic Sciences, on sic dayes and houris as salbe appointit to him be the Rectour and Maisteris of the Universitie, quhilkis alsua sall appoint his ordinar auditour.

That the thrid Maister of Sanct Salvadouris College sall reid, within the same, ane day lessoun in Rhetorik, begynnand at quhairunto sall be auditouris the haill Studentis in Philosophie, and utheris within the Universite that sall pleis frequent the same.

That the Lawier of the New College sall reid, within the same, four lessounis of the Law oulklie, viz. on Monunday, Tysday, Wednisday, and Friday, quhais lessoun, with the prayers, sall bayth be endit in the space of ane hour fra vij to viij; to quhilkis lessonis in the law salbe ordinar auditouris all the advocattis and scribis in the consistorie, and sic utheris as ar desirous to proceid in the Faculty of the Law; and that nane be admittit befoir the lordis, or utheris jugeis, to ordinar procuratioun, except yai sall first give specimen doctrine in the Universitie of Sanct Androis, and report a testimoniall fra the said Lawier, witnessing yair qualificatioun, and how far yai have proceidit in the study of the law, and yairwithall affirmyng, yat yai diligentlie keipit the lessounis, sa lang as thay remanyt in the Universitie, incaisse yai

That all publict lessonis salbe teichit frelie to the auditouris, without ony dewitie to be pait to them yairfore.

That nane efter the first day of October 1577, salbe admitted a Minister of the Word of God and Sacramentis, bot sic as sal have studyit Philosophie in ane of the Universities of this realme, and sall alsua be Graduat in Theologie—that is to say, at the leist Bachelier; and nane admittit Bischop, quhilk is not a Doctor in Theologie.

That sic personis as hes alreddy studyit of lang continewance in Theologie, and zit, throw the iniquitie of the tyme and troublis occurring within the realme, hes not bene in this order graduat as the reward of yair studyis, quhome it wer greit injurie to debar fra the dignitie of the Facultie and charge of the Ministrie, quhill yai suld begin and remane a new course and space of tyme, according to the ordinar maner now appoyntit. Considering yairwithall the necessitie and scarsitie of Ministers; Thairfoir it is thocht maist resounabill, condiscendit, and concludit, that the qualifeit personis, quhilkis hes alreddy studyit Theologie as lang tyme as is statute, and will offer thameselffis to the ordinar triall and examinatioun, may be promovit to all the degreis of Bachelier, Licentiate, and Doctour, or alsmony of thame as yai ar not zit graduat in, or sa far as yai deserve to be promoved, betuix and the last day of October in the zeir of God j^{m} v^{c} lxxv zeiris; euery act being maid at several tymes, and with the awin dew circumstances and examinationis requisite; dispensand only in this for the personis yat hes alreddy studyit, as said is, that the ordinar tyme betuix every act is not keipit, nor the pairtes of scriptour red in the order and quantitie prescrivit; quhilk order is to be inviolabillie observit for the tyme to cum yairefter: neyther sall it be lauchfull to ony to acclame the benefite of this dispensatioun, that sall not vse the same in effect betuix and the said last day of October 1575, how lang soevir he haif studyit in the Facultie of Theologie before.

That the degreis of proceiding in Theologie, ordinarlie institute (according to the reformit statutis remaining in the handis of Mr. Johnne Wynrame, Deane of the Facultie of Theologie, quhilkis ar ordanit to be registrat in the end heirof), be observit, and the Studentis in the same Facultie astrictit to keip the ordinary lessonis techit in the same, under the paine, that quha beis negligent or inobedient, salbe removed from further proceding in the Facultie: and to the effect that nane sall ly abak, throw sumptuous expenssis of auld accustomat at the making of the Theological actis, it is ordinit, that beside the ordinar feis to the memberis of the Universitie (quhilkis sall stand and be pait according to the ancient statutis), the haill expenssis in banquet, and all other thing extraordiner, sall not exceid the sowmis following—that is to say, the Bachielier act x merkis, the Licentiate act xx merkis, and the Doctouris ane xxx merkis.

That the Conventioun for chesing of the Priour of vacance this zeir, sall begin, and in tyme cuming be haldin zeirlie, upoun the first day of July, and fra thynce furth the saidis statutis of the Facultie of Theologie to be exactlie keipit in all thingis contenit yairin.

That the tyme, alsweill for Studentis as Regentis, of abyding in the Universitie, be ane and commoun in all the thre Collegis; that is to say, the Student in Arte thre zeir and ane half, and the Regent in Philosophie twa coursis; sua that inequalitie of tyme and lang tarrying mak not ane College to prejuge ane uther, in libertie or in honour, within the Universitie.

That the Archbischop, Priour, Archdene, Rectour, the Provest of the cietie, with sic twa of the Baillies yairof as yai sall think meitt to tak with thame, or samony of this nowmer as ar present in the cietie for the tyme, sall convene with the Provestis and Principallis of the thre Collegis every zeir

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vpoun the first day of October, and, be commoun consent and agrement, condiscend and prescrive the intreatment and portioun of thame that ar to be fed upoun the expenssis of every College, als neir as may be to the fundationes and possibilitie; and likwise concerning the prices of buerdis, and maner and nowmer of coursis of sic as leiffis collegialiter for the zeir then to come, that the prices and order may be uniforme in all the thre Collegis, quhairthrow the difference of prices, or diversitie of cheare, prejuge name of thame.

That the wounted obedience, reuerence, and auctoritie that in ancient tyme wes gevin to the Chancellair, Rectour, Deanis of Faculteis, and Conservatour, and of lait zeiris hes sumquhat decayed, be restored; and that every ane of thir cheif officiaris, quhether it be in jugement geving upoun thame that ar under thair jurisdictioun, or in visiting the Collegis, be mantenit, and nawyse stoppit be ony allegit privilege in the contrary; and that in place of the pane of curssing, usit of befoir vpon offendaris & inobedientis, they be now decernit, be decreit efter cognitioun of the caus, to be debarrit, secludit, and removit out of the Universitie, and to tyne and forfalte the previleges and benefites yairof; to the execution of quhilk decreit the Provest and Ballies of the cietie of Sanctandrois sall incur and assist, gif the necessitie sa require, and yat yai be yairunto be the Universitie requirit: or utherwiss thair sall sielike lettres pas, be deliuerance of the Lordis of Consale and Sessioun, upoun the decreit and disobeyaris yairof, as had wont to be gevin of befoir upoun curssit personis within the said Universitie, upoun the requisition of the sam.

That the poyntis properlie belanging to the offices of the Chancellar, Rectour, Denes of Faculties, and Conservatour of the Universitie, be socht out of the ancient statutis be the personis presentlie occupying the same offices, and that every ane present his awin to the Regent's Grace betuix and the first day of September nixtocum, to the effect that the same being found gude and allowable, may also be registrate, and remane with thir present statutis.

That the fundat personis in every College, alsweill teicharis as studentis, be first weill qualifiit, according to thair fundatioun or order now appointit; and nixt, that yai be diligent in discharging of yair offices, to ye intent that nowther ignorance nor ydilnes, in place of science and virtuus laubouring, be mantenit or permitted; but that every man, according to thair fundatioun, and the order presentlie appointit, be exercisit.

That the wyffis, bairnis, and servandis of the Principallis and utheris Maisteris in the Universitie, be put apart in the cietie out of the Collegis, sua yat wemen, to a slanderus and evill exempill, haif not residence amangis the zoung men studentis, nor zit that the same wemen have ony administratioun and handilling of the common guidis of the College, to ye greit prejudice yairof, and of sic as frelie wald gif thame selffis to the study of Lettres: Be it alwyes heirby understand, that the bairnes and servandis of the saidis Principallis and Maisteris, that salbe actuall studentis lauchfullie and ordourlie enterit in the College, ar not heirby secludit.

That with difficultie of admissioun indifferentlie to every ane that wald entir in ony facultie, thair be alsua severitie of examinatioun, zea, and deprivation of sic as salbe found unworthy, (howsoevir the same of late hes bene neglectit or abusit), and that in all admissioun regard be had to the worthyness of the lerning of the persoun, and nowthir to his blude nor riches.

That every College be visitit thrys in the zeir be the Rectour and Deanis of Faculties, with thair Assessouris, conforme to the statutis of the Universitie; and for keping of gude ordour and uniformitie, that every manis playnt be hard, and the default quhatsumevir correctit; and quhair othir the Rectour or Deane of Facultie is Principall or Maister of ony College, in that caise the Archebishop or his Depute to be appointit be him to visite that College, with the others ordinar Visitouris.

That the bairnis of the riche and welthy personis be not admittit to the Bursis fundat for the support of puir scollaris.

That the Principallis of the Collegis, betwix and the first day of October nixtocum, certifie my Lord Regentis Grace, quhat personis ar enterit to thame of new be presentatioun of the King, or utheris Patronis, and quhen every ane enterit, and that yai alsua gif warning to the Prince, or vther Patrone, quhen the rowme vaikkis, outhir be deceiss, deprivatioun, or ending of the course in dewtyme, and thair entries, in respect of the termis of pament, to be rekkynnit outhir at Martimes or Witsonday.

That quhen the Bursair presentit sall not be found qualifeit, the Principall or Maister sall be his awin lettere direct with ane uther nor the pairty repulsit, certifie the Prince or uther Patrone, of the caussis of not admissioun or deprivatioun, to the effect that ane uther sufficientlie qualifiit may be presentit to the rowme of new, the like certificatioun to be at the zierlie examinatioun of the Bursaris, in caiss yai be not found worthy to proceid furthwart to thair Degreis.

That in all admissioun and promotioun, the Examinatouris and Assessouris be sworne, that yai sall admitt nor promote nane (but sic as sall be) be the rigour of examinatioun and sufficient literatur, found worthy to be promotit.

That all the publict Lectouris have a register of all the ordinar auditoris cumand to the lessoun, alsweill of yair awin College as without, and that the saidis auditouris subscrive the disciplin, and be subject to the exercise and disputatioun, and the day of thair entrie to be registrat.

That thair be exercices in the Lawes, Mathematik, and Rhetorik, alsweill as in Logik and Theologie, and dayes, tymes, and places appointit yairunto, upoun the quhilk the Rectour sall report the aduise of the Universitie to my Lord Regentis Grace, betwix and the first day of October nixtocum.

That the haill Fundationis and Statutis of the Universitie and Faculteis, with the speciall Rentaillis, nowmer of Bursaris, and Memberis of every College, be put in ane buke, written in parchement, in authentik forme, and put in our Soverane Lordis registre, and that every Principall do the same, betwix and the first day of September nixtocum.

That the takkis of the kirkis annext to the Collegis now sett for siluer, quhen the samyn salbe rwn furth, may be put in victuall, or augmentit in the siluer, sa far as may be, thairby to augment the rentis of the place and support the Minister.

That the Provest of the New College inquire for and get againe the principall fundatioun yairof, betwix and the said first day of September nixtocum.

(2.)—Instructions anent Visitatioun of the University of St. Andrews.

Jan. 14, 1579.

King James's Instructions. 14 January 1579.

Instructionis of our resolute mynd and determinatioun, gevin be us, with avise of the Lordis of our Previe Counsale, tueching the executioun of the reformatioun of the Universitie of Sanctandrois, to be performit be our dearest and onlie greit uncle, Robert Erll of Lennox, and otheris our Commis-

King James's Instructions. 14 January 1579.

sioneris, or sa mony of thame as sal be present; Assistit with our traist Cousing and Counsellour, Allane, Lord Cathcart, ane of our Masters of Houshaldis, and of our Previe Counsale; Mr. Robert Pont, Provest of the Trinitie College, ane of the Senatouris of our College of Justice; Mr. James Lowsoun, minister of Edinburgh; Mr. Thomas Methven, in name and for the Conservatour of the said Universitie, and the Provest and Baillies of the Cietie of Sanctandrois, or sa mony of thame as sal happin to convene; quhome We have speciallie directit to concur with our saidis Commissioneris, and to testefie and report unto us, the guidwill, diligence, and obedience of all men in executioun of the said reformatioun.—At our Palice of Halirudhous, the xiiij day of Januar 1579.

1. We send the Reformatioun in forme of Act of Parliament, autentik already to Sanctandrois, quhilk is the ground to direct you in the haill actioun.

2. Nixt consider our directioun of the xiij day of December; quhilk ordour mon yit be followit out, that is, to put the reformatioun in executioun, be displaceing of sic as ar to be removit out of the New College, and ellis quhair; for our resolute determinatioun is to have our Act of Parliament indilaitlie put in executioun.

3. We wald ye considerit, that we send not the reformatioune to be proponit to the Universite as new questionis; bot as materis concludit to be execute, and sa wishes and ernestlie requiris yow to proceid to the same without further delay: Gif ony schewis thameselffis inobedient, lett the force of our chargeis now send be useit aganis thame.

4. For answer to the supplicatioun, quhair the auncient erectiounis are requirit to stand: We have not meanit to subvert thame; bot our travell and cair is to have thame reformit. We find na fruict to follow be differring of the executioun of the reformatioun quhill October; and for thair offer, that they sall promove all kynd of studyis not prejudgeing thair fundationis, We tak that motioun, in the termes conceaved, as a direct hinderance of the said reformatioun, and a resisting and denying of the auctoritie of Us and our Parliament; Out of quhilk errour they mon be put, gif they be our subjectis; We can not in honour contract with thame on thair conditionall submissiouu.

5. We will that the Professouris and Regentis shall teiche and continew sic tyme as the reformatioun appointis.

6. That a commoun table be kepit, and that all foundit personis leif collegialiter, We like; bot the incertantie of the forme heirtofoir useit we can not allow, sen it hes maid sum of the Collegeis sa fer confusit and super expendit already: Thairfore lett the hous in everie College be halden, as all wer burdouris; and yit on diverse prices for sindrie degreis of personis; and lett the buirdis in all Collegeis be alike *pro rata*; gif the burde be les nor the sowme contenit in the fundatioun, the foundit persoun will have the mair advantage; gif the burde be mair throw occasioun of derth, he mon upsett it with supplie of freindis for that yeir, or yeild the rowme to ane that will do it; sen it is certane that the present rent of the College may beare na further, and to superexpend the Collegeis is the wrak and subversioun thairof.

7. We ar content of the dispensatioun for Mr. James Wilkie to teiche the woird, as he hes bene accustumat for his tyme; and to mak the annexatioun to St. Leonardis College of Portmook, as hes bene desyrit; quhilk salbe performit with all guidlie diligence.

8. Tueching our dearest unclis sute for the patronage of St. Leonardis, we will tak sic ordour with him, be his awin advise, at our meting, as he salhave caus to be weill satisfiet.

9. Tueching Mr. Robert Hamiltonis demandis, seing he hes obeyit na thing, bot spendit sa lang tyme in neidles delayis, lett him be requirit presentlie to remove him self and his guidis out of the College, and to deliver the College keyis, with the guidis, geir, insicht plenissing, librarijs, writtis, evidentis, and rentallis belanging thereto, upoun inventar to yow; and that ye deliver the same to Mr. Johnne Robertsoun, quha is ane of the personis electit be the reformatioun to remane in the same College, according to our first directioun of the xiij of December: quhilk gif he refuise, gar execute our letteris, and use the ordour thairof: As to his comptis, gif he endis thame nocht as ye have found ressonable, gar execute our letteris.

10. The said New College being maid void, consider quha clamys to have interteynment thairin; bot admit nane of new, quhill ye be weill advisit; and gif us alswa warnyng; quhairupoun we sall gif yow mair speciall knawlege of our mynd without delay.

11. For the Regentis of this College, lett thame be examinat upoun their qualificatioun to be admittit Bursaris in Theologie; and upoun declaratioun had quha ar worthiest (they offering thame selffis to accept the conditioun, and continew thairin) we sall, be your advise, appoint how they salbe intertenyit.

12. Tueching the Auld College, lett it be proponit to thame to obey the reformatioun without conditioun: Gif they refuise, gar use our letteris; gif they offer obedience, then will we have sic consideratioun for satisfieing of thame in thair demandis: and of the Lawier and Mathematician likuise, as salbe thocht ressonable upoun your report, and with your advise, the trew rentall of the College rentis being send to us.

13. Nane heir rememberis of sic a dispensatioun as the Bishope of Sanctandrois now makis mentioun of; for gif sa sould be, it mycht alsweill have bene gevin to Mr. Robert Hamiltoun as to uthers. In thir causis greiter respect is to be had to the haill werk, and anys to bring a ressonable proportioun thairin, nor to the particuler proffitte of privat men.

14. See that the teaching be begun as the Act of Parliament appointis.

15. Consider the caus of the disorder betuix Mr. Johnne Rutherfurde and Gledstanis, and put that mater to a point; and gif materis be not repairit, to the contentment of all and quietnes of the Universitie, gar execute our letteris to the effect the mater may be tryit heir.

16. We find not Grammer-scuillis neidfull nor convenient to be in the Collegeis. Call for ane inventair of the commoun guidis, and a perfite rentall of the haill leving, pertenyng to all the Collegeis, quhilk hes bene promissit.

17. Lett a gude statute be formit for dischargeing of the excessive expenssis of the Bachelier Act, and command that it be not attemptit heireafter.

18. It is not thocht meit that ony Bursaris in Philosophie be ressavit quhill Michaelmes, seing that quhilk is proponit, seamys to hinder the executioun of the reformatioun; and it is rather to be feared that the Collegis sall want rent nor be void of Bursouris; and the dispensatioun for this tyme hes na necessitie.

19. See that everie College have ther Yconomus, and that the commoun kist be maid.

20. That be heiring of the Comptis, ye knaw the certane state of every College presentlie, quhat it is behind or of before.

21. Ressave the rentallis, Librarijis, insicht and plenissingis, upoun perfite inventars; deliver the same, upone the like inventare, to the personis now to be placeit.

22. That is, the New College to Mr. Johnne Robertsoun, quhair he sall permit nane to remane bot he and the portair, quhill he have our further directioun. *University of St. Andrews.*

23. The Auld College to Mr. James Martine, principall Professour of Medicine thairin.

24. Admit foure ordinar Professouris or Regentis thairin, viz. Mr. John Rutherfurde, Mr. David Monypenny, Mr. Williame Cranstoun, Mr. Robert Rollok. Appendix, Part I. University. Order II.

25. Sanct Leonardis College to Mr. James Wilkie, principall Professour of Philosophie of Plato, bot dispensit with for his tyme.

26. Admit foure ordinar Professouris or Regentis thairin, viz. Mr. Robert Wilkie, Mr. Allane Lawmonthe, Mr. William Marche, Mr. Nicholl Burn. King James's Instructions. 14 January 1579.

27. Appoint every ane to that classe that he is meitest for.

28. See every classe begin the ordour appointit, as alsua the Maisteris of Sanct Salvatouris and Sanct Leonardis Collegeis, and the Lawier and Mathematician to teiche ther lessonis as they ar apointit, and suld proceid.

(Signed) JAMES R.
ARGYLL.
R. DUNFERMLING.

(3.)—Headis of the Acte of Reformation, and of the Fundation, nocht kepit.

THE Act off Parliament maid anent ye Reformatione of ye University, anno 1579, violatit be in thir poyntis following:—

1. Every Maister sould teich daylie, quhilk hes not be him bene observit. Points not observed.
2. He sould keip ye commone placis, bot he bindis him to no certane thing.
3. Thair sould be everie moneth declamatiounes, quhilk hes not bene observit.
4. Thair sould be thrie soleme examinations in ye course, the first in ye end off ye first yeir.
5. The Bursariis sould be chosin be ane edict, and thair sould be aught in number,
6. The Vacance sould induir onle for ye space off the moneth of September.
7. The University, thryse in the zeir, sould be visitit by ye Rectour.
8. Every publick Professor hae ane register off yair Auditores.
9. Maisteris sould nocht mell with ye commone rentis, bot ane Œconomus suld be chosin.
10. Ane commone kist, with sindrie lokis, and a key for every Maister, for conversatione off ye Rentis.
11. The Rentis be distributit with commone consent.
12. The Principall Master sould have, for his stipend, ane hundreth poundis, and thrie chalder of victuall.
13. Bursaris sould have, for thair buirdis, xxij lib. vi s. viii d. money, tua bollis quheit, fyve bollis beir, tua bollis aittis.

Præterea,

1. Thair sould be ane commone kist for ye Colledge Evidentis.
2. The commone bukis sould be placit in ane house, quhair the Principal Maisteris may have access yairunto.
3. Thair sould be ane register off ye Colledge bukis.
4. The Countis off ye Colledge zeirlie to be endit and subscryvit be all ye Maisteris.
5. The entress gottin for takis should be imployit for comone usis, and nocht cum to ye use off ye Principall Maister.
6. The Colledge, quhilk is now ruinoss, sould be repairit.
7. All takis sould be registrat in ane buik.
8. No takis be sett longer then 19 zeir, under the pane off deprivatioune.

(4.)—Pointes quherin the Fundation and Reformation of the New College is transgressit.

1. Thair sould be everie monethe Declamationis. Points not observed in St. Mary's College.
2. Thair sould be thre solemn Examinationes in the course.
3. The Bursouris sould be chosin be ane Edict, and sould be aucht in number.
4. The Vacance sould indure onelie for the space of the moneth of September.
5. The Masteris sould not mell with the commoun rentis, bot ane œconimus sould be chosin.
6. The Rentis sould be distribut with the commoun consent of the haill Masteris.
7. The principall Maister sould have, for his stipend, ane hundreth pundis, and thre chalderis of victuall onlie.
8. Bursouris sould have, for thair buirdis, xxij lib. vj s. viij d. money, ij bollis quheit, v. bollis beir, ij bollis aitis.
9. Thair sould be ane commoun kist for keping of the College Evidentis.
10. Thair sould be ane uthir commone kist, with syndrie lokkis and ane key for everie Maister, for preservatioun of the College rentis.
11. The College buikis sould be placit in ane house, quhair the principall Masteris sould have access to.
12. Thair sould be ane register of the College buikis.
13. The Comptis of the College, yeirlie, sould be hard and subscryvit be the haill Maisteris.
14. All Takkis sould be registrat in ane buik.
15. Na langer Takkis be set nor xix yeiris.
16. The entresis gottin for takkis sould not cum to the use of ane particular Maister.
17. The College, quhilk now is ruinous, sould be repairit.
18. The Universitie, thrise in the yeir, sould be visit be the Rector.
19. The Rentis of the College sould be distribut with the commone consent of the Maisteris.

Nane of thir heidis abonewrittin observit, bot all violat and brokin.

(5.)—Commission for the Colledges, and Answer to Sanctandrois—1580.

At Edinburgh, Wednisday the xxviij day of December 1580;
Convenit my Lord of Dunfermling, the Provest of Dundee, Mr. James Lowsoun, Minister of Edinburgh, and the Clerk of Registre.

It is thocht convenient, that of the five places in the New College, Mr. Andro Mailuile sall occupie ane of the first tua, and that Mr. John Robertsoun and Mr. James Mailuile sall occupie twa of the Commission, 1580.

thre last places, and that every ane of thame tak him to that place and professioun quhairin he intendis to continew, to the effect it may be certanlie knawin quhilk twa places vaikis, that qualifiit personis thairfoir may be socht and procurit, agane the nixt zeir; and notwithstanding, that thay teche presentlie that quhilk is maist conveuient and necessar this first zeir of thair entres, omitting that quhilk may be best spairit, quhill the College be providit of uther twa Professouris.

For the chalmeris, that Mr. Andro Mailuile have ane of the twa best chalmeris, levand ane uther of the twa best, and the best of the uther thre, for the twa Professouris that ar zit to enter.

The entrie and admissioun of Mr. Andro Mailuile, Mr. James Mailuile, and Mr. John Robertson, to thair places in the College, is sufficient, and neidis na further ceremony or proces; nor zit for the twa that ar to enter; be ressoun the reformatioun beris, that thair is certane of the maist qualifiit personis electit as the five maisteris for techeing of the cours of Theologie, off quhilkis thre to enter the first zeir; the electioun to the Bischop and vtheris, &c. is bot appointit for this furth, viz, eftir the first placeing: as be the wordes of the reformatioun may appear.

The chesing of the Yconomus of the New College, and the ordour and proces of the buirdis, is weill lykit of, wisheing the same ordour and tract to be followit in the uther twa Collegis; and to that effect, that in ather of thame ane Yconomus may be chosin, and the pryce of buirdis appointit, betuix and the first day of Februar nixttocum; and that the Yconomus of the New College procure all caussis belangand to the same, befoir the commissar, or provest and baillies of Sanct Androis.

That the New College have ane Advocatt and Writtair in Edinburgh, with the said advocattis servand, or sum uther, to be sollistar for thame, and that they be aggreit with for as easy chargeis as may be.

Becaus thair is mony thingis concerning the executioun of the reformatioun of the said Universitie zit undone and perfitit; speciallie the bigane compts of sic as hes had charge in the College, and intromittit with the rentis thairof, not exactlie hard, (the certane estate of the College not understand), thair rentaillis, librariis, insicht plenessingis not seene, nor put in perfite inventair, formall and gude rentaillis not made, Yconomussis in all the Collegis not constitute, a commoun forme and price of burding not maid, nor the teiching keipit be sum in that order and forme quhilk the reformatioun appointis: quhilk has happynit be ressoun, the maist pairt, of the noblemen, counsalouris, and utheris, quhomunto the executioun of the reformatioun is committit be act of Parliament, mycht not conveniently attend thairupoun, being utherwyse occupiit and withdrawin, be thair travellis in the publict affaires of the realme, and thair awin privat bissines; and considering that attour and beside the thingis remaning unperfitit in the said reformatioun of the Universitie of Sanctandrois, thair is mony materis alsua to be put in ordour in the Universities of Glasgow and Abirdene, tueching the discipline and rentis thairof, be ressoun of sum new augmentatioun of the saidis rentis be his Hienes donatioun and utherwyse: Thairfoir, and for the furthering of thir and all uther thingis tending to the incres of the study of gude lettres, and that the rentis dedicat to that use may be seene to be trewlie and fruitfullie employit, be a continuall cair and diligence to be taken thairanent be certane noblemen, and utheris of his Hienes counsale, and utheris learnit men and of good affectioun, knawin to be zelous in promotioun of sa gude a work: that his Hienes Commissioun be maid of new, under the testimonial of the greit seill, to the said Robert Erll of Marche, Andro Erll of Rothes, Patrik Lord Lindsay of the Byris, Patrik Archebischop of Sanct-Androis, Robert Commendatair of Dunfermling, his Hienes Secretair Johnne Erskin of Dun, Mr. Johnne Winrame, Priour of Portmook, Mr. James Halyburtoun, Provest of Dundie, quhilk ar nominat of befoir in the said Act of Parliament; and also to Mr. George Buchannane, pensionar of Corsraguell, Mr. Peter Zoung, his Hienes elemosinar, preceptouris to his Majestie; Johnne Craig and Johnne Duncansoun, ministeris of his Hienes hous; Mr. William Lundy of that Ilk; Mr. David Carnegy of Culluthie; Mr. Robert Pont, Provest of the Trinitie College; James Meldrum, apperand of Segy; Alexander Hay, Clerk of Register; Mr. Johnne Scharp, advocatt; Mr. James Lowsoun, minister of Edinburgh; Mr. Thomas Buchannane, Provest of Kirkhewch; Mr. James Balfour, Deane of Glasgow; Mr. Andro Hay, persoun of Renfrew; Mr. Thomas Smetoun, minister of Paislay; Mr. Alexander Arbuthnot, Principall of the College of Abirdene; and Mr. Nicholl Hay, Civilist of the same College, and Mr. Nicholl Dalglesche, minister of Abirdene,—Gevand, grantand, and committand to the haill personis befoir writtin, or ony sevin of thame conjunctlie, ffull power, speciall comand, expres bidding and charge, to call befoir thame the Maisteris, Regentis, Professouris, and fundat personis quhatsumevir within the saidis Collegis, and utheris intromettouris with the fruittis, rentis, proffettis, insicht plennissingis, and librariis of the samyn, and all and sindrie personis awand quhatsumevir rentis or debtis to the saidis Collegis, or cravand ony debtis to be awand to thame be the saidis Collegis, or be the maisters and furneissaris of thame; and efter trew triall and cognitioun taine of the saidis debtis and restis, alsweill awand to the saidis Collegis, or be ye maisteris and provisouris thairof, for furnessing of the same, to caus and compell the debtouris and intromettoris quhatsumevir, to mak payment of the same; and to that effect, preceptis to direct and caus be execute, and to proceid summarie *et de plano absque formâ aut strepitu judicii*, outher befoirnone or at afternoone, within the burgh of Edinburgh, or in the cieties of Sanctandrois, Glasgow, or Abirdene, in quhatsumevir pairtes or places thairof, as thay sall think expedient, upoun sex dayes warning, brevis and witnessis to summound, warne, and caus be sworn ilk persoun, under the pane of x lib., clerkis, serjiandis, and all utheris officiaris and memberis of court, to mak, creat, substitute, and ordane, ffor quhilkis yai sal be haldin to answer; decretis and sentences to gif, and the same to caus put in executioun, in like forme and order as is appointit and accustomat to be done by quhatsomevir commissionaris within this realme; with power alsua to the saidis commissionaris to tak consideratioun and order of the fabric of the saidis Collegis, and how the same may be best repairit; to see the haill rentis and possessionis fundat to the saidis Collegis richtly applyit to the commoditie yairof; to consider the houris of teching and ordour of discipline in the saidis Collegis, and quhat commoun servandis or utheris extraordinar chargeis necessary ar to be sustenit, on the rentis and expenssis of the same; and to note all thingis, alsweill in the state of the rentis, as in the personis present, professouris and maisteris of the saidis Collegis, that necessarly requiris further reformatioun, noris contenit in the said act of Parliament, or quhatsumevir thing contenit yairin, that necessary wald be alterit or dispensit with; that upoun yair report his Majestie, with avise of his privie counsale, may caus and command the same to be put in present executioun, or at leist be avise of his Estatis in his nixt Parliament, and generalie, &c. firme and stable, &c.

(6.)—Memorial anent the Visitation of the Collegis in Aprill 1588.

At Edinburgh, the tent day of Aprile 1588.

It is mast difficill in this confused tyme (quhen all folkis ar loukand to the weltering of the warld), to effectuat ony gude commoun werk, althogh men wer nevir sa weill willit; and speciallie quhair ye ar not certanly instructit, and hes na greit hope of thankes for your travell; alwayes sen thingis ar sa far proceidit, do sumquhat, for God's sake, that others be your exemple may imitate your trade, for schamis cause, althogh schame workis not mekle this fatall yeir 1588.

Your Colligis hes bene occupiit in the like Commissioun of befoir, and sa neidis the les particulair advise: the summe of that quhilk I knaw is this, that my Lord of Mortoun ettillit at this reformatioun in the yeir 1574, at quhilk tyme it tuke sum begynning, quhairof ye sall heirwith ressave sum memoires.

In the yeir 1579, the Reformatioun past fordwart, and wes approved be Parliament. It is langsum to write out. Bot the New College hes it extractit. Thair wes greit difficultie in the executioun, becaus of Mr. Robert Hamyltounis comptis, quhairanent yet I trow sum scruple remanis, his wyff and bairnis complayning of thair ower hard handilling. As the Lard of Culluthy knawis, I beseke you yit do sumthing (gif your lasure servis) to the satisfactioun and contentment, gif it be possible, of all partiis.

Efter the troubles in the yeir 1584, the Maisters of the New College being furth of the realme, the Archebischop of St. Androis procured ane Act of Parliament to be maid, gevand him pouer to reforme Collegis, bot quhat he reformit, or gif he intromittit with ony thing of the College rent or not, I am uncertaine.

And in the Parliament haldin at Linlythgw in December 1585, the Ministeris and Maisteris of the Collegis were repossessit, notwithstanding ony actis or proces led or maid, providing that the rentis of the Collegis then extant in the tenentis handes, and intromettit with, be disponit fruitfullie *ad pios usus* and the commoditie of the College, at the sicht of the Chekker: Heirupon to inquire.

I have mair writing concerning thir materis of the Collegis nor I wald get red my selff thir xv dayes, albeit I had litle other thing ado: Thairfoir, to deliver thame all to zow wer your hinder; and therfoir I have packed up a certane to be red and considerit, only gif ye find lasure, incaise thay can supplie yow ony thing.

Ye may call for the sicht of the auld Foundations.
Off the Reformatioun maid in anno 1579.
Off the auld Rentaillis of every College.
Off that quhilk is newlie augmentit to the auld Rentaill.
To see the forme of the expensis of the last yeir.
Gif the comptis be subscrivit as the reformatioun appoyntis.
Quhither every College be afoir the hand, or in debt.
In quhat estate is the fabricque of the places.
Quhat complaintes.

Forbid thair querelling, and inqnire the opinionis of the maist discreit, quhat were metaist to be providit for punisment of the authoris thairof; and albeit it be not altogidder prohibite that thay flyte, yit forbid fechting, or bearing of daggis or swerdis, sending of cartellis, or setting up of pasquillis.

Sumthing wald be rememberit concerning the sustentatioun of the ministerie of the College kirkis, as the same suld stand immutable.

(7.)—Visitatioun of the Colleges of Senctandrois Anno 1588.

16 *Aprilis, anno* 1588.

The Reporte of the New College, visited be the Lairdis of Lundie, Culluthie, the Provest of Dundie, Mr. Johnne Lyndsay, conforme to his Majesteis Commissioun.

Reports. 16 April 1588.

Sen the Reformatioun 1579, Mr. Dauid Achmutie, being Œconimus, intromettit with the rentis quhill the 1584, and als with the half of the 1584, and hes maid na compt; Thairfoir We ordanit the hail comptis to be perfytit and put *in mundo*, befoir the viij day of Maij instant, and delyverit to ws to schaw to the Counsell, baith Mr. Johnne Robertsonis comptis of the 1579, and the comptis of all yeiris sensyne; and siclike the inventair of the evidentis and rentall of the levingis.

The evidentis was intromettit with be the Provest of the Toun, without ane inventair at Mr. Androis depairtur, and delyverit again siclyke to Mr. Johnne Robertsoun, without ane inventair.

Anent the teiching of the fyve Maisteris, thair enterit nevir bot thrie; the uther twa sould have bene strangearis quha refusit to cum, and als na leiving was appointit to thame as was promissit; thrie quhilk enterit war thir, Mr. Andro Melville, Mr. Johnne Robertsoun, and Mr. James Melvill. The tyme they began was in December 1580; they continewit quhill the Februar 1583. Mr. James Robertsoun enterit at Martimes 1583. The troublis and pest stayed the haill wark quhill May 1586. Mr. Andro was stayit be ane particulair command of the Kingis Majestie, quhill the 15 of August 1586. Mr. James Melvill and Mr. James Robertsoun passing to the Ministrie, Mr. Johnne Caldcleuch, quha enterit at Mr. Androis depairting, 1583, in Februar, with Mr. Andro and Mr. Johnne Robertsoun, teichis sa far as they may; albeit thay may not do alsmekle as the fundatioun requirit, quhilk ordanit daylie fyve lectouris.

Mr. Andro teichis ane lessoun of the Psalmis in Hebrew, ilk day fra fyve in the morning quhill sex; Mr. Johne Caldcleuch teichis ilk day the Hebrew Grammer, and Propheitis in Hebrew, fra vij to viij.

Mr. Andro teichis the commoun-placeis, fra x to xj ilk Mononday, Wadinsday, and Frayday, to the quhilkis the Universitie convenis.

Mr. Johne Robertsoun teichis Mononday, Tysday, Tursday, fra aucht houris to nyne, the New Testament in Greik.

Item, Ilk Maister his Sonday about, teichis the Epistle to the Hebrews in Inglis, or sum uther pairte of the Scripture.

Mr. Patrik Melvill teichis, at fyve houris, the Buik of Ecclesiastes ilk day, not being yet admittit, bot to gif specimen doctrine.

Ilk Settirday, ane of the scolleris teichis ane pairte of the Scriptures in Inglis, at sevine houris; the publique disputatioun is ilk Settirday, betuix ten and xij.

The burdouris exponis the cheptour, and giffis notes at denner and supper ilk day, thair day about.

The nowmer of the Maisteris quhilk mon entir in the place of Mr. James Melvill and Mr. James Robertsoun, to be sustenit upoun the rentis of the College, dependis upoun the performing of the comptis, that it may be knawin quhat is to gif thame; ane edict is set up for chesing of ane to the 3 of Maij.

1. The present Bursaris, Mr. David Mernis.
2. Mr. Johne Rig, putt in in be Mr. Johne Nicolsonis requeist, to admonis him to be diligent in the College effairs; and the under collectouris, procuratouris, and sollisteris of the Kirk, to do so for the College as for the Ministeris, under the pane to be put out of the buik of modificatioun.
3. Mr. James Robertsoun.
4. Mr. Alexander Hay.
5. Mr. Johne Aflek.
6. Mr. Thomas Peiblis.
7. Mr. Patrick Haitlie.
8. Mr. Patrick Waterstoun.

For the four hundreth markis foundit be the Laird of Moncrieff, the College is burdenit to sustein ane Bursar, quhilk they desyre to be reformit; for Mr. Robert Hamiltoun delapidat the four hundreth merkis, quhilk was the principal soume.

The edict for chesing of the Maisteris, to pas fordwart, conforme to the last reformatioun, and the Rectour requestit to assist, to the quhilk we aggreit.

The Report of the Auld College, visited be the saidis Commissioneris, the ——— day of April, in anno 1588.

The first rentall foundit and eikit sensyne, be quhatsumevir dispositioun of prebendareis, burses, altarageis, annuall rentis, utheris rentis quhatsumevir, buikis, commoun geir, and jewillis, to be put in forme betuix this and the viij day of Maij nixtocum, with the maner how the samyn is presentlie possessit, and the names of the possessouris; and for this effect the register to be patent to the principal Maisteris, with quhais awyse the said rentall sal be formit, and ane copie, subscrivit be thame all, to be presentit to the King and Counsell.

The Provest and haill Maisteris hes acceptit the reformatioun in the forme of doctrine, and not in the administratioun of the commoun rentis, nor yit anent the exigence of thair awine particulair stipendis; thair extraordinar Professouris agreis in it *per omnia.*

The Provest, notwithstanding the reformatioun, intromettit with the haill rentis *ut antea*, ay and quhill the 1586 exclusive, be ane particulair contract betuix the Maisteris and him, sua he was subjectit to na compt, bot onlie to hald the College frie, and will gif na compt, nor yit schaw the said contract, albeit mony of the Maisteris denyis that thair was ony sic contract, and that thair was sex foundit burseris not sustenit 1587, induring the pest, be the space of sevin monethis and ane half, quhilk sould accres to the College.

The twa extraordinar Professouris affirmis be the wordis of the reformatioun, thay ar not subject to live collegialiter, to eat and ly within the College. The Provest affirmis the contrair; to awyse with the Counsell.

The comptis of the halding of the hous 1586, was not subscrivit nor perfyttit; the Provest sayis the Yconomus Alexander Clapen was admittit be the haill; the Maisteris denyis.

Item, The Maisteris sayis the contract fra 1580 to 1586 was not lauchfull, incaice it war grantit that evir it was *in rerum natura.*

The crope 1587 is intromettit with be Alexander Clapen, at the Provest and Mr. Dauid Moneypenneis command, and makis daylie comptis quhen thay lyke to heir thame.

The Provest is content that all that lives collegialiter heir the comptis.

The iiij^{xx} lib. redemit be Seyfield is not imployit to proffeit; the Provest sayis the prebendaris of the paroche of Sanctandrois, and the prebendaris of the College, had the half of the proffeitt, and thairfoir sould have the half of the principall soume.

The Teiching.

The Provest, sen the reformatioun, affirmis he teichis tuyis ilk oulk, the Aphorismes Hippocrates, quhill October last; sensyne he hes teichit na thing; the Maisteris sayis he nevir teichis, skantlie anis in the moneth. The lawer Mr. William Walwod sayis he teichis the institutionis Tysday, Thurisday, and Setterday, at viij houris in the mornyng. The Provest sayis he neglectis oft.

The Mathematicien, Mr. Homer Blair, sayis he teachis the Arithmetique of Ramus on Mononday at viij houris, at 10 houris on Tysday, and viij houris on Frayday.

Mr. Dauid Monypennie hes his classis of Philosophie, and teichis the Physiques in Greik daylie at the accostomit houris, and hes his repetitionis and disputationis daylie.

Mr. William Cranstoun wantis ane classe be ressoun of the pest, and thairfoir teiches the Grammer to the Erll of Cassillis and utheris.

Mr. David Martine teichis the first classe of the cours, Isocrates, Aristotle, and Homer.

Mr. Robert Weymis teichis the secund classe, Taleus, Orationis of Cicero.

They all agreit, contrair the act of Parliament, that the Maisteris that begynnis with the classes sall teiche thame fordwart the haill course of Philosophie; and that the discipules sould not chainge maisteris, and siclyke begynnis the first yeir with Porpheir, and keipis not the tyme prefixt to the Humanitie and Rethorique befoir the Logiques.

Ordanis the Provest to persew for observing of the discipline for the tenementis and evidentis abstractit conforme to the complaint.

The injurie done to Mr. Williame Cranstoun was aggreit freindlie be us.

To avise with the counsell anent the petitioun and complaintis, appellationis, &c.; for we have ressavit lang articles in writ *hinc inde* fra the Provest and Maisteris, and causit ilkane to ansuer in writ to utheris complaintis, quhilk is ane greit avisandum.

The Report of Sanct Leonardis, 17 of Aprill anno 1588, visited as said is.

Thay have ressavit the Reformatioune of 1579, concerning the doctrine, but not concerning the assignatioun of the Regentis stipendis, and divisioun of the rentis.

Mr. Johne Malcolme teichis the first classe, the Greik and exercise thairof; Mr. Williame Marche, the secund classe, Rethorique, Orationis of Cicero & Demostenes, Porphire, and the Categoreis, with publique declamationis; Mr. Alexander Lyndsay, the 3 classe, the Logiques and Ethikes of Aristotle; Mr. Andro Duncane, the fourt classe, the Phisiques of Aristotle, and the Spheir.

They keip not the reformatioun in chenging of thair discipulis fra maister to maister; and siclyke prevenis the tyme in begynning the text of Aristotle soner as the bairnis proffeittis, as thay affirme Mr. Daniell Wilkie teichis ane grammer scuill.

Thay interteny 13 Bursaries, and tua ma, quhais names Jacobus Scheweis, Jacobus Dalgleische, Joannes Smyth, Guljelmus Knox, Joannes Luchfut, Joannes M'Kenzie, Adamus Bruce, Georgius Butler, David Thomesoun, Eduartus Blaw, Jacobus Mersar, Alexander Peibles, Colinus Rynd, Jacobus Wilkie, Robertus Leirmonth.

The comptis is daylie hard monethlie, quarterlie, and yeirlie, soumit and perfytit and registrat, and the extract laid up in the commoun Librarie. The College is eque with thair rent, except the burdaris is auchtene, to the Stewart particularlie.

They are content the banquetting, reatousnes of clething, and libertie grantit to the scoleris at the Bachiler Artis be dischairgit, provyding thay want not thair *tria nobilia* appointit to thame be the fundatioun, at the saidis Bacheler Artis.

Thay have promissit to mak ane inventar of the evidentis agane the viij day of Maij, and siclyke of all thair commoun guidis, gear and buikis, and to delyver ane copie to be send to the Kingis Majestie and Counsell.

The vacance is keipit to the bairnis fra Lammes to Mychaelmes; the Colleges skaillis ane monethe for necessitie, that thay may not be sustenit of thair awne rentis. Thay ar content the vacance be reformit, thair necessitie beand suppleit.

Thay compleane upoun the Conservatour of the privilegis that tareis not in the toun, nor deputis nane to await to exerce that jurisdictioun, seing they are compellit to pley befoir the Lordis, and abstractit fra thair cure, &c.

The Secund Visitatioun of the Universitie of Sanctandrois, be Commissioners appointit be his Majestie.

9 *Maij* 1588.

Becaus mony of us had impedimentis to convene the viij of Maij, as we appointit at our last meitting, befoir we wret to Colluthy, quha duelt nerrest to pas to Sanctandrois, and keip the day; quhilk he did, and admonisit thame, to have all thair comptis and inventaris in reddines agane the morne thaireftir, quhilk day he and I convenit.

Report of the New College.

In the New College thair was na comptis perfyttit, nor copeis reddy to be schawin to the Counsall, becaus, as the Maisteris allegit, Mr. David Auchmutie, Iconomus, had maid nane; Bot he allegit the contrair, and schew the dischairge quhilk he had obtenit of Mr. James Melvill and Mr. Johne Robertsoun, in Mr. Andro Melvill's absence, quhilk thay allegit thay war forcit to gif him, or utherwayis the hous wald have bene skaillit.

We fand na perfytit inventair of thair evidentis nor commoun buikis. The excuis was, upoun Mr. Androis truble, and that thay skantlie understuid the contentis of thair awne evidentis.

We ordauit, with thair awne consentis, that thay sould perfyte the saidis inventaris and comptis before the xxth day of Maij, and send the same to the Clerk of Register.

Report of Sanct Leonardis.

Thay refuise to deliver the copie of the inventar of thair evidentis upoun suspitioun, becaus thair land is not fewit.

Thay have promissit to perfyt ane inventar of thair buikis and commoun guidis befoir the xxth day of Maij.

The Rectour sayis he can not gett concurrance to prescrive the quantitie of the buirdis yeirlie, as the Act of Parliament requiris; sua that thair is great difference betuix the buird of Sanct Leonardis, quhilk is xxiij li. in the quarter, and the Auld College, quhilk is bot xviij li.

Thair declamationis in Greik and Latyn haldis, conforme to the Act of Parliament.

Quhat ordour salbe tane anent the seditioun of scolaris, quhair vacance is refuisit to thame; quhilk hes occurrit in Sanct Leonardis at this last Seinzie.

Reporte of the Auld College.

Imprimis, Thair na inventair of thair evidentis perfytit. The Provest allegeand, that Mr. William Cranstoun hes ane greit pairt of the saidis evidentis, And that the rest was put in ane kist under the erth, and lang thairefter found be chance, bot that the evidentis was altogidder consumit thairin; sua that thair is verrie few extant, except sic as ar registrat in the commoun register of the Universitie, or in the particulair register of the said Auld College; the inspectioun quhairof is refuisit be the Provest to the remanent Maisteris, quhairupoun thay complenit.

Thair is na perfytit compt this nyne yeiris bygane. The Maisteris refusit to subscryve the compt of the last crope, quhilk in lyk maner is not perfytit nor subscryvit be the Provest, quhill our cumyng, quha onlie intromettis and heiris the comptis.

The rest of the Maisteris will not heir the daylie comptis, becaus the Provest will not consent that the Lawar and the Mathematicien suld be present, conforme to ane decreit quhilk the Rectour hes gevin, fra the quhilk the Provest hes appellit, allegeand that thay leive not collegialiter; and thairfoir sould have na administratioun of the rentis of the said College. This is the greittist dissentioun that is in the said College, and thairfoir wald be decydit conforme to the wordis of the Act of Parliament maid anent reformatioun of Collegis.

The Provest delyverit ane rentaill, and the Maisteris ane uther, and grantit that thair was sindrie prebendariis not contenit in ather of thame.

Thay susteane sex ordinar Burseris, foundit upoun the commoun rent of the College, haveing na

speciall assignatioun. Thay sustene ane uther Burser, founded be umquhill Mr. Henry Quhyt, foundit upoun xx merkis. Thay sustein na ma Bursaris, and takis na tryall at the tyme of thair admissioun, as the Act of Parliament requiris.

The Provest sayis the College hes na commoun guidis presentlie, except ane silver piece, and xviij silver spunis, maid in his awine tyme; and that umquhill Mr. William Cranstoun delapidat ten thousand pundis worth of the commoun guidis of the College.

Mr. William Walwod, that sen our last Visitatioun, he being at his ordinar lessoun at viij houris in the mornyng, the Provest, accompaniit with the haill youth of the College, come to the scole, and commandit him to come doun, for he wald teich himselff at that hour; quhairupoun great slander followit.

The Provest hes promissit to mak ane commoun kist befoir the xxth day of Maij nixt, and to put thairin all the evidentis extant, and to mak the register of the College patent to the Maisteris, and persew sic in quhais handes he beleifis the evidentis of the College ar becum.

The bigging of the College is not weill repairit, for thair is ane quarter of the closter ruinus, and siclyke the greit hall abone the scole.

The Prebendariis of the College ar disponit to personis not being studentis, and quha makis not actuall residence; anent the quhilk thay ar dispensit with: The reason heirof is allegit to be, becaus thair is na certane use of the saidis Prebendariis appointit be the said act of reformatioun.

(8.)—Minutes of the Visitatioun of the Universitie of St. Androis, in July 1597.

Octavo Julij 1597.

Minutes of Visitation 8 July 1597.

At Sanctandrois—Sederunt, authorisit be Commissioun from his Majestie for the Visitatioun of the thrie Colleges—

REGE PRESENTE.

Duik of Lennox.	Mr. David Lindsay.
Mr. Johnne Lindsay of Balcarhous, Secretare.	Mr. Robert Rollok.
Mr. Dauid Carnegy of Culluthy.	Mr. Patrik Galloway.
Alexr. Stratoun, Fear of Lowriestoun.	Mr. James Nicolsoun.
Leirmonth, Fear of Dairsy.	John Dunkiesoun.
Mr. Johnne Leirmounth of Birkhill.	Mr. George Gledstanis.
Mr. George Young, Conservatour of the Privileges.	

The quhilk day Mr. Andro Melvill, Rector, beand callit in befoir the saidis Commissioneris, and inquyrit particulerlie of the heidis eftir specifeit, answerit in maner within writtin.

That thair is nocht fyve Maisteris in the New Colledge, bot thrie allanerlie, and that thair wes nevir fyve lauchfullie chosin sen the Reformatioun.

That the first Lector, Mr. Patrik Melvill, teichis daylie, according to the Fundatioun, and Mr. Johnne Johnestoun siclike.

That thair is daylie repetitionis in the College.

That thair is oulklie disputationis.

That thair is a course of Theologie teichit thairin.

That all electionis have bene maid be the electoris nominat in the Act, and the deprivationis siclike.

That for aucht Bursaris, they have for the maist part ellevin.

That these Bursouris are yeirlie admittit be ane edict, about the tyme set doun be the Act, and the pure evir preferrit.

That nane are sufferit to remaine Bursaris any langer nor four yeiris, except it be sum pure ane a quarter langer.

That thair is na Iconomus chosin, full sair agains thair will.

That the uniformitie of the burdis is not observit in that College, nor thair burdis are nocht certane.

That they have evir levit collegialiter.

That they have not keipit the register of their ordinar auditouris, bot sall keip it in tyme cuming.

That the rentis of the twa Maisteris wes first applyit to the Bursouris, bot now sould not be applyit, in respect it wes onlie *ad tempus*.

That they have na commoun kist, nor keyis thairof.

That the feis are transgressit, be the Rectoris intrometting with fyve chalderis victuell himself, and giffing to the uther twa Masteris thrie chalder the pece, with everie ane of thame j° li.

That they keip vacance langer nor the moneth of September.

That the Comptis are not subscryvit yeirlie be the Maisteris.

That he resavit nevir the office of the Rectorship, bot conditionallie, That he sould find the concurrence of the Universitie to the executioun thairof.

That he resavit nevir the Provestrie of the New College, bot according to the new fundatioun, and the charge direct to him to that effect.

That everie four yeir anis he passis throuche, and teichis the haill commoun places of Theologie.

Nono Julij.

Mr. Andro Meluill being requyrit a compt of the gerssumes resavit be the College, Ansueris, that the same pertenis directlie to the College, and that they are reddie to shaw thame, upoun conditioun that thair superexpensis may be refoundit to thame; Upoun the quhilk conditioun, they are lykwayes content to shaw the evidentis of George Ramsayis annuell.

That Mr. John Robertsoun hes the register of the Takkis sett in his absence in Ingland.

Mr. Johnne Johnnestoun confessis he gat in Februarie wes ane yeir, fyve hundreth pundis of the tak of Tynnyghame, quhilk he pat not to proffeit, becaus they are not the best Monygeris, and culd not weill resolve quhat proffeit they culd tak for it in conscience.

This same day it wes fund be interloqueitour that Mr. Andro Melvill, and remanent Maisteris of the New College, sald produce *ex debito et non ex gratia*, the Comptis and uther particularis contenit in the charge to his Majestie, and the saidis Visitouris appoyntit: Off the quhilk charge, the tenour followis:—

At Sanctandrois, the ix of Julij 1597.

The Kingis Majestie and Visitouris of the Universitie, ordanis the Masteris of the New College to produce befoir his Hienes, upon Mononday next, at aucht houris in the morning, the evidentis of George Ramsayis wodset of sex hundreth merkis; the register of the Decreittis gevin be the Rector aganis Mr. Johnne Caldclewche, Mr. Henrie Hamilton and utheris; the register of the haill takkis set be him sen he wes Provest, a perfyte rentall according to the new augmentationis, a futit Compt, subscryvit be the haill Masteris of all yeiris quhairof thair is na compt maid, a perfyte Inventar of the buikis, evidentis, and plenesing pertenyng to the College, togidder with the gift of the prebendareis, &c. disponit to the College in anno 1586, to be sene and considerit be his Majestie and the saidis Visitouris, with certificatioun, &c.

Upoun this foirsaid interloquutor, the Rector promesit to produce a perfyte Compt thairof the morne thairefter.

Decimo Julij.

Mr. Andro Melvill producit befoir his Majestie and Visitouris foirsaidis, the evidentis of George Ramsayis wodset of sex hundreth merkis, togidder with a Inventar of the buikis, evidentis, and plenissing, pertening to the College, and the Decreit pronuncit aganis Mr. Johne Caldclewche, quhilk war deliverit in custodie to my Lord Secretare.

Tuitcheing the register of thair Takkis, he had nane perfyte, nor na perfyte Rentale, according to the new augmentationis, na cleir futit Compt.

Thair gift of the prebendareis allegit lyand befoir the Lordis of Sessioun.

Undecimo Julij.

Mr. Andro Melvill fund be voitting, that he hes not performit the office of a Rector in the administratioun thairof, to the rewling and ordouring of the University.

That nather in the government of the College, nor in teiching, nor in administratioun of thair rentis, he conformit him to the reformit Fundatioun and Act of Parliament.

The same day the Kingis Majestie and Visitouris foirsaidis, all in ane voce condiscendit and consentit upoun the articlis following, to remane as a steidfast and perpetuall ordour to be observit within the Universities in tyme cuming; quhairof the tennour followes:—

At Sanctandrois, the xj of Julij 1597.

It is aggreit that thair sal be a Counsale of the Universitie chosin be his Majestie, to have the cair and oversicht of the effairis thairof, consisting of the Chancellare, Conservatour of the privilegis, the Laird Culluthy, Mr. David Lindsay, Mr. Robert Rollok, and Mr. Thomas Buchquhannane.

That this Counsale sall have power to chuse the Iconomus in everie College, with the consent of the Masteris thairof, ane Advocate, ane Agent, and a Wryter for the haill Universitie, appoynt thame thair feis, prescryve to the Iconomus and other publict officeris thair dewteis, and tak cautioun of thame for thair upricht administratioun.

That na takkis of any of the College rentis be set heirefter, bot be consent of the said Counsale, testifeit be thair subscriptionis.

For the bettir ordour to be observit in tyme cuming, in the haill Collegis; That all Doctouris and Regentis, not being pastouris in the kirk, professing ather Theologie or Philosophie, and astricted to daylie teiching and examinatioun of the youth, sal be in all tyme cuming exemit fra all imployment upoun Sessionis, Presbetereis, Generall or Synodall Assemblies, and fra all teiching in kirkis or congregationis, except in exercises, and censuring of doctrine in exercises, allanerlie, dischargeing thame, and everie ane of thame, to accept any sic commissioun upoun thame prejudiciall to this present exemptioun, under the pane of deprivatioun, and farther under the pane of rebellioun, at the Conservatouris instance, the ane executioun nocht to prejudge the uther.

That notwithstanding heirof, thair sal be yeirlie thrie Commissioneris nominat be the actuall teicharis of the Universitie; of the quhilk thrie sua nominat, the Counsall foirsaid sall elect ane, to be present at the General Assemblie for that yeir, And that the persoun chosin sall not be reiterat for the space of thrie yeiris thairefter.

That in respect the present Rector alledgis he nevir acceptit the said office, bot conditionallie, aganis the forme of sic elections; Thairfoir the office is fund vacand, and for the provyding thairof, that the Universitie convene the morne, and chuse a Rector; quha being chosin, sall rin out this yeir in the said office to the ordinar tyme of electioun.

That na Rector salbe reiterat in tyme cuming, bot efter thrie yeiris space.

It is fund that any man may be maid Rector, that is a Suppost and past Maister of the Universitie, sua being he keipt residence within the Universitie efter his acceptatioun of the office, and during the tyme thairof for the maist pairt.

That na Maisteris of Collegis intromet with the present crop 1597, bot let it be keipit in integritie, furth cumand to the next Iconomus to be chosin.

The Act of Parliament to be observit preciselie in tyme cuming be the haill Maisteris and utheris foundat personis, except in sic particuler poinctis as his Majestie, with advise of the said Counsale, sall dispens with.

That all actionis, anent the rentis pertening to Collegis, salbe persewit heirefter in the Iconomus names.

The Counsale, with the assistance of the ordinare electouris, to chuse a fourt Maister for the New College, for completing of the course of Theologie, and ane stipend to be provydit to him of the College rentis; but prejudice alwayes of the feis of the present Maisteris, according to thair present possessioun.

That the fyft Maisteris pairt, of the teiching of the course of Theologie, be suppleit be the uther four, be way of interim.

That alwayes the haill course may be compleit within four yeir, in maner following:—The first Maister to teiche the commoun places, with the Law and Historie of the Byble; the secund, the New Testament; the thrid, the Prophetis, with the buikis of Ecclesiastes and the Canticle; the fourt, the Grammar, with the Psalmes, the Proverbes, and the buke of Job; and this ordour to be without derogatioun of the Act of Parliament, and to indure allanerlie till the said ordour establischit be Parliament takfull effect; and that the rentis of the said College may spair a fie to the fyft Maister.

University of St. Andrews.

Appendix, Part I. University. Order II.

Minutes of Visitation. 8 July 1597.

Quhilkis haill articles being opinlie red in presens of his Majestie, the Visitouris, and haill memberis of the Universitie, convenit upoun the xij of Julij 1597, in the Auld College, Mr. Robert Wilkie, Rector, newlie chosin, be vertew of the foirsaid article anent the Rector, and with him the haill remanent Maisteris and Regentis of the haill thrie Collegis maist willingly accepting the said ordour, and be thair aithis, testifeit be the uphalding of thair handis, faythfullie promesit to conforme thame selffis thairto in everie poinct, under the pane of deprivatioun.

(*Sic Subscribitur*) JAMES R.

Mr. Jo. Lindsay.	Mr. Dauid Lindsay.
A. Stratoun, Fear of that ilk.	Johnne Dunkiesoun.
Pettinweme.	Mr. Robert Rollok.
Culluthy.	Mr. George Gledstanis.
Mr. George Young.	Mr. Patrik Galloway.
	Mr. James Nicolsoun.

Lykwayes anent the Auld College, the Provest and remanent Masteris thairof being callit in befoir the foirsaidis Visitouris, the aucht day foirsaid, and inquyrit particulerlie upoun the particuler heidis set doun to thame be the Fundatioun, Answerit thairto in maner following :—

First, That they had not visite the New College thryse in the yeir, according to the Act of Parliament, except the last yeir onlie; quhairunto they and Sanct Leonardis College concurrit.

That they have four Regentis, according to the Act, quha teichis all that they are ordanit be the same.

That they gif na voit to the Maisteris of the New College, in the electioun of thair Maisteris.

That the Provest hes teichit Medicine according to the Act.

That the Lawer, Mr. Williame Walwod, teichis not four tymes in the oulk, be ressoun that for uther teiching in the College, thair culd be na ma houris nor twa spairit to him, or ellis he wald want auditouris.

The Mathematiciane absent be seiknes.

The Provest, being provydit to his benefice befoir the Act of Parliament, excuisis thairupoun his conformitie to the ordour set doun thairin anent the feis.

That they leve all collegialiter, except the twa new erectit Maisteris.

That they have na Iconomus, nor na commoun kist, bot onlie a Steward.

Mr. Williame Walwod confessis he hes na registers of his auditouris, that he teichis bot twa dayis every oulk, and that he levis not collegialiter, nor can not leve that way upon his allowance.

Nono Julij.

It is fund be interloquutor, that the forbering of teiching tua dayes everie oulk, in ony Maister or Regent quha is appointit be Act of Parliament or Fundatioun to teitche four dayes in the oulk; the neglect of making and keping of a register of his auditouris, and not leving collegialiter according to the said Act, deservis deprivatioun.

Quhairupoun his Majestie, and Visitouris foirsaidis, proceidit immediatlie to the deprivatioun of Mr. Williame Walwod, and ordanit the record thairof to be insert amang the foirsaidis articles of the xj of Julij, bering this forme and tennour.

Lykwayse it being fund that the Professioun of the Lawes is na wayes necessar at this tyme in this Universitie, and that Maister Williame Walwood, Professour thairof, had transgressit the Fundatioun, and the Act of Parliament maid thairanent, in sindrie pointis meriting deprivatioun; the said Mr. Williame wes thairfoir depryvit of his said place and professioun, and thairwith of the chalder of aittis quhilk he possessit in the Auld Colledge be vertew thairof; And nochtheles it is agreit and ordanit, that he sould still brouke and injoy the hundreth pund quhich he hes upliftit of before, notwithstanding of his said deprivatioun; to be payit him yeirlie be the Iconomus, or uther intromettour with the rentis, of the said Colledge, of the reddiest of the fruittis thairof, ay and quhill the said Counsall of the Universitie provyde him utherwayes.

Subscryvit *ut supra.*

Upoun a Supplicatioun presentit to his Majestie and Visitouris foirsaidis, be the parochinneris of Tannadice, craving ane reasonable allowance to be appointit to a Minister at thair kirk, furth of the fruitis of the personage and vicarage thairof, this ordinance wes given out, subscryvit be his Hienes and the haill Visitouris, be way of deliverance, upoun the bak of thair foirsaid Supplicatioun :—

At Sanctandros, the ix of July 1597.

The Kingis Majestie, with the Commissioneris of the Generall Assemblie, and Visitouris of the Universitie, having hard and considderit the richtis, reasonis, and allegationis of baith thir parteis, being personallie present for the tyme, and being thairwith ryplie advisit, have assignit, and presentlie assignis, in a perpetuall stipend to the Minister that sall serve the cure of the kirk of Tannadeis, the vicarage of the said kirk extending to , togidder with the sowme of twa hundreth merkis to be payit him yeirlie furth of the reddiest rentis of the personage of Tannadeis, be the Iconomus, or uther intromettour quhatsumevir, with the saidis rentis, and ordainis the Provest of the New College to the quhilk the said personage pertenis, and remanent Masteris thairof, to subscrive, seall, and deliver to the said Minister that sal be first provydit to that kirk, sic a sufficient richt and securitie of the said stipend as sal be thocht neidfull to be maid be thame, agreeing with this present assignatioun: And Mr. Johnne Johnestoun, secund Master of the said College, for himself, and in name and behalf of the remanent Maisteris and utheris foundit personis within the same, protestit to the contrair.

(*Sic subscribitur*) JAMES R.

Mr. Jo. Lindsay.	Dauid Lindsay.
Pettinweme.	Johnne Dunkiesoun.
Culluthy.	Mr. Ro^{t}. Rollok.
Mr. George Young.	Mr. George Gledstanes.
	Mr. P. Galloway.
M. G. Young.	Ja. Nicolsoun.

(9.)—In the King's Majestie's second Visitation of that Universitie, thir Articles and Ordinances were set down by His Highness, with advice of the foresaid Council, at St. Andrews, the 5 of July 1599.

5 July 1599. The whilk day the King's Majesty and Lords Visitors, presently appointed by his Highness^{r} special commission, have consented, and be thir presents consents, that Mr. Robert Wilkie, being chosen rector

of University be the usual order observed in elections, shall accept on him the said office, bruik and discharge the same for this year, notwithstanding of the contrair act set down by his Majestie and Visitors in July 1597, whereanent his Majestie, with advice foresaid, dispensis for this year allenarly, and ordains the said act to have full execution and effect in all time hereafter.

It is found necessar that there shall be hereafter ane Dean of Faculty of Theologie, as well as of Philosophie, to be altered fra yeir to yeir, and elected in all time cuming upon the 3d day of March be the actual doctors professing theologie within the Universitie, ministers resident within the city, and the principal masters of the colleges thereof, and shall have the like privilege and jurisdiction upon the students and professors of theologie, as the saids deans of philosophie have be foundation upon the professors of philosophie; and that hereafter, sic as shall be graduate in the said Faculty of theologie, shall have likewise vote in the said election of the dean of that profession, providing that nane admitted to the office be reiterate Dean of Faculty, but after three years' space.

The King's Majestie and Visitors foresaid, have nominate, elected, and chosen Peter, Bishop of Dunkeld, Mr. John Lairmonth, of Balcomie, Mr. George Gladstanes, Vice-Chancellor of the University, and Mr. James Nicolson, minister at Meegle, to be councillors in the affairs of the Universitie, conform to the act made anent the election of the council thereof; and that in the rooms and places of umquhile Mr. John Lindesay, of Balcarres, Mr. David Carnagie, of Colluthie, Mr. Robert Rollock, and Mr. Thomas Buchannane, whose places presently vaikes be their decease: That the principal and regents of St. Leonard's College be charged to chuse ane œconomus, conform to the former act made thereanent, the 26 of July instant, appointed to the council of the University to hear the accompts of all the three colleges, and to report the state thereof to his Majesty the 1st of August next.

That the examinations appointed to be in the college of theologie everie year, begin this present year upon the XV day of December next, be weeks and examinations accustomed in other faculties, and swa continually yearly in time coming, keeping the like solemnitie as is usual in other professions, by division of the students in classes and degrees; and the three masters present compleating the course of theologie to them in four years, teaching every one of them in manner following:—That is to say, The Intrants the first year shall be teached by Mr. Patrick Melville the halie languages, with the practice thereof, in some of the practical books; and be Mr. John Johnston, an fourth part of the New Testament; and be Mr. Andrew Melville ane fourth part of the common-places, viz. de Deo Creatore. The 2d year they sall be taught be Mr. Andrew Melville ane fourth part of the common-places, viz. de Deo Redemptore; together with an third part of the Historie of the Old Testament; and be Mr. John Johnston another fourth part of the New Testament; and be Mr. Patrick Melville, a third part of the Prophets, with the two books of Solomon. The 3d year of the course they shall be taught be Mr. Andrew Melville another fourth part of the common-places, viz. de Deo Sanctificatore; together with another third part of the Historie of the Bible; and be Mr. John Johnston an fourth part of the New Testament; and be Mr. Patrick Melville another third part of the Prophets. The last year they shall be taught be Mr. Andrew Melville the last fourth part of the common-places, viz. de Ecclesiâ; together with the last third part of the Historie of the Auld Testament; be Mr. John Johnston, the last fourth part of the New Testament; and be Mr. Patrick Melville the last third part of the Prophets: Swa that Mr. Andrew Melville shall have for his auditors of the common-places, yearly, the whole scholars; and for auditors of the historical books, the scholars that are past their first year. Mr. John Johnston shall have for his auditors of the New Testament, yearly, the haill scholars; and Mr. Patrick Melville for his auditors of the languages, the Intrants yearly, and for his auditors of the propheticall books, sic as have passed the first year. The vice-chancellor, the rector, the dean of faculty, of theologie, and the principall masters of the remanent twa colleges, shall be the ordinary examinators every year of each class of theologie, beginning this year at the day appointed. Sir Patrick Murray appointed to be of the number of the council of the University, and to convene with the remanent already chosen at all occasions.

The most part of the council to subscribe whatsomever tacks or other dispositions of any rents pertaining to the college, with the masters, in token of their consent, otherways to be null.

The trial of Mr. Thomas Blair's excuse, anent his absence frae the college, and his ability to teach in the profession of the mathematicks whereunto he is preferred, remitted to the council, at their convening upon the compts of that college.

The council required to seek out an sufficient learned person in the laws, able to discharge him, both in the ordinar teaching of that profession within the old college, and of the place and jurisdiction of the commissar within the diocese; and to report his name to His Majesty upon the 1st of August next.

The appellation of the degree appointed be His Majesty to be hereafter, in the yearly course of theology within the new college, to be advised be the counsel, and reported to His Majesty upon the foresaid day.

The Earl of Montrose, Lord Chancellour of the Realm, created likeways Chancellour of the University of this city, who presently accepted the same upon him, and be uphalding of his hand, in presence of the haill masters of University, solemnly promised to them, in name of the haill members thereof, his protection and maintenance in all their lawfull causes and affairs; and, in his absence, Mr. George Gladstanes, minister, being appointit depute to him in the said office, during his Majestie's and the said chancellour's will, in token of his acceptation thereof, held likeways up his hand in presence foresaid, and took every master by the hand, promising to them, in manner foresaid, an faithful discharge of the said deputrie in every point. (*Sic sub*r, James R. Montrose, *Canc*r. Mr. T. Hamilton. Jo. Prestone. P. Bruce. P. Dunkeld. Mr. G. Young.

Thereafter, upon the first of August the foresaid year, my Lord Chancellour, with the hail council of the University, being directed be his Majesty to see his order duly effectuate in every college, received of his Highness their instructions following:—

Instructions to our Right Trustie Cousen and Counsellour, John, Earl of Montrose, Lord Chancellor of our Realm, and Remanent Counsellours of the University of St. Andrews, direct be us to the present Visitation thereof, from Falkland, August 1st 1599.

You shall address you with all diligence to St. Andrews, and there inform you of the particular state of the rents of every college, be calling for an perfect and just rental thereof, and crave the double of it to be delivered to you, subscribed be the masters and œconomus of the college as exact and true.

Having gotten this way an perfect charge, you mon be careful to see, what way the same is spent yearly in every college, whilk mon be try'd by the number of the masters and bursars, with their stipends and allowances attaining to them by the last foundation confirmed in Parliament.

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Where ye find any disconformity you may not fail to let it be reduced to the said foundation, keeping always the form of teaching of theology prescribed by the masters of the new college be our last visitation.

Where the rents consist in kirks, you have to try what tacks are sett thereof, to whom, and for what yearly duty, what was the grassum, and by whom received, and to what use the same is converted, making an particular record of every of them, thereby to inform us of the true state thereof, that the abuse may be reformed and the like eschewed in time to come.

If there be any to be presently renewed, let the order sett down thereanent in our twa last visitations be followed exactly; and strait inhibition made to the maisters to renew any sett thereof without the special consent of five of the said council conveened together in ane place be you our chancellour, and so testified upon the back of the said tack be the conservator of the privileges.

Take an particular inventar of the present moveables in every college, subscribed by the present masters and œconomus, and with them an particular catalogue of the volumes contained in every of the libraries.

Where any needful edifice of any of the colleges is fallen, or found ruinous, your care mon be to see the same repaired and help'd of the readiest of that college rents, charging the intromitters therewith to obey your directions thereanent, betwixt and the day of next, under the pain of deprivation.

Remember to report to us an particular answer to every article remitted at our last visitation to this meeting, and to inform you particularly of every master's attendance on his own profession, that neither the youth be frustrate of their learning nor the rents mortified to that use dilapidate and eaten up by idle bellies.

Of thir and other affairs pertaining to that University, seeing we have laid over the care and burden upon you, we trust you will discharge you of it, as you will answer to your office in that part, and to us. *Sic subr.* James R.

(10.)—(*On the back.*)—Thingis to be Reformit w^in the Vniuersitie, 1616.

(*In a more modern hand*—" *The most part of thir desires hes yet to be requyred from a Visitatioun* " *and were presented anno* 1616."

Memorandum.

Memorandum, 1616.

Imprimis, To desyre my Lord his Commissionaris appointed be his Maiestie to visit the Vniuersitie, to tak ane view of the auld fundationis, baithe of the Vniuersitie, and of everie particular College, that it may be knawin quhat everie man his duetie is, and quhat his place and calling crawes of him.

Item, That the statutes of the Vniuersitie and Colleges, in sa far as concernis discipline, be commandit preciselie to be keipit.

Item, That the wonted reverence, obedience, and autoritie quhilk of auld tyme was giwen to the Rector, Decanis of Faculties, and principall Maisteris of Colledges, and now of lait is decayed, be restored.

Item, That the Fundatioun of the Vniuersitie be keipit anent the persoun of the Vice-Chancellar and Rector.

Item, That it be seene and considered quho is capable of the office of Rector, and quho suld haue vote in his electioun, quhither onlie suche as ar for the tyme of the electioun subiect to the Rector his iurisdictioun, and actuall memberis of some Facultie: or quhosoever hes beene maid Bachler or Maister of Art withein the said Vniuersity, quhatever thair calling or professioun be, or quhither ony of ane vther corporatione hes place to vote in the said electioun.

Item, Because the Archdecane of St. Androis pretendis some superioritie over the Vniuersitie, be vertew of his conservatione of the priviledgis thairof, that it be seine and considderit quhat his power ouer the Vniuersitie is be ressoun of his said office.

Item, That precise ordor be taken for the admissioun of Regentis, that none be admitted without tryall, as weill of his former lyfe and maneris as of his literature.

Item, That zong anes and vtheris quha hawe not leirned thair grammar perfytlie, be nocht received in Colledges, and that suche as hawe not profited in letteris, or that hawe not approved thair maneris to thair Maisteris, be not advanced to ony Degree.

Item, That neither Maisteris, Regentis, nor Scholleris hant commoun tavernis nor aillhouses, vnder the paines of removing the Maister (or) Regent from his place. The scholler efter ones or tuyse correctioun out of the Colledge to be receaved in na vther.

Item, That neither Regentis nor Scholleris resort to commoun catchepiles, nor quher the art of fensing is exercisit.

Item, That it sall not be lawfull to Regent nor Scholleris to go out of the towne without the Principallis leif askit and gewin, nor vtherwayes to be absent from thair place and calling, vnder the pane of removing the Regent from his place, and exact punischment for the Scholler.

Item, That the Facultie zeirlie, in the beginning of October, mak choise of the maist profitable buikes for instructing of the first tua classis within the Colledges, of Philosophy, and let the Regentis be astrictit to teiche suche buikes.

Item, That the Regentis of the tua vther classes of Philosophie be astrictit also in thair teiching and examining of thair Scholleris, to insist more in Aristotele his text, and the questiounis rysing properlie thairwpon, than in vther questiounis, quhilk oftymes ar bothe impertinent and vnprofitable; and in tyme of examinatioun vpon the blak staue, let thair tryall of the Scholleris be vpon Aristotle's text, and doubtes rysing thairvpon; as also they be not precipitant in the anniversarie course of teiching, nor exeime thair scholleris from ordinar conveining at the houris appointed, vnto the tyme to be prescryved be the Facultie.

Item, To craue thair Lordships advyse how the Bibliothec may be perfyted.

Item, That they ordaine and appoint the buikes quhilk his Maiestie and vtheris hes giuen to the Vniversitie, to be put in ane house within the said Vniversitie.

Item, To seik thair Lordships advyse how the Ministeris serving the cure of the kirkis annexed to our Colledgis, may be vtherwayis entertained than vpon the Colledgis patrimonie and rentis, quhilk thai ar not able to furnische without thair prejudice and greit hurt.

(11.)—A Minut of Certane Articillis gevine to be advysit vpone, anent the Reformatione of the lait Election.

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Articles offered to Parliament.

Imprimis, That all our ancient preuelegis be ratifiet and confirmit at this Parliament, and especialie that the Rectoris jurisdictione be authorisit, that no member of Vniuersitie may pretend ony lawfull caus of abstractione from his calling, ether be citing or compiring befor ony other juge without the towne; bot that *in primâ instantiâ* we be citit befor the Rector in all causes, civill and criminall, nisi in atroci crimine et iniuriâ, and that it be definit especiall in that act quhat atrox crimen is; and gif it sall happing ony man to summand ony mane, in iniuriâ non atroci primâ instantiâ, befor ony jug quhatsumevir, we sall not be bund to compir; and gif in atroci injuriâ, it sall happin ony man be calumnie to cit ony member of the Vniuersitie befor ony uther juge, it being provin ane calumnie, he sall be detinit in ward ay and quhyll he refund all costis, skaithis, and expensis quhilk the persone callit sall prove him to have maid in that caise; And that in causes civil, the Commissar of Sanctandrous sall be juge, in secundâ instantiâ—and that to that effect his judicatur be inlargit, in so far as concernis the Vniuersitie, to quhatsumever soumond or actione civill.

2. *Item*, To consider the beginning and conclusione of this lait electione, how far it may serve or not serve; becaus therine is continit sowme particulars doing, and sowme to be doing quhilk hes now taking end.

3. In electionis, quha sall sustine the Conservatoris rowme.

4. In electionis, quha sall susting the Bischoppis rowme.

5. *Item*, That ther be wirthie men socht and gotting for the professione of Medicen and Lawis, without quhom our Vniuersitie, quhilk suld be ane moder of all knawlege, is ane Vniuersitie only in name; and so mony men may be appointit as is abill sufficientlie to do that turne; and ther be ane ressonabill number of Bursars fundat, to be auditors to the sayd Professoris. Marower, that the Profession of Lawis may be the mair in compt, and that civilitie may grow within the cuntrie, that ther be ane act maid, inhibiting any Shireffis, Stewardis of Royaltie or Regalitie, or uthers jugs, to pass ony brif or serve ony gentill mane to his landis, befor the sayd gentill man sall bring ane testimoniall fra the sayd Vniuersitie, that he hes studiet the lawis and proxes of the cuntrie tua zeirs in the sayd Vniuersitie; or ellis that the sayd gentill man have ane speciall exemptione grantit be his Maiestie, vpon wirthie and griet causes; And leis that exemptionis suld be stovin fra his Maiestie, na letter of exemption sall be resavit be the schireff, or vther jugs, to the effect forsayd, except he present it with the letter of supplicatione quhilk was presentit to his Majestie, for purchissing of the sayd exemptione, subscryvit be the Vniuersitie, or him quhom thay sall appoint ther deput to that effect.

6. It wauld be advissit, anent the publict Lector of Historie in ane of the Colleges, to be anis or tuys in the vyk.

7. *Item*, It is ane lavabill custome of some Vniuersities, that ane of suld mark and vreit Diaria Historica, or Ephemerides, for preserving of the historie.

8. *Item*, For augmenting of auditors. In all the Collegis, lat ane supplicatione be maid to his Maiestie for sum support to be ane relyf in thir dir zers to burdairs, quha hevand not the benefit of ane burs may continow ther studies in sum librall facultie, becaus of the gret number of sutteris.

9. *Item*, That the ministers of the kirkis annexit to the Colleges be sustinit upon the thriddis or vther ecclesiasticall rentis, and that ane new act be maid theranent, and put in executione.

10. *Item*, For the advansment of the professione of Medicen within the sayd Vniuersitie, thair be na doctor, apothecarie, chyrurgine, permittit to exercis his occupatione within this realme, except he haue the approbatione of the Facultie of Medicen within this Vniuersitie.

11. *Item*, To advys to put to executione the act of Parliament, and to mak ane conformitie to be kipit amongs all, for betuix the auld and the new fundatione, libertie is becum arbitrall to chus qvhat men lykis.

12. *Item*, To remember to spek concerning the College of Edinbroche, that thair power be restranit to the bernis of ther avine citie.

13. *Item*, For the fredomis and relyf of prysis anent flecheris and caggers, that thay have no deaconis, and that it be lawful ewerie day to have marcattis for *wiuaris* and furniturs of the Collegis.

Vivers (victuals).

(*On the back.*)—"Articles offered to be considered relating to the University of St. Andrews. These articles were offered to the Parlia'."

(12.)—The Prejudices of St. Leonard's College, in relation to their necessary charges, to be given in to the Lords and others of the Visitatione.

Prejudices of St. Leonard's College.

That wheras the lands of the two Kenleyes and Fawsyd ar rentalled to 28 bolls wheat, 60 bolls bear, and 124 bolls meal, and ar so allowed to the said Colledge in their proportion; yet true it is (quhilk sall be clearly instructed from year to year), hes never payed, nor is able to pay so much; but the Masteris of the said Colledge ar compelled to take what the tennents is able to pay, or otherwise to have the lands casten ley, to their greater hurt; by quhilk meanes it is evident what lose the said Colledge sustaines yearly therby, the lyk whereof non of the other two Colledges can alledge, seeing their whole rents ar of teinds and few duetyes, and is not lyable to this hazard.

2. It does evidently appear to all who knowes the said Colledg, what prejudice they have, in respect of their fabrick, who cannot have rowmes for their schollers, as the Old Colledge have, but ar compelled yearlie to pay meal for chambers in the towne; and albet many years ago their intentione was, and still is, to build up the south syde of the close, for their better accommodations, yet in respec of the great burdens of the Colledge, they wer not, nor yet ar able to build any, but on the contrary, the old building of the said Colledge ar becom so ruinous in many places, that to repair the roofe therof (quhilk of necessity must be made new), it would take a greater sume of money then easily can be thought upon, besyde the ordinary charges yearly of the rest of the fabrick,—what prejudice this is to the said Colledge may easily appear.

3. What by the forementioned losses of the inlaik of the rents of the said Colledge yearlie, what by the extraordinary expence bestowed upon repaireing the houses suddenly brunt with fyr, yet in recent memorie, and other occasions (the Masters of the said Colledge being vnwilling to break in vpon their yearlie rents), by this means the said Colledge is so farre runne in debt that it is almost ruined, quhilk debt, as sall be instructed be the particular soums and persons they ar debtfull to, will amount to

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Prejudices of St. Leonard's College.

5000 merks and above, besyde 280 lib. laid out be the present Principall in tyme of the infection of the said Colledge, wherof the Vniuersity did condiscend to bear burden with them, but never yet done, to pay which debts the Colledge hes nothing but their yearly rents that ar to come in, quhilk is not able to defray the yearly charges, so that by this means the said Colledge shal contract debt yearlie vntill it be vtterlie ruined, if ther be not a remedy found out for the help therof.

4. What great disadvantage it is to the said Colledge, who have had and yet hes their ful Masteris, as if the rents of the bishoprick and pryorie wer come to a 1000 lib. sterling, may evidently appear, seing the other two Colledges hes not their ful number, by which means the other two Colledges hes their vacant places stipends to make vp their present Maisteris' stipends, or their other losses of their Colledges, quhilk the said Colledge cannot doe, the prejudice that hes bin and will be to the said Colledge heirby, befor the rents be com in, to be very great, cannot be denyed by any.

All which losses, with sundry others quhilk may be thought vpon, being layd together, it will appear to any that will look impartially thervpon, that the conditione of the said Colledge is harder and more to be taken to consideratione, nor any of the other 2 Colledges, whaes prejudices, al things being considered, ar nowayes æquivalent to the prejudices of this Colledge.

(13.)—The Rentis of the New College in Santandrows, and the Present Estate thairof.

Rental of the New College.

56 boll quheit, being sold at 10s. the boll, summa 28 lib.

6 cha. 15 boll beir, being sold at viij s. iiij d. the boll, extends in hail soum to 45 lib. 5s.

5 chal. viij bolls aittis, at 6s. 1d. 1 farthing the boll, extends to 26 lib. 17s.

6 bollis meill, at 6s. 1d. 1 farthing the boll, extendis to 36s. 8d.

Off Victuall.

Out of Tynninghame, off wheitt,	iij cha. viij bolls
Out of Tynninghame, of beir,	vj cha.
Out of Tynninghame, of aittes,	v cha.
Out off Michaellis kirk, off beir,	xv bolls.
Out off Michaellis kirk, off aittes,	viij bolls.
Out off Michaellis kirk, of meill,	vj bolls

Summa of the haill victuall, xvj cha. v bollis.

Sterling paye.

9lib. 16s. 2d. half-pennie.
15lib. 11s. 1d. half.
90lib. 10s. 2d.
8lib. 17s. 9d.
33lib. 14s. 3d. half.
31lib. 18s. 10d. half.
27lib. 1s. 4d. half.
5lib. 6s. 8d.

Siluer Dewtie.

Out off Tynninghame, of money,	i^{c}xi lib. xiiijs. viijd.
Out off Michaellis kirk,	i^{c}lxxxvj lib. xiijs. iiijd.
Out off Tannadyce,	I^{m}lxxxvj lib. iis. iiid.
Out off Ouer Perth kirk,	i^{c}vi lib. xiiijs. iiijd.
Out off Conveth kirk,*	iiij^{c}jiij lib. xvjs. viijd.
Out off Nether Inchbraiak,	iij^{c}lxxxiij lib. vjs. viijd.
Out off the Prebendaries,	iij^{c}xxiiij lib. xvjs. viijd.
Off Annuelrentes,	lxxvij lib. vjs. viijd.
Summa off the haill money,	ij^{m}vj^{c}lxxxj lib. xs. iijd.
Deduced of Ministeres stipends,	vij^{c}l libs. xs.
Ster. paye,	£223 17 6
So restis off Rent for the Colledge,	I^{m}ix^{c}xxxi lib. 0s. iijd.

Of the whilk the hous will be zeirlie now (when thair is bot thrie Masteres and thair seruantes, aucht Burseris, with vther commoun seruantes, as the Pantrie-man, Porter, Cook, and Forman), at leist - - - - - - - - - - - - - I^{m}i^{c} lib.
To susteine and vphold the Fabrick, - - - - - - - - i^{c} lib.
Icon mus, and vther seruantis waiges, - - - - - - - - iij^{c}xvj lib.
Pro^{rs}. fies, and expenses in law, - - - - - - - - - i^{c} lib.
Vnpayed zeirlie in the parish of Tannadice, abone - - - - - - iij^{c} lib.
Sua the Masteres sall haue no emore for thair haill stipendes bot the victuall which ar dew to the Colledge, and to mak vp their Stipendis quhilk is dew to thame, will tak eight hundred pundis at leist, and this much is the College superexpendit zeirlie, viz. - viij^{c}lib.
Besydes ffour Ministeres stipendes quhilk wantes augmentatioun.

Silver dewtie, money	£223	17	6
Quheit,	28	0	0
Beir,	45	5	0
Aittis,	26	17	0
Meill,	1	16	8
Summa of the haill rent, alsweill victuall as money, in Sterling payment	£325	16	0

(*On the back*)—"The Just Rentis off the New Colledge in St. Androws, and the present Estate thairof."

(14.)—Representation of the Three Colleges.

(*On the back.*)—"*The 3 Colledges yair particular Desires.*"

Old Colledge.

Representation of the three Colleges.

It is humbly desired in behalfe of the Olde Colledge, That the Honorable and Reverend Members of this Commission wold be pleased to take to their consideration, the diminution which the saide Colledge hath suffred in its olde rent by some broken debters, and by repairing diverse necessarie chamber which wold otherwayes have vtterly decaied, extending to the summe of three thousand marks or therby.

New Colledge.

It is humblie desyred in behalf of the New Colledge, That the Honourable and Reverend Memberes of this Commission would be pleassed to tak to thair consideratioun, the ruinous conditioun of the Fabrick of the New Colledge: That in respect of the euill payment of the teind dewtie of the parish of Tannadyce zeirlie, the Colledge is not able to get the Buildinges repaired, quhair they ar fallen doun,

* Now Lawrencekirk.

especiallie the hall on the south syde of the close, and the chambers within the kitchen close, quhilk is lying to the ground, and the zoung men are compelled to tak chamberes in the toun; As allso as it was sein and considered be a Committie sent be the Committie of Estates, to view the Fabrick of the Vniuersitie, the zaird dykes of the New Colledge ar soe broken doun for want of help, that as it was at that tyme esteimed to amount to the soume of twa thowsand poundis, that would put vp the said dykes sua high as to keip in and hold out anie from going out or in of the said Colledge at such back wayes, besyde what charges ar neidfull for repairing of the forsaid houses.

Representation of the three Colleges.

LEONARD'S COLLEDGE.

It is humbly desired in the behalf of Leonardis Colledge, That the Honorabill Commissioners of this Visitatioun would take to their serious consideratioun, the great burthen of debte, the said Colledge is in by repairing of ruinous edefices, and other causes, and that they would take some course, the saidis debts may be defrayed, and for that effect that there Lordships will (be) pleased to give us warrand to exact girssomes of these Takis perteining to the said Colledge, which shall be employed to no other vse but for defraying of the saids debts, at the sight of any of there Lordships' number, and whom they shall nominat for that effect.

(15.)—Act of the Senatus Academicus of the University relative to the Election of the Rector, confirmed by a Royal Visitation which made additional Enactments relative to that Matter in 1625.

Election of Rector. July 1625.

Pridie Calendas Martias, anno Dom. 1625, quo die conventu habito in ecclesiâ Sancti Leonardi, statuit rector ex consilio assessorum, præfectorum Collegiorum, Decani Facultatis artium, et reliquorum professorum, ut ad evitandas imminentes turbas et discordias, vetus consuetudo Academiæ revocetur in Rectore eligendo; ut omnia supposita Academiæ, quæ vel discendi vel docendi gratiâ in ea commorantur, jus suffragii habeant; modo in suffragiis suis ferendis, ita prudenter se gerant, ut eos intrantes eligant et præferant, qui nominis claritudine, virtute, et dignitatibus quibus in Academiâ fruuntur, reliquis præstant; et ne temerè, sine delectu, in parum idoneos munus tanti momenti suo suffragio conferant.

Anno Dom. 1625, Calendis Martiis. Comitiis totius Academiæ habitis, præsente etiam Domino Archiepiscopo, Rector superioris anni antequam magistratum deposuit, superius statutum sive legem publicè promulgandam curavit; tum magistratu deposito, potestatem novum Rectorem creandi fecit. Et electi sunt intrantes, D. David Monro, Decanus Facultatis Artium, Mr. Gulielmus Martinus, Mr. Georgius Wemius, Mr. Georgius Humius, qui per tumultum quorundam qui se theologiæ studiosos appellabant, et indignabantur jus suffragii commune toti academiæ factum, non poterant in electione pacificè progredi. Re infecta, comitia dimissa sunt, et postridie ad electionem absolvendam ex authoritate Domini Archiepiscopi, Universitas ibidem loci convenit. Sed tumultu simili per eosdem per quos pridie, turpissimè excitato, visum est Domino Archiepiscopo et primoribus Academiæ in palatio archiepiscopi convenire. Ibi exclusis seditiosis, renunciatus est rector a quatuor juratis intrantibus, D. Petrus Brusius sanctæ theologiæ doctor, et Collegii Leonardini primarius. Cui electioni cum diu multumque restitisset, tandem precibus intrantium et reliquorum academiæ primatum, necnon authoritate Domini Archiepiscopi victus, cessit, et post assessores sibi ab Academiâ datos, vicarios nominavit D. Robertum Hoveum, Mariani Collegii præfectum, et D. Georgium Martinum, Salvatoriani Collegii præfectum.

Mensis Julii. Anno Dom. 1625.

Ex mandato Serenissimi Domini Regis, in palatio Archiepiscopi convenerunt Reverendi in Christo Patres, Joannes, fani Andreæ Archiepiscopus, Alexander Dunkeldensis, David Brechinensis, Episcopi, David Stormonthiæ Vicecomes, D. David Philp, pastor ecclesiæ Aberbrothensis, quibus a Rege mandatum erat, ut in authores præcedentium tumultuum inquirerent et animadverterent, et rationem præscriberent per quam hujusmodi infamibus perturbationibus obviam iretur. Qui, post maturam deliberationem, electionem rectoris, mense Martii factam, ratam habuerunt, et recturam ei confirmarunt. Præterea legem de suffragii jure, omnibus academiæ civibus communicando promulgatam, in posterum inviolabiliter sanctam et ratam fore statuerunt. Præterea jusserunt, ne quisquam eligeretur rector, præter primarios collegiorum magistros. Quæ cum ab iis essent constituta, in scholis Collegii Salvatoriani, ipsis et totâ academiâ presentibus, promulganda curarunt.

Insuper iidem Visitatores, eodem loco et tempore statuerunt, ut rectura nulli ultra annum prorogaretur, nisi id academiæ utilitas flagitaret, et ad eam suscipiendam a reliquis collegiorum primariis et præfectis obnixè rogaretur. Quod statutum, unà cum reliquis, in præsentiâ totius academiæ promulgandum curarunt.

(16.)—Copy of an Enactment concerning the Election of a Rector, made in 1642.

Statutum præterea, 9th August 1642.

9 August 1642.

Because it is required that the Rector of the University be a man, not only of known piety and gravity, but also of eminent authority, It is ordained, that no Regents of Philosophie, but the Principalls of the Colleges, and publict Professors only, shall be capable of the office of Rectorat; and that the Rector being choisen, shall exerce his office with such dignity and authority, as the Rectors of the University has (done) in former tymes.

(17.)—The Generall Acts for the better regulateing of the Studies and Students, and for ordering all matters in the University of Saint-Andrewes, by the Commissioners appointed for Visitation of the said University, to be observed in all tyme comming.

Commission for Visitation of the University of St. Andrews.

At St. Andrews, the 28th day of July 1642—*Sess.* 2.

Commission appointed by General Assembly. 1642–1649.

The General Assemblie, considering that the Commission granted by the last Assemblie for the Universitie of St. Andrews is now expyred by the meeting of this Assemblie, and therefore must be renewed; and seeing that the Parliament, upon the desire of the said Assemblie and their Commissioners, did also appoint a Visitation of the same Universitie, and granted Commission to the

University of St. Andrews.

Appendix, Part I. University. Order II.

Commission appointed by General Assembly. 1642–1649.

same persons named by the said General Assemblie and some others; therefore thinks fit to renew the said Commission, lykeas be thir presents the Assembly, according to the ancient practice of the Kirk, gives full power and commission to the persons underwritten, viz. Archibald Marques of Argyle. Johne Earle of Cassels, Johne Earle of Lauderdaill, David Earle of Southesk, Johne Earle of Weemes, Johne Earle of Lindsay, John Lord Balmerinoch, Robert Lord Burghly, Sir Thomas Hope of Craighall, his Majestie's Advocat, or Sir John Hope, fear of Craighall, his sonne; Sir John Leslie of Newtoun, Mr. James Reid of Pitlethie, James Sword, citiner of St. Androis; Mr. Alexander Henrysone, minister at Edinburgh; Mr. Robert Blair, minister at St. Andrewes; Mr. David Monro, minister at Elie, Mr. Andro Auchinleck, minister at Largo; Mr. Andro Wood, minister at Monifuthie; Mr. Patrik Scougall, minister at Dersey; Mr. Walter Buchanan, minister at Seres; Mr. James Symson, minister at Kirkcaldie; or any nine of them, being five ministers and four ruling elders, to be a sufficient quorum; Giveand and grantand to them the full power and commission of the Assembly to meet at St. Andrewes betwix and the day of nextocome, to constitute the Clerk and other necessar members, and, with the concurrence of the Commissioners from the Parliament, to visit the said Universitie at St. Andrews, and particularlie to examine the Foundation of the New College of Divinitie in the said Universitie, to establish necessar Professors of Divinitie thereintill, to call Professors from abroad, or other places at home, to provyde competent meanes for the Fabrick, and for a Librarie, and for manteenance of Professors and Students in the said New College, and to supplicate his Majestie for his Royall munificence for so great and good a worke: And sicklike the said Assemblie giveth and grants to the saids Commissioners the full power and commission of the Assembly, by themselves, without concurrence of the Commissioners of Parliament, to visite the said Universitie of St. Andrewes, to summond and conveene before them all the members thereof, to try and examine the qualities of the said members, if they be correspondent to the order of the erection, to consider how the doctrine is used be the Masters and Regents, and if the same be correspondent to the Confession of Faith and Acts of this Kirk, and how this order is keeped amongst Students, how their rents and livings are bestowed, and all other things to try and examine which any Commissioners from the Assembly had power to try, or which the General Assembly might have tryed themselves in their Visitation; and after due tryall of the members and orders, if they be agreeable to their erection and the Acts of this Kirk, to remove all members superfluous, unqualified, or corrupt, and to plant their rooms with more sufficient and sound Masters: And sicklike grants power to the saids Commissioners to concurre with the Colledge in name of the Assemblie, to invite or to transport any who shall be found fitt, within the kingdome, for the profession of Theologie, to the said Universitie, excepting alwayes that it shall not be lesume to transport any Professors out of any other Universitie or Colledge within this kingdome, or any minister out of Edinburgh, to the said Universitie of St. Andrewes: And also it is provyded, that if the Universitie of St. Andrewes shall make choice of one and the same man for one Professor, whom the Universitie of Glasgow shall make choice of, that the Universitie of St. Andrewes shall have the preference: And likewise, with power to the saids Commissioners to remeed all disorders, rectifie all abuses, and to doe all other things necessar for the preservation of religion and learning, which former Assemblies or the Commissioners have or might have done; and this Commission to endure to the day of nixtocome, and the Commissioners to report their diligence to the next General Assemblie, to whom they shall be answerable for their proceedings.

Note.—The Commission was renewed 4th August 1643, in the same terms, and to the same members, with the addition of Mr. Robert Douglas, minister at Edinburgh, Mr. James Bruce, minister at Kingsbarns, Mr. Arthur Martin, minister at Crail, and Mr. David Forret, minister at Kilconquhar.

At Saintandrewes, 8th of Agust 1642.

The Election of the Rector.

The Commissioners being carefull to prevent all occasiones of æmulatione, contention, and tumult which may arise at the election of the Rector in tyme coming, They ordaine that the Senatus Academicus, the Ministers and Schoolemaster of the towne, and whole Students of Divinity in the New Colledge, and the whole Magistrandes and Bachaloures in the tuo Colledges of Philosophy, as having greatest interest and experience (secluding all others, whither students or other schollers), sall only have voice in choyseing the Rector of the University, and this election to be yearely, upon the ordinare day, or within foureteen dayes thereafter at farthest, and with the accustomed solemnities. And for præservatione of the liberty of the University, and præventing all usurpation, That one person be not choysen to be Rector above the space of three yeares togither.

Becaus it is requisite that the Rector of the University be a man not only of knowen piety and gravity, bot also of eminent authority, It is ordained that no Regentes of Philosophy, bot the Principalls of the Colledges and publick Professores only, sall be capable of the office of Rectorate. And that the Rector being chosen, sall exerce his office with such dignity and authority as the Rectors of the University have done in former tymes.

The Election of the Conservator.

Least the University suffer any diminution in there liberties and priviledges, It is ordained that they sall still have a Conservator of there priviledges, who sall in this tyme of vacancie of that office be chosen be the whole Principalls, Professores, and Regents of the University, and this order of election to be observed in all tyme comming.

A Committee appointed to consider of a proper method of Studies and rule of Discipline.

The Commissioners for facilitating and accelerating of such orders as shall be thought expedient for the good of the University, and order of studies and discipline to be observed by Masters and Scholars, gives Commission be thir presents to Mr. James Reid of Pitlethie, Messrs. Alex^{r}. Henderson, Robert Blair, David Monro, Andro Auchinleck, Patrick Scougall, and Andro Wood, to meet at six hours in the morning, and to think upon the best propositions and orders to the effect above written, and to report to the whole Commission, who are to meet to-morrow at nine hours.

9th August 1642.

The whilk day, the Committee appointed the day before made their reports anent the matters recommended to their diligence, and the Commissioners having taken the same to their consideration, they resolved upon the following conclusions:—And, *first*, Considering how necessar a Public Library is in the University, for promoving the studies of the Masters and Scholars, and that for the present there was neither a sufficient house for the Library, nor ways and means thought upon for furnishing of books, Mr Alex^{r}. Henderson, one of the Commissioners, being first a Student and thereafter a Regent in the University, to give testimony of his thankfulness and affection to the flourishing of the

1000 lib. Scots frankly offered by Mr. Al. Henderson for perfecting the Publick Library and Publick Hall of the University.

University in learning, did willinglie, and of his own accord, make offer of the sum of ane thousand pounds, which was thought by the Commissioners sufficient both for perfecting the house appointed for the Library, and for the Publick School destinat for the solemn meetings of the University; which was thankfully accepted by the whole Commissioners.

The Library, how to be supplied and increased.

The Commissioneres considering of the ways how there might be a yearely increase of bookes for the Publick Library, and that some moneyes were unnecessarlie bestowed by the Students at there entry and receaving of Degrees, they have ordained that in place of the feast called the Bajan Act, each primar sall pay three lib., the secundar tuo lib. and every one of the rest of lower Degree fyfteen shillinges: That in place of the feast called the Veikes, each primar pay tuenty merks, the secundar ten merks, and every one of the rest fyve merks. Also, that in place of the Poculum and Bellaria, given be the Students of Divinity at the passing of there tryalls, every Theologiæ Candidatus, efter the ending of his course, or before the leaving of the Colledge, pay ten pownds. All these moneyes to be carefully collected and keeped by the publick Quæstor of the University, to be bestowed upon such bookes as sall be found most necessare for the Library, with this provision, that the students be no more putt to charges for Bajan Act, Veikes, or any feast of that kynd; and that the sowmes are appointed *salva cujusque uberiori liberalitate*, it being congruous that *Potentes potenter agant.*

A Librarian appointed.

It is also ordained that there be a Bibliothecarie, and for the present necessity Mr. Jhone Goyean is chosen, who sall be receaved to be ane of the Bursars of the New Colledge, and have out of the augmentation granted to the University the sowme of ane hundreth punds yearely dureing his charge. He sall find sufficient caution before his entry for keeping of the whole bookes, and for his diligent attendance upon the Library, which sall be patent in the winter for ten houres till tuelfe in the forenoone, and in the sommer from eight till tuelfe, and in the afternoone both sommer and winter from tuo till four, and this order to be keeped till there be a more large provision of meanes for the keeping of the Liberary.

Duty of the Principallis in there severall Colledges, for Religious Exercises.

Becaus the weill of the whole Colledge dependes much every way upon the piety and faithfullnes of the Principall of the Colledge, who is *tanquam pater familias*, It is ordained that no other but the Principall, when he is present, give God thankes, or say the grace before and efter meat at dinner and supper, in name of the whole Colledge or family; and that, both for this end and for the better ordour at table, on of the Regents be present also at the breakfast of the Colledge. That the Principall shall also, every day, about sixe houres at night before supper, enter to the common Schole, the whole Masters and Students being present, and shall recommend them to God by prayer, such exhortation or admonition going before as the present necessity of the day doeth require, and as may serve most for sowing the seeds of piety in there harts. And as the exercise of publick discipline does belong to the Principall of the Colledge, fra which he must not be absent himselfe at the tymes appointed, so sall he on the Wedensday, betuixt foure and sixe houres after noone, setting apairt for that tyme all studies of humane literature, exercise the whole Students in teaching and examining the heads of the Catechisme in a plaine and familiar forme, and that in such ordour, and such compendious a way, that in the tyme of the course of four yeares they may be acquainted with the whole grounds of Christian doctrine as it is taught and professed in the Kirk of Scotland, for there edification in the faith; and becaus the Students of the New and Old Colledges doe ordinarly repaire to the town kirk, the Principallis of the foresaid tuo Colledges, and such other publick Professors of Divinity as are preachers, being cald thereunto be the Presbetery and ordinary ministry of the town, sall preach in the Town Kirk so often as the necessary effaires of there ordinary chairge may permit.

The Principal to say publick prayers every night.

Duty of Regents for Religious Exercises.

It is ordained also, that every Regent, on the Lord's day, at sevin hours in the morning, teach unto his schollers the contraversies of Religion, according to there capacity, and in such a compendious way that he may go throw the whole contraversies in the space of foure yeares; and in the like manner, at fyve houres in the afternoone, he sall examine the classe upon the sermons which they have been hearing that day, and upon the lesson which was taught them in the morning,—every ane of the schollers having ane English Byble in his hand, that they may be acquainted with the grounds of truth against errors, from the text of Holy Scripture.

Tyme appointed for taking up the Philosophy Colledges.

Because the tyme of vacancy of the Colledges for a long tyme past hath drawn to a great length, contrare to the first laudable ordour, to the great hindrance of the studies of the youth, and to the neglect of many partes of learning which are necessar to be taught, It is ordained that the house of the tuo Colledges of Philosophy sall be taken up every yeare upon the sixt of October; that the tyme of the meeting of the schollers be the tenth of October; and such as sall not returne to there studies against the fyfteen of October, sall be lyable to the former mulcts, viz. for each dayes absence of the first week, after the said fyfteen day of October, tuo shillings for each dayes absence; for each dayes absence of the second week, foure shillings, and so foorth in ordour, according to the tyme of there absence; and these mulcts and penalties to be diligently collected by the Quæstor, and faithfully keeped, that they may be bestowed upon bookes for the furniture of the public Library.

Schollers to be examined at there return from the vacance.

For exciteing the Students to diligence in there studies, not only while they are in the Colledges under the eye of there Masters, but also in the tyme of the vacancy, It is ordained, that beside the ordinary examination before they be dismissed, there be also a second examination by the Masters of there own Colledge after there returneing; the tyme of this re-examination, as also whither it be expedient that they be circulated or not, is remitted to the consideration of the Faculty of Artes.

The course of Studies to be observed the whole foure yeares.

That diligent Students may attain to some measure of knowledge, not only in the Greeke but Hebrew tongue, and in all the liberall arts necessar to be known by them, and they may have some insight in all the partes of Aristotle's Philosophy, It is appointed that the Regents of Philosophy follow this course in teaching hereafter.

In the first yeare, the students, so soon as they come to the Colledge, sal be exercised diligently in translateing of English into Latine, and Latine into English, till the tenth of November, upon which day the comone Latine Theame sal be given; and the morrow after, they sall begin the Greek Grammar, and still proceed in learning rules and practicks of Greek language till the tenth of Junij. The remanent tyme of that yeare, after the tenth of Junij, to be spent in learning the elements of the Hebrew toung, that at least they may be able to read, and the elements of Arithmetick, the foure species at least. That these necessary studies be not neglected, It is ordained that they be examined, not only in the knowledge of the Greek, but also in there reading of the Hebrew and beginning of Arithmetick.

In the second yeare, the schollers, immediately after there meeting, shall be exercised in translating Latine into Greek, and Greek into Latine, till the tenth of November, upon which day the common Greek Theam salbe given; the nixt day after, they sall beginn the ordinar studies of that yeare, at a Logick compend, and proceed in learning of Dialectick, Rhetorik, Structura Orationis, with the

University of St. Andrews.

Appendix, Part I. University. Order II.

Commission appointed by General Assembly. 1642–1649.

practise of Logick and Rhetorick in there declamationes, till the first day of March, at which tyme they sall beginn in Porphyre, and proceed to the Categories de interpretatione, and Priora Analytica, and upon all these sall sustein examination.

In the third yeare, sall beginn at the first book of Topickes, with which sall be joyned in teaching the argument and compend of the eight book, and thereafter the Sophist Captiones and Posteriora Analytica. After ending of there Logick, they sall be taught the elements of Geometry, the first tuo books of Aristotle's Ethickes, and fyve or sixe chapters of the third book, with the arguments or compend of all the rest; this yeare also, a compend of Metaphysick sall be taught, and last of all the first and second book of Acroamaticks. It is also thoght profitable that so much tyme of this yeare as may be well spared, be bestowed in the practise of Logick, about Thema Simplex and Compositum, and this exercise to be upon the Satturday.

In the fourth yeare sall be taught the other three bookes of the Acroamaticks, the bookes de Cœlo, the elements of Astronomy and Geography, the bookes De Ortu et Interitu, the Meteors, some part of the first, with the whole second and third bookes De Anima, and if so much tyme may be spared, some compend of Anatomy.

Becaus the dyteing of long notes hath in tymes past proven ane hendrance, not only to other necessar studies, but also to the knowledge of the text itselfe, and to the examination of such things as are taught; It is therefor seriously recommended by the Commissioners to the Deane of Faculty of Artes, that the Regents spend not too much tyme in dyteing of there notes; that no new lesson be taught till the former be examined; that every student have the text of Aristotle in Greek, and that the Regent first analyse the text *viva voce*, and thereafter give the sowme thereof in writeing.

Disputations appointed.

Since both reason and experience do teach, that no exercise can be more profitable for Students of Philosophy then Scolastik disputes, It is ordained that the dietes appointed for disputes after supper be keeped according to the statutes of the Colledges: That the Magistrands and Bachalours in every Colledge have there disputes every Satturday, and the Regent of the defender of the theses be præses in the disput.

Concerning the Studies of the Magistrands, and the ordor to be observed by them.

Becaus there be as many necessar things to be taught the fourth yeare as will take up the whole tyme, It is ordained, that the Regent of the Magistrands cease not from teaching till the first of Junij, and that none of the Magistrands leave his studies or depart from the Colledge any tyme of that yeare, but abyde constantly at there studies till the end of the yeare, as they have done the three yeares before.

All the Students ordained to use Gowns.

Since gravity in habite and carriage is very beseeming for Students, It is ordained, that the whole Students of the University, both in Divinity and Philosophy, go in there gownes, both within the Colledge and without upon the streets.

All the Students to use the Latine Toung.

It is ordained, that the whole Students in the tuo Philosophy Colledges, in all places within and without the Colledge, speak Latine amongst themselfes, least the necessary use of the Latine tongue weare out of use, contrare to the exact lawes and laudable custome of the University in tyme bypast, and that transgressores of this kind be censured in such manner as the Facultie of Artes sall judge convenient.

Laufull Recreationes, and unlaufull.

Recreations are necessary, but they are ordained to be in laufull exercises, as gouffe, archery, and other of that kynd, which are harmeles and do exercise the body, and therefor, that there be no carding, dyceing, amongst the students, or exercises of that kynd, which are forbidden by the lawes of the University.

Exact Examination before Degrees be conferred.

It is both a disgrace to learning, and a hindrance to trads and other callings, that such as are grossely ignorant and unfitt for any profession in letters, be honoured with any degree or publick testimony of learning; it is therefor earnestly recommended to the Faculty of Artes, that such tryall be taken of Students, especially of Magistrands, before the tyme of Laureation, so that these who are found altogether unworthy, be not admitted to the degree and honour of Masters.

At the Table, tuo sitters sal have but on stander.

That nether poore scollers and standers be depryved of there necessary maintenance, nor others be too much burdened with there sustentation, It is ordained, that in the Colledges of Philosophy, contrary to the present abuse, there be receaved on stander at most to serve tuo sitters at the second masse, and that it be not permitted hereafter that every secondar have his own stander.

That the Professors of the Old Colledge be no more Ministers of particular Kirkes.

Since it is most necessary that Ministers be resident upon there chairge, and Professores live within the Colledges attending there professions, It is ordained, that how soone there may be competency of meanes for the necessary maintenance of Professores in the Old Colledge, that the second and third Maister, who are Professores there, be no more actual Ministers, but that the kirks where they serve may have their own resident Ministers, and the Professores waite upon the Colledge.

The Professors of the New Colledge.

The Commissioners, with mature deliberation, pondering how important the right constitution of the College of Divinity may be for the whole Kirk of Scotland, have resolved and ordained—First, concerning the election of the Professores of Divinity, That whensoever any place or profession in the New Colledge shall happen to vaike, there sall be no new Master chosen till the meeting of the Generall Assembly, at which tyme the place sall be filled up by such a Professor as sall have for his sufficiency and qualification, the testimony of the whole Assembly; and that in all tyme coming none sall be chosen to any of these places, but by the Generall Assembly: This ordor of election to be without prædudice to Mr. Alexander Colvill, Professor of Divinity in Sedan, whose calling to the profession of Divinity in the New Colledge was publickly approven be the late Generall Assembly at Saint Androis. Secondly, concerning the course of studies of Divinity, That the first Master or Principall in the New Colledge sall teach the comon places and contraversies of Divinity; another sall be Professor Novi Testamenti; a third shall teach the whole text of the Old Testament, with a chronologie or deduction of the history, excepting the bookes of Job, Psalmes, Daniel, Ezra, and Nehemiah, which places of Scripture, togither with the Hebrew, Chaldee, and Syriack tounge, sall be taught by a fourth Professor; and in the interim, till the foure Professores be compleit, the tuo present Professoris sall use all possible diligence to prosecute this whole course of the study of Divinity, the on to supply the place of the tuo first Professoris, the other to supply the place of the other tuo. Thirdly, for preventing all æmulation and contention about places of præcedency, which were very unfitt in such a society, It is ordained, that efter the first or Principall Maister, the other three sall have place and precedency according to there standing in the Colledge, and that they be not ranked according to the distinction and difference of there professions, they being all Professors of Divinity.

Mr. Sam. Rutherford's stipend augmented.

The Commissioners, considering the great labours and extraordinarie pains taken by Mr. Samuel Rutherfoard, Professor of Divinity, since his entrie to the New College, and that the means before this time allowed to him are not a competencie for his maintainance, have appointed, that besides

his diet at the College table, there shall be payed to him, out of the rent of the said College, ane hundreth merks above that which was allow'd to him in his stipend; and that for the bypast years since his entrie, viz. 1639, 1640, and an hundreth merks beside his table, together with three hundreth merks of augmentation for the year 1641, and for this p'nt year 1642, and in all time coming, ay and while the University come to the full possession of their rents, and he, with the other Masters, to the proportion allotted to them.

Upon a representation of the estate of the Rents of the New College, which is a case different from the other two Colleges, they having no victual of their own near unto them for their use; the Commissioners have appointed that the said College, for provision of their house, shall haue such a proportion of the Tythes of the Acres of St. Andrews, led by the University, as is answerable to their part of the Priory, and that at the price for which the rest of the tythes are sold by the University for this p'nt year, and during all years following, ay and while the rents of the Bishoprick and Priorie be divided.

A proportion of Tythes of the Acres of S. A. to be sequestrated to the N. C.

Tenth August, before Noon.

Sederunt—Marquess of Argyle, Earles of Cassils, Lauderdale, Southesk, the Lords of Burghly, Craighall, and Newtown, Mr. James Reid of Pitlethie, Messrs. Alex^r. Henderson, David Monro, Andro Wood, Andro Auchinleck, Robert Blair, Patrick Scougall, and James Sword, Burges of St. Andrews.

Anent the Professor of Humanitie in S.^t L. and y^t y^e Regents have precedencie of him.

The Commissioners, considering the Desires and Papers given in by Sir John Scot of Scots-Tarvet, concerning the School of Humanity in S. Leonard's College, and being desirous to cherish every motion that may conduce for advancement of learning and good of the University, but unwilling to settle an inequality in the number of the classes of Students betwixt the two Colleges of Philosophie, lest the increase of the one should be a diminution and tend to the ruine of the other, which were a great prejudice to the University in whole; They do desire the Marquess of Argyle to represent to my Lord Scots-Tarvet their counsel and resolution, beyond which they could not go, to this sense, that they think fit that there be a publick Professor of Humanity in St. Leonard's College, to profess publicklie either within that College, or within any other publick place where it should be found expedient that the Professors of the Old College shall have their leassounes; That this Professor of Humanity shall have for his maintainance an equal portion with the Regent of Philosophie in the new augmentation; That he be called Professor of Humanity, and not Regent and Master of the School of Humanity; That he teach no Scholars in private, neither in school nor chamber, because it is intendit that the number of the classes in the two Colleges be equall; and that by reason of his profession, which is posterior to Philosophie, the four Regents of Philosophie have precedencie before him.

Committee for taking in the Rentals of the several Colleges, also of the Priorie and B'prick, to be divided among them, according to the King's gift to that effect.

The Commissioners understanding, by the Report of the Principals and Masters of the Colleges, that the rents of the samen are much spent upon necessary deburstments, and others interveening occasions, which would be timeously considered; Therefore they give Commission to David Earle of Southesk, my Lord Craighall, my Lord Newtown, Mr. James Reid of Pitlethie, Messrs. David Monro, Andro Auchinleck, Patrick Scougall, and James Sword, citizen in St. Andrews, or any five of them, the said Earle of Southesk being always one, to meet at St. Andrews at such times as the said Earle of Southesk shall appoint, and to take unto their consideration the deburstments of the University in settling and securing the late augmentation granted to them by his Majestie, together with the rentals of the severall Colleges, and the rentals of the Bishoprick and Priorie; and to take tryall of the truth of the saids rentalls, and of the tacks wherewith the samen are burdened, upon oath; as also, to take particular inventar of the mobilia within the several Colleges: Ordaining also the saids Commissioners to call before them Alex^r Stewart, late Chamberlane of the Priorie and Bishoprick of St. Andrews, and try the accompts of his intromission with the rents of the saids two benefices; and that the Masters of the Colleges be present at the fitting of his accompts: With power to the saids Commissioners to proportion the new augmentation forsaid, conform to the report of the Committee appointed be the King's Majesty, and made be them to his Majesty thereanent. And the saids Commissioners remit to the persons now nominat be them, to consider how far they shall go back for clearing the accompts of the old rents of the several Colleges; and how much the samen may conduce for trying the present condition the Colleges are in: And ordains them to report their proceedings in the premisses to the saids Commissioners upon the second Wednesday of March next, which is the dyet of their next meeting.

No Principal to interfere with the rents.—Every College to have an Œconomus.

Becaus it serveth much for the floorishing of the University, and for the good of the founded persons, Maisters, Regents, Students, and common servants, that the rents of the particular Colledges be well managed, and it is no way expedient that the Principall of the Colledge, or any of the Maisters, be withdrawen from the necessar dueties of there places and callinges, by the care of the collecting, keeping, or distributing the rents of the Colledge, but that every one have the maintenance allowed him thankfully and tymously payed, It is ordained that every Colledge have their own Œconomus, who sall be chosen by comon consent of the Maisters and Regents of the Colledge, and finding sufficient caution to be ansuerable for his intromission, sall lift the whole rents, receave the boords, and mak all deburstements; and he to be comptable dayly and weekly to the said Maisteris and Regents, who sall subscrive the weekly compts, and sall be comptable yeerely for the whole rents and boords in the ordinary and yearlely visitation, to be keeped by the Rector and his Assessores, togither with the Earles of Southaske, the Lords Burghly and Balcarres, Mr. James Reid of Pitlethie, and James Suord, citizen of St. Androis, or any tuo of these who are now joyned by this visitation, with the Rector and his Assessores, till the nixt visitation. This visitation of the Rector and his Assessores, with the Commissioners aforenamed, to begin every yeare the second day of Agust, being ane laufull day; at which tyme they sall be auditors of the whole compts of the three Colledges, and see that the compts of every week be subscrived by the Maisteris and Regents of every Colledge, and diligently observe if any thing be amisse, that it be reported to the nixt visitation, which is either to continue the said auditores of the accompts, or to chose others in there place, as necessity or occasion sall require.

The Auditors of the Compts of the Colledges.

The Commissioners continues this present visitation, and all matters belonging thereunto, till the second Wedensday of March nixt to come, with continuation of dayes, and ordaines the whole Commissioners to be present the said day.

This Visitation continued till the 2d Wedensday of March.

Extracted foorth of the bookes of the Commission for Visitation of the University of Santandrois, be Mr. Robert Dalgleish, Clark thereto.

University of St. Andrews.

Appendix, Part I. University. Order II.

At Santandrois, the sixteene day of March 1643 *yeares, in the New Hall of the New Colledge.*

The GENERAL ACTS past at the said DIET of VISITATION.

March 17, 1643.

Commission appointed by General Assembly. 1642–1649.

The Commissioners, after incalling and enquyring of the Maisteris, Professores, and Regents of the University, what diligence they had done anent the acts of the last Visitation; and finding, by the declaration of the Maisters and Regents of the tuo Philosophy Colledges, that they had nether red nor publickly intimate the same, nor done any thing thereupon, and be the declaration of the Maisters of the New Colledge, that they also had nether red nor publickly intimate the same, altho' they had observed some particular acts thereof, viz. 'Act anent the Course of Studies, anent the change of the Poculum in Moneyes,' &c.; and having taken the saids omissions and negligence of the saids Principalls and Maisteris to there consideration; Altho' they will not go on in a strick censure at this tyme, according as there fault demerites, yet for remeid thereof in tyme coming, They ordained, and be thir presents ordaine, the said acts to be publickly read and intimate in a full meeting of the University, in the comon Scoles of the Old Colledge, upon the day of , that none hereafter may pretend ignorance; with certification, that whosoever sall fail to put the saids acts in execution, sall be censurable by the Visitatores at there severall meetings, either by deprivation or otherwise, according to the quality of the fault and offence, without prejudice of the particular censures to be inflicted by the Rector and Senatus Academicus upon the members of the University, according to the priviledges thereof.

Continuation of the Acts.

Ye Prinl. of S. L. to choose an Œconomus, wt c'sent of ye M'rs.

The whilk day, the Commissioners being informed that there was not an Œconomus chosen in St. Leonard's College, and, after inquiry thereof at Mr. Andrew Bruce, Principal of the said College, finding the same to be true, They have ordain'd, and be thir p'nts ordain the said Mr. Andrew Bruce, with consent of the remanent Masters of the said College, with all diligence to make election of an Œconomus, in all points according to the Act made thereanent, of the date 10th August 1642.

Desires of ye N. C. c'cerning ye B'prick & Priorie answered.

The whilk day compeared Mr. Samuel Rutherford, one of the Masters of the New College, and presented the humble Desires of the New College concerning the Bishoprick and Priorie, whereof the tenor follows:—

1. That whereas your Lordships ordained the New College to have their part of the teind-yard for this present crop 1642 in victuall for furnishing their table, of q'lk help they are destitute, in respect the teinds was not collected, therefore desires your Lordships to take some course whereby the said College may be helped of this their present loss.

2. Humbly desires your Lordships to take tryal what is given out in augmentation to Ministers in every College, and that it be made up again out of the Bishoprick and Priorie this p'nt crop 1642, (seing the Ministers are entered to their augmentation already), before any division be made of the rest, that their rents may be in the same case they were in when the report was given to the King's Ma'tie be the Lords of Committee at Edr in tyme of Parlt; q'lk desire was the meaning both of his Ma'tie and the said Lords, as may be seen in comparing the particulars of the said Report with the King's Ma'tie's gift of the Bishoprick and Priorie.

3. Humbly desires your Lordships to make ane locall division of the Bishoprick and Priorie, that every College may know their own part; and that in the division, the old rents and augmentation being both considered, that proportionablie, according to the quantity of their rents, the three Colleges be equally divided in victual, and in the species thereof, and sicklike in commodious lying of their rents as near as may be done, every one keeping their old rents, and the equality to be made in dividing the augmentation, so that the New College may have victual for furnishing their Table as the other two Colleges have, and have their rents lying as commodiously; q'lk was his Ma'tie's meaning, as may be seen be his Ma'tie's Letter, written the 10th of July 1641.

4. That if your Lordships cannot as yet make a locall division of the hale Bishoprick and Priory, humbly desires your Lordships in the meantime to provide the New College in so much victuall as will furnish their Table untill the hale division be made be your Lordships, and that it will please your Lordships to give order that all means be used that may accomodat the said division.

Whilk Desires being read and considered be the said Commissioners; In answer to the first, they have ordained, and be thir p'nts ordain, That in place of the victual they should have had of the teind-acres, according to the Act made thereanent, of the date 9th August 1642, that the New College shall have als much victual as shall serve for the provision of their Table of any of the victual of the Bishoprick and Priorie that is yet undisposed upon, at such prices as the rest is sold for, and that for the cropt 1642, and in all time coming, there be a locality settled. And in answer to their second desire, the Commissioners ordains likewise, that whatsoever diminution has been of any of the rents of the three Colleges by augmentation of Ministers' stipends of Kirks belonging to the said Colleges respective, either in money or victuall, since the Report was given in to the King's Ma'tie, the same be made to them out of the first end of the new augmentation, and that before any division be made, except in so far as their loss may be compensed by the augmentation of the rest falling in to them respective by the expiring of tacks: Ordains likewise, that a supplication be drawn up from the Commissioners of this p'nt Visitation, and from the Masters of the University, to the King's Majesty, whereby it may be desired that any new augmentation they have given or shall give to Ministers, may be added to the sum of an thousand pound sterling granted be his Majesty, in respect it deduceth so much off their p'nt rent. In answer to the third, the Commissioners will take it to their consideration when they come to the division. In answer to the fourth, repeats the answer to the first.

The manner of Admission of Regents in this interim.

The Visitours takeing to there consideration the admission of Regents in the tuo Colledges of Philosophy, respective to vacant places in tyme coming, hes ordained, and be thir presentis ordaines, that whensoever a Regent's place sall vaike, the admission to the vacant places in the saids Colledges respective sall be in manner following, viz. Ane Programe sall be made be the Maisters in the Colledge wherein the place is vakeing, and sent be them to be affixed at the other three Universities of Glasgow, Edinburgh, and Aberdeen, invyteing upon a monethly warning all who intend to give tryall for the said place at ane certaine day: These who appeare at the day appointed, bringing with them a testimonial of there good conversation and affection to the reformation of religion, and government of the kirk presently established in this kingdome, and that from the Colledge and Presbytery where they did live before, and that they sall offer themselfes, and give up there names to the Maisteris of the Colledge: Thereafter be the said Maisteris respective sall be apointed to every one who shall offer themselfes, a place in any part of Aristotle's Logickes or Philosophy, to be explained by them who are to be tryed in the

presence of the whole University, who sall be gathered togithir to that effect, and make Theses on the purpose of the said text explained by them, and thereafter to disput every on against another in the audience foresaid; and if only one do appeare and offer tryall, he sall be appointed to make a lesson and theses as is declared, and so sustaine dispute be any of the University or any other learned man present who sall be invited be the Maisteris to oppose: Efter the disputationes are ended, the said Maisteris respective sall admitt to the vacant place him whom they, with advise and consent of such as sall be appointed by the nixt Provinciall Assembly of Fyffe, impartially sall judge meetest for the same. This course to be keeped for the interim, till the Commissioners of the present Visitation represent the same to the nixt Parliament and Generall Assembly, that they or either of them may resolve which sall be the constant course to be keeped in such cases in all tymes comming.

Because it is appointed that the election of Regents to vacant places in the two Philosophie Colleges shall be with advice and consent of some having Commission from the Synod of Fife, It is ordained, That a letter shall be written to the said Synod ensuing, desiring them to make choice of some of their number, who having Commission from them, may assist in any such election that shall happen to be betwixt this and the next Parl[t] or General Assemblie, that be their advice and consent the most qualified persons be admitted be those who have the power of presentation & admission to the same.

To prevent a rupture between the University and Town, about the Tithes of the Acres of St. Andr[s].

The whilk day, the Commissioners taking to their consideration an action depending betwixt the University and Town of St. Andrews anent the tythes of the Acres of St. Andrews, and they being most willing and careful to prevent all occasion of contest betwixt the said parties, give permission to John Earle of Lauderdale, David Earle of Southesk, the Lords Burghlie and Craighall, to meet and conveen with Dr. Andrew Bruce, Dr. John Baron, and the Œconomus of the New College, for the University, together with Sir James Lundy, Robert Tailzer, and James Watson, for the Town, and to labour to draw the said parties to agreement; & ordain them to make report of their diligence to the Commissioners at their next meeting.

Act ordaining the Tryell of the hail Masteris of the University at each Visitation.

The Commissioners taking to there consideration how necessar it is that all the members of the University, but especially the Maisteris, Professores, and Regents, who hes the oversight and care over the rest, walk circumspeckly and unblameably, They have ordained, and be thir presents ordaines, that the saids Maisteris, Professores, and Regents, sall be severally tryed at every visitation, in maner following:—First, concerning there affection to the reformation of religion and discipline of this kirk, according to the present constitution thairof; nixt, concerning their diligence in performeing there severall duties in there callings, according to the laws of the University, and laws of the Visitation respective; thirdly, concerning there personall cariage and behaviour; and this tryell so appointed is to be taken by the information of the members of the University called thereto and examined by the Visitours, as also by any of the Presbytery, or whatsoever other considerable person, to whom the behaviour of the party tryed is supposed to be known.

Act ordaining the Maisters of the University to meet with the Magistrates of the Toun for settling pryces every yeare.

The Commissioners finding, that by the Act of Parliament 1579, whereby the new foundation and erection of the haill three Colledges was confirmed, it was ordained that the Provest and Baillzies of the town should conveen with the Principalls of the three Colledges every yeare, upon the first day of October, and be consent and agreement condescend and præscrive the pryces of the boords, manner and number of courses of such as lives collegialiter for the yeare then to come, that the pryces and ordor may be conforme in all the three Colledges, wherethrow the difference of pryces and diversity of them præjudge none of them, and being informed that the samen hes been neglected thir yeares bygone, they ordained, and be thir presents ordaines the said ordor to be revived and keeped in all tyme coming.

To revive ye offices of Chanc[r], Rector, Deans of Faculty, and Conservatour of the Privileges.

The Commissioners, considering how necessar it is for the weill of the University, that the points properlie belonging to the offices of Chancellour, Rector, and Deans of Faculty, and Conservator of the Universitie's Privileges, be known to all, Ordains Mr. Samuel Rutherfuird, Dr. Andrew Bruce, Dr. John Barron, Dr. Alex[r] Colvil, Mr. James Wood, and Mr. George Weims, to search and try out of the auncient Statutes, Foundations, and Privileges of the said points, and to put the samen in articles to be presented to the Commissioners at the next dyet of this Visitation, with such other things as they in their experience finds necessarlie incumbent, and properly belonging to the said offices respective, that the samen may be revived and authoriz'd, and if need bees altered be the said Visitors.

At St. Andrews, 20 *Martii* 1643.

The course to be keeped in setting of Taks in tym coming.

The Commissioners considering how necessar it is for the weal of this University that the proper rent and patrimony thereof, both of the old rent and of the bishoprick and priory belonging to them now by his Majestie's speciall favour and royall gift, be well managed and adverted unto, They, after serious consideration of a great many particulars represented unto them, and specially anent the dilapidation or increase of the yearely revenue belonging to the said University, They have ordained, and be thir presentis ordaines, the particulars after written to be fully observed in every thing: First, that all kynd of dispositiones and taks of tythes belonging to the said University, or any of the Colledges thairof, be sett with the speciall advyse and consent of the Chancellour of the said University, the Marquess of Argyle, the Earles of Cassillis, Lauderdaill, Southeske, Weemes, Lyndsay, the Lords Balmerinoch, Burghley, Craighall, and Newton, Mr. James Reid of Pithlethie, and James Suord of Saintandrewes, or any fyve of them being conveined togither with the maisters of that Colledge of whose rents the tak is to be sett, and that the saids persons, or any fyve of them, for testifying of thair consent, all subscryve with the Maisteris foresaids, the said agreement and tak following thairupon.

2. That in setting of taks no grassum (be) taken, but the same to be sett for a reasonable tak-duety, that thereby a constant yearly rent may be made up to the said University, and severall Colledges thairof respective.

3. That all taks and dispositions of the rents of the University, to be sett in tym coming, be sett be way of contract, conteining a clause irritant, that if tuo termes run in one,

4. That the contract so made sall not only be registrate in the particular register of the Colledges to whom they belong, but also a just authentick double, subscrived by the parties and consenters, sall be sent be the Maisters of the saids Colledges respective, to the Clerke of the Visitation, that the same may be registrate in his books.

To prevent Students running away from one College to another, a recommendation to the Privie Council.

It being represented to the Visitation that sundrie Students, for eschewing their deserved punishment for gross faults committed be them, do remove themselves to other Universities and Colleges,—The Commissioners did earnestly recommend to such of their number who were Lords of the Privy Council, that they would represent the samen to their Lordships, that be their authority, some such course may be prescrib'd, that all enormities and disorders of this kind tending both to the prejudice of the Universities and Students, may be prevented and eschewed in all time coming.

Election of the Deans of Faculty.

For preservation of the liberties of the Universities, and preventing all usurpatione, It is ordained

University of St. Andrews.

Appendix, Part I. University. Order II.

Commission appointed by General Assembly. 1642–1649.

that the Deanes of Faculty be elected yearely, and that one man sall not be continued in the said place above three yeares together.

It being represented to the Visitation that there was an old act amongst the old Laws and Ordinances of the University prejudicial to the Regents, in restraining them from the lawfull bond of Matrimony, the benefit whereof is deny'd to no other in this Kingdom, the Commissioners for the p'nt, because the samen was not produc'd, that so it might have been formallie rescinded, declared, and be thir p'nts declare, that notwithstanding of any such act, it shall be lawfull for the Regents to marry in all time coming, and dispenses with all such as are already married.

A Dispensation wt an old Statute of University prohibiting Regents to marry.

James Sword, one of the Commissioners, to whose care the perfecting of the Publick Library and Common Schools was committed, and who had received the 1000 lib. gifted by Mr. Alexr Henderson for that effect, with his own consent was ordained to have the same compleat, and fully ready for inputting of the books therein, betwixt and the last of May next at farthest.

That the Common Schools and Library be finished against the end of May 1643.

Commission for putting the Books in the New Library.

The Commissioners hes given and granted, and be thir presents gives and grants, full power and commission to Mr. Samuell Rutherfoord, present Rector of the University, Mr. Androw Bruce, Mr. Jhone Barron, Mr. Robert Blair, and James Suord, to conveen some day in the first week of Junij nixt, and to receave the whole books perteining to the publick Library, and to search for such as are in wanting. Thereafter they sall mak ane perfect Catalogue of all, and see the same sett up in good order in the New Library. Ane double of the Catalogue to be given to the Bibliothecarius; another double to be keeped by the Rector.

21*st March* 1643.

Scots-Tarvet's Representation anent Profr of Humanity in St. Leons College, Mortifn 8000 lbs.

The whilk day the Commissioners sitting in full number, the Supplication underwritten was presented, whereof the tenor follows: "To my Lords Commissioners appointed by the late Parliat and Generall Assemblie, to visit the University, unto your Lo. humbly means and shews Sir John Scot of Scotstarvet, Knight, and one of the Senators of the College of Justice,—That whereas, out of my love and affection to the advancement of learning, I have mortifiet to the College of S. L.'s certain lands, @ rents, and books, to the avail of 8000 m'ks for the use of a Regent of Humanity in the said College, upon special conditions, contain'd in a contract betwixt them and me; and in case of failzie of performance of the heads of the said contract, the hale sums, lands, and books to return to me. And now they finding themselves not able to perform the samen, have subscrived an renunciation, whereof I am yet unwilling to make use of if your Lo's shall be pleased to find out any means how I may have satisfaction; and since inequalitie of the Classes in the Philosophie Colleges is pretended to be the main hinderance, that your Lo's will think upon some way how that may be remedied. Therefore intreats your Lo's to take this to your Lo's consideration, and not to suffer so good and charitable a work to perish this way, at the least to be transported to another University, and your Lo's answer." Whilk Supplication being read, seen, and considered, and the said Commissioners being therewith well advised, and still desirous to give my Lord Scotstarvet satisfaction in swa far as may not be prejudicial to the University in whole, They have ordain'd, and be thir p'nts ordain, in addition to their former act, date 10th August 1642, this offer to be made, that the Master of Humanity in S. L.'s shall have libertie to take up ane School and teach Scholars in such an indifferent place within the City of St. Andrew's as the Senatus Academicus shall think fit and expedient, providing always that the said Master shall teach no Grammar to his Schollars, and ordain'd an act to be made hereupon.

[*Edinburgh, 3d June* 1644.

Act of the General Assembly, recalling two Acts of the Commissioners for the Visitation of the Universitie of St. Andrews.

The which day Sir Johne Scot of Scotstarvet, producing the Petition underwritten, together with two Acts of the Commission for Visitation of the Universitie of St. Andrews, the tenour of all which followes:—"Reverend Moderator, and remanent Brethren of this General Assembly, Unto your W. showes I, Sir Johne Scot of Scottistarvet, Knight, Director of his Majestie's Chancellarie,—That where I being moved in the year of God 1620, for the love and favour I did carry to St. Leonard's College in St. Androis, where I and my umquhile father were educat in Philosophie, to mortifie, for the use of a Regent in Humanity there, in books, land, and annualrent, to the avail of 8000 merkis or thereby; which mortification took effect, by establishing of umquhile Mr. Alexr. Scott, and after his decease, of Mr. Robert Norie, present Regent and Professor of Humanitie there, lykeas the saids Principall and Regents were, in a mutual contract past betwixt them and me, obliged, that the said Regent of Humanity should enjoy and be capable of all liberties, privileges, and dignities of the Universitie of St. Andrews, and that in equal degree with themselves; which contract contained also a clause irritant, that if they failed in any point to me, then the mortified lands, books, and annualrent should return back to me as if the samine had never been disponed nor mortified; notwithstanding whereof, at his Majestie's last being in this kingdome, when he was pleased to bestow the Priorie of St. Androis upon the Principalls and Regents of the said Universitie, for their better manteenance, the Principall of the said Colledge of St. Leonards, and remanent Comrs. of the Universitie, pretermitted the said Regent of Humanitie, in giving up their old rents, whereby no portion was allotted to him of his Majestie's beneficence, but he altogether, by that means, secluded therefrom; Lykeas, by sentence of the Visitors of the Universitie of St. Andrewes, the said Regent was discharged to exercise his function within the said College, and so have made void that mortification, to the great prejudice of learning; which did move me to raise Summonds of Declarature before the Lords of Councell and Session against them, and thereupon has obtained sentence, and evicted from them the whole forsaid rent; yet since syne, I being informed by the Principal and Regents of the said College, of the great ruine and decay which hath followed upon the said College and learning therein, through the removing and silencing of the said Regent of Humanitie, and being yet unwilling to convert my said donation to any other pious use in any other University nor in the said College of St. Leonards, if the intention of my mortification were duly observed: Heerefore, I humbly beseech your W. seriously to considder of the premisses, and of the foresaid mortification made in anno 1620, ratified in Parliament anno 1621; Lykeas his Majestie, in the act of his first Parliament, discharges the inverting of all pious donations, and therefore to give the judgment of the Assembly anent the expedience and necessitie of the said Regent, and his exercise within the said College, for the weale thereof, and for the advancement of learning, to be a Seminarie of youth to the Church and State within this kingdome, Declaring what was the intention of the Assembly in anno 1641, in suiting the Commission of Parliament, to visit the University; and als to recommend to some of your number to interceid with the ensuing Parliament for obtaining their declaration thereanent, and that an Act of Parliament may be obtained for re-establishing of the said Regent within the said Colledge in his first integritie, and he to be made participant of his Majestie's munificence with the rest, conforme to

a particular gift granted be his Majestie under the Great Seale to him thereanent, whereby others may be encouraged to doe the like in time coming, and your W. answer."—The tenour of the Acts above named.—(*See above, p.* 207, *August* 10, 1642, *and p.* 211, *March* 21, 1643).

The General Assembly having taken the same into their serious consideration, after the question with much debate was stated, whether the saids two acts should be recalled or approven, Recalls and rescinds the saids two acts, and declares them to be of no force nor effect hereafter.]

22d Dec. 1647.

The whilk day the Commissioners appointed be the General Assmblie for Visitation of the University of St. Andrews, having met and taken to their consideration the act of the late General Assemblie halden at Edin^{r}, of the date the 24th of August 1647, recommending Mr. Samuel Rutherfuird to be Prin^{l} of the New College within the University of St. Andrews, Do therefore appoint the said Mr. Samuel to be admittit to the said place, and that in such manner as is requisite in such cases, and this to be performed betwixt the date of thir p'nts and the 15th of January next: This act ordained to be inclosed in an Letter to the Rector, ordaining him to see the samen performed.

At St. Andrews, October 3*d* 1648.

Visitation of the University of St. Andrews, adjourned to the second Wednesday of March 1649.

16*th January* 1649.

It being mov'd by some of the Com'rs, that for y^{e} better putting in execution y^{e} Acts & Ordinances, it would be fit y^{t} a bill be given in to Parl^{t} now sitting, craving, y^{t} y^{e} Est. of Parl^{t} would be pleas'd by y^{e} act to ordain Letters of horning to be granted upon y^{r} acts & decreets of the Visitation made or to be made, which was accordingly done, and an act to be passed y^{r}upon.

Act for supplicating y^{e} Parlt. for Letters of Horning to pass upon all Acts of Visitation.

14*th February* 1649.

The summonds anent Mr. John Barron, Provost of the Old Col. of St. Andr^{s}, Mr. Thomas Gleg, Reg. y^{r}, and Mr. David Nave, Reg. in S. L. Col., together with the papers given in by Mr. Sam. Rutherfuird, containing an process deduc'd before the Presbytrie of St. Andr^{s} against Mr. David Nave, and by them recommended to this Commission, continued till the next meeting of the Commission.

Summons anent Dr. Barron, &c. c'tinued.

The next meeting to be to-morrow at two afternoon in the same place.

The q'lk day Mr. Dav. Neuay's process before the Presbyterie of S. A., and by them refer'd to this Visitation, read; both q'ch information and process refer'd to my Lo. Craighall, Ja. Weemyss of Fyngask, M'rs Mungo Law, John Moncrieff, and Alex^{r} Moncrieff, to meet in my L. Craighall's house p'ntly, to receive in the said Mr. Jo. Barron and Da. Nevay their answers by word or writ, and to try what farther anent y^{r} carriage in their several callings, and obedience to the acts of Visitation, & to report to the next meeting.

Sub-committee for trying of Mrs. Jo. Barron and Da Nevay.

The next meeting to be on Monday at two afternoon, y^{e} 19th of Febr^{y} instant.

19*th February* 1649.

The whilk day, the Commission having read and considered an Information against Mr. John Barron, Prov^{t} of the O. C. of S. And. and his answers thereto, together w't an information against Mr. Thomas Gleg, Reg't there; and finding it necessary that farder trial be taken, both of the particulars informed ag't the s'ds perties, and of y'r oyer particular carriage in their several stations; as likewise of the deportment of the rest of the M'rs of the Univ. y'r particular carriages in their several places and callings, & y'r obedience to the acts of former Visitations; Therefore they give power and Commission to David L. Elcho, S. Jo. Hope of Craighall, one of the Senators of the College of Justice, Arthur Erskine of Scotscraig, Dav. Bethune of Criech, S. Jo. Moncrief of that Ilk, S. Ja. Monipeny of Pitmillie, David Weems of Fingask, Mr. Ja. Reid of Pitlethie, Ja. Sword, citizen of St. And., M'rs Da. Greig, min'r at Balmerino, Fred. Carmichael at Markinch, Ja. Bruce at Kingsbarns, And. Honyman at St. And., Colin Adam at Anstruther, David Forret at Kilconcher, and Alex^{r} Moncrief at Scoonie, or any fyve of them promiscuouslie, to meet at St. And. y^{e} 15th of March next, and at other dyets as they shall appoint, to take tryal of the s'ds particulars informed ag't the s'd Mr. Jo. Baron and Mr. Thomas Gleg, and for that effect to summon and examine witnesses thereupon; and likewise they give power and commission to the s'ds persons @ wr'n, or any five of y'm, to tak tryal of the said Mr. Jo. Baron and Mr. Thomas Gleg, or any other M'rs Prof'rs and Reg. of the Univ. of St. And y'r affection to the reformation of religion and discipline of this Kirk, according to the p'nt constitut'on thereof, their diligence in performing their several duties in their callings according to the laws of the Univ. and acts of Visitation re'xive; as likewise concerning their personal carriage and behaviour, and that be the information of the members of the Univ., Presbyterie, or q'tsoever other considerable person to whom the behaviour of the partie try'd is known, and ordains them to report y'r proceeding in the premises to the s'ds Commissioners at Ed^{r}, upon the 15th of Aprile next.

Commission for Trial of Mr. John Barron, Prov^{t}., and Mr. Thomas Gleg, Reg^{t}. in the Old College, and others.

The Commissioners having taken into their consideration the citation of Mr. Jo. Barron, Prov't of the O. C. of S. A. before y'm for his miscarriage and faults in his charge; and being informed that the said Mr. Jo. was suspended from his Min'rie at the Kirk of Kemback by the last Gen. Assemblie, because he has given no information to the people anent the unlaw'llness of the late engagement, and that he was still unsatisfied anent the unlaw'llness therof, Do by thir p'nts suspend the s'd Mr. John from his place and office, as Prov't of y^{e} Old Col., ay and while he give satisfaction to y^{e} Kirk; and ordains y^{e} publick discipline of y^{e} Col. to be exercised by the 2d Mr of y't Col. w't advice & consent of y^{e} rest of y^{e} Masters there, during the time of his suspension.

Suspension of Mr. Jo. Barron, Prov^{t}. of y^{e} O. C. & y^{t} y^{e} publick Discipline y^{r} be p'formed by y^{e} 2d Mr. w^{t} advice of the rest, during his suspension.

The whilk day, the Commissioners having heard the desires of the M^{rs} of the N. C. that the losses whilk y^{r} Col. has sustain'd by the augmentation of Min^{rs} Stipends since anno 1642 unto 1648, may be made up unto them, conform to an Act made in favours of such losses in the Visitation at St. And. 15th March 1643, did referr the same to the Masters of the several Col. here p'nt to be thought upo' amongst themselves how it might be satisfied. And the Masters of the Colleges considering that y^{e} oyer two Colleges have for some bygone years sustain'd losses by the same means, did unanimouslie agree that all these losses of the severall Colleges rex'ive be made up in manner afterspe'it; That is to say, first, of such rents of the B'prick and Priorie as shall soonest come in after this, of cropts preceding 1648; 2^{lie}, That for the same effect such timber and iron work taken down lately off some house w'in the Abbey, called the Old Innes, shall be roup'd and sold to any of the three Colleges who will give most for them, and the monies y^{r}of to be distributed amongst the Colleges, according to the proportion of their several losses, as they shall be clearlie instructed; 3^{lie}, What remains of the said losses unsatis-

Ways propos'd for repairing the losses of the Colleges by Augmentation of Min^{rs} Stipends.

fied by these two foresaid means, shall be made up of the first end of such tacks or pensions that shall (come) in after the date hereof; which overtures and agreement above written, the Commission be thir presents approved.

Anent the several Professions to be professed in the O. C.

It being represented to the Commission that the M'rs of the Old College have erected an new Profession by their own privat au'tie, and that Mr. George Martin, second Master of the s'd College, ordinarlie taught the Metaphysicks; who being called in, was reprov'd and discharg'd to do so in time coming. And likewise the Commission, taking into their serious considerations what Professions may be most profitable for the good of this kirk and kingdom, They have ordain'd, and be thir p'nts ordain, that in all time coming the Provost of the Old College, beside his Catechetick Doctrine once a-week, conform to the former Act of Visitation, 9th August 1642, he shall also teach a lesson of the Metaphysicks once a-week. The second M^r there shall teach Medicine twice a-week, and the third Master Mathematicks twice a-week also.

Pat. Murray, Œconomus of L. C. for his malignancie remitted to the cogniton of the Prin^l.

The Commission being informed of the malignancie of Patrick Murray, Œconomus of Leonard's Col., did recommend to Mr. George Weems, Prin^l thereof, personallie p'nt, to take notice of the same, and to try the truth of the said report; and ordains the said Mr. George, if the samen be found to be true, to take such order with the said Patrick, either be deprivation or otherwise, as the merits of his fault shall deserve.

Mr. Th. Gleg gives in Answers to the first Libel. and afterwards to some additional articles preferred against him.

Mr. Thomas Gleg gave in some answer by writ to the former information given in against him, which are here to be produc'd.

Some additional articles also against the s'd Mr. Thomas, read to him, whereunto he answered as is wr'n upon y^e margine of the s'd paper. Witnesses also were sworn, and admitted in his pr'ce, upon y^e whole p'lars informed against him, whose depositions are here to be produc'd. After closing of the probation against the s'd Mr. Thomas, he was summon'd *apud acta* to appear before the Commission for Visitation of y^e s'd Univ. at Ed^r y^e 6th of July next.

Mr. Jo. Barron gives in a demission of his Provostship in the O. C. in expectation of a yearly pension during life.

The s'd day, some additional articles also against the said Mr. John Barron were read, and witnesses summon'd for probation of these and the former articles given in against him; but he professing his inability, through his frequent sickness and infirmity of body, to discharge the s'd place, did preveen y^t examination by giving in a demission to the Moderator of his place as Prov. of the Old College, earnestly entreating the said sub-committee to deal effectually w^t the Commission for an honest and competent maintainance to him during his lifetime: which they promis'd to do, which demission the Moderator has to present to the Commission.

Mr. Tho. Gleg's demission.

Anent y^e articles and depositions given in ag^t M^r. Thomas Gleg, the sub-committee have delay'd to take y^e samen to consideration, in respect of his demission, which they have here to p'nt to the Com'ion, q^rof the tenor follows:—I, Mr. Thomas Gleg, one of the M^rs of the Old Col. of S. And^rs., having resolved to apply myself to another employment, am content to demit, and be thir p'nts demits any place or charge w^t y^e emoluments & commodities y^rof, I have w^tin the forsaid College, providing always this demission be of no effect before Lammas next, nor any way prejudicial to y^e rights I have to the stipend for the cropt and year 1649. In witness q^rof, I have subs^d thir p'nts w^t my hand, at Ed^r 11th Julij 1649. Sic Sub^r. Thomas Gleg.

Petition of L. C. craving warrant to lessen the number of Bursars, & to take Grassumes for some time, in regard of y^r debt, refused.

Anent a bill given be Leonard's College, desiring that y^e Com'ion would be pleased to give them warrand to deduce some number of Bursars for certain years, and liberty to set tacks when any shall fall in at the old tack duties, and to take grassums, and to appoint some of their L'ps number to hear their Œconomus accompts, that by these means the debts of the s'd College may be defrayed; it is the opinion of the sub-committee that there can be no warrand given for diminishing the number of Bursars, and for taking of grassums at the setting of tacks. It is y^r opinion y^t y^e Comm'ion recommend to these of y^r own number who are or shall be appointed to give their consent to the setting of tacks at the falling in of any tacks, to take into consideration the debts of the s'd College, and allow them to take one or mae grassums as they shall see expedient for defraying the samen. It is likewise y^r opinion that the Laird of Pitmillie, Pitlethie, Ja. Sword, M^rs Col. Adam, David Forret, and Andro Honiman, or any thrie of y^m. may be appointed to meet w^t y^e M^rs of Leonard's College at S. Andr^s the first day of August next, and such other dyets as they shall appoint for taking in & perfecting the Œconomus's accompts.

Anent the Reg^t of Humahity in S. L. y^t he no more teach Grammer, upon a complaint of Mr. Pat. Robertson, Schoolm^r of St. Andr^s.

The Sub-Committee did recommend to my Lord Craighall and Mr. James Hamilton, or either of them, to speak to my Lord Scots-Tarvet anent the bill given in be Mr. Patrick Robertson, schoolm^r of St. Andr^s q^rof the tenor follows:—"I Mr. Patrick Robertson, M^r of y^e Grammar school of this city, having groaned thir many years bypast under the heavy pressures of palpable wrong receiv'd be that school of Humanity erected be Scots-Tarvet in Leonard's College, and now at last forced, out of great grief, to supplicate your W. of the Visitation, that you would take to your serious consideration whether it be *ex aequo et bono*, that a school of so high profession of Humanity (as they term it) should bow so low as to profess and teach, contrarie to promise at the first institution y^rof, not only all the parts of Grammar, but also the very first rudiments and elements, as is reported, and not only intercepting and præoccupying scholars minded for the Grammer school of St. Andrews, but also by the alluring baits of greater libertie and impunity, daily withdrawing from my school several verie considerable young ones, and these not of a small number. Thus, hoping your Hon'ble W. will have a care that so manifest injuries go not away without the due censure, I refer the whole matter to your wise consideration, and rests your W. most humble Orator. Sic sub^r Patrick Robertson:"—Who did report back, that my Lord did promise the Regent of Humanity in Leonard's College of St. Andr^s should teach no Grammar. It is the opinion of the Sub-Committee y^t y^e Com'ion would be pleas'd to enact y^e same; which opinion, w^t this addition, is approven, That if the s'd Regent of Humanity shall hereafter teach Grammar, he shall be liable in pay^t of 100m. *toties quoties* for each failzie; the failzie to be judged, and y^e penaltie to be taken up be the Rector and his Assessors, and by them divided equallie betwixt Leonard's College and y^e Schoolm^r of y^e Grammar School of St. Andr^s. Sic sub^r. Ja. Hamilton, Moderator.

The abone Report approved.

The whilk day, the Commissioners abovew'n having taken to their consideration y^e Report & opinion of y^e Sub Committee a'spe'it, w^t y^r own additions made y^runto, upon y^e reading and considering of the samen, Do by thir p'nts approve of y^e s'd Report and their opinion y^rin exprest, and the addtion made by y^mselves y^rto in y^e whole heads & articles y^rof, to have the strength and force of an act of the Commission in all tyme coming.

Approbation of Parl^t of all the above Acts of Visitation.

The Committee appointed by y^e Parliament to join w^t y^e Committee of y^e Gen. Ass. for revising of the Register of the Commission for Visitation of the University of St. Andrews, having revised and perused the samen, Do find y^t y^e saids Com'rs have proceeded in all things conform to y^r Commis-

sions w^t^ great fidelity, pains, and diligence. And it is y^r^ opinion y^t^ y^e^ s'd register, beginning y^e^ 2d day of August 1642, and ending the 13th day of July 1649 inclusive, containing 142 pages, and y^e^ whole Acts y^r^of, ought to be approven and ratified be the Parl^t^. Sic Sub^r^. J. Wauchope, Al^r^. Hay, Ed^r^. 30th July 1649. The Parl^t^ having heard the Report, Do approve the s'd Report, and the opinion of y^e^ Sub-Committee above-mentioned. Sic Subscribitur, W. Johnston, Cl^s^ Reg^ri^.

(20.)—*Att the Abbey of St. Andrew's, 18th May* 1676;

Sederunt,—My Lord Archbishope his Grace, Dr. Andrew Bruce, Archdeacon the Commissioner, Dr. Geo. Pittullo, Dr. Alexander Edward.

* * * * * * *

18 May 1676.

My Lord Rector declared to the Visitation, that the University being met, and the last act of the last meeting being intimate to them, they had undertaken to present their overtures to the visitation of the next meeting in write, whereupon the haill masters being called in, my Lord Archbishope declared to them that the visitation would set down some heads anent the premiss mentioned in the fors'd act, and certain other things tending to the good of the University, which thereafter shall be shewn to the masters of the University, to the effect the same may be extended in form, and thereafter enacted as acts of this visitation, to be observed by the masters in all time coming.

Follows the heads:—

1*o.* As to the meeting of the colledges and time of down sitting thereof, That the haill masters shall be obliged to be present in the colledges yearly at the 15th day of October precisely, with certification that who shall transgress shall be obnoxious to censure by the nixt visitation. Also, that the tables be prepared and opened to the saids masters that day, and that the bursers be all mett before the 10th of November, under the pain of being debarr'd, and who shall come therafter not to be admitted for that year.

2*o.* As to the Christmas vacation, that the same be only for the 25th, 26th, and 27th days of December, notwithstanding whereof the haill schollars be oblidged to keep morning and evening prayers, and not to go home nor off the town except upon leave sought and obtained from the principalle.

3*o.* Item, the visitors orders that the vacation formerly in use at senzie week be altogether discharged in time coming, and in lieu thereof that the principalls are permitted to give leave to noblemen and gentlemen's sons to go to Cowper race for a day or two, certifying the contraveeners that they shall be punish'd y^r^fore and the discipline put in execution contra them.

4*to.* That the colledges shall not rise before the 20th July, but after that and betwixt and Lambes, and that the publick teaching be "continued while the publick examinations begin, and that the tables be keept up till the commencement be past and over, which are appointed to be betwixt the 20th July and Lambes yearlie."

5*o.* That the magistrand classes dissolve not before the 15th day of May, but be taught continuallie till that day; and also ordains that the haill magistrands return to the colleges again the 1st of July, sub pœna to be debarr'd from the degree.

6*o.* That the public exercises of the worship (which are to be performed by reading some portion of scripture in the schools, and praying, and that by the principall, or in case of his necessary absente by the hepdomador, and the reading by one of the bursers most capable for that effect), be punctually observ'd in all time coming, and that masters, pædagogues, and all other persons within the college be present thereat and thir exercises to begin precisely at 6 o'clock in the morning, and half an hour before six at night; so that the regents be oblidged before seven o'clock to be in their private schools in the morning, or else to be censured.

7*mo.* As to the weekly Seriation, that the same be only on Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday in the afternoon allenarly, and yet so as the schollars be oblidged to conveen at five at night, upon the Tuesdays and Thursdays, and that the publick worship be observed on Saturday as well as on other days: And discharges all other play days, and giving the play upon the desire of any person whatsomever: and farder, it is ordered that if the rector see cause to give the play upon the first Munday of the month, that it be restricted to the afternoon only: And siclike declares that schollars shall not importune the rector to grant the play at the time of election untill such time as the program for the election be publickly affix't on the colledge gates, and that then schollars be oblidged to keep the public worship.

8*o.* That by common appointment of all visitations, it be ordered that no schollars shall be admitted to a colledge who have come from another colledge, except they bring a sufficient testificate from the colledge from which they come.

9*no.* Item, that the regents conveen all their schollars on the Sabbath before they go to the church by a roll of their names at the gate, and so to go orderly and reverently with their masters, distinctly and severally by their classes, and that the principalls advert punctually that no disorderly schollars who frequent not the publick worship be suffered to stay in the colledges: Also, that the Rector take an monthlie accompt from the masters of the respective colledges how this order shall be observed, and make report thereof to this current visitation.

(21.)—Acts of Visitation 1677.

Att the Abby of St. Andrews, the 12 *of January* 1677;

Sederunt—D. And. Bruce, Archdeacon; the Laird of Wormestoune; and D. Georg Pittullow.

Acts of Visitation. 12 January 1677.

The Commissar, and D. Pittullow, reported to the Visitation thair diligence in communing with the Principall of St. L. C., and Andrew Clerk, Œconimus thereof, anent the rents of that Colledge, and the Disbursements Cropt 75, conform to the last act of the last Sederunt, and gaue in ane accompt thereof as follows:—

The Charges of the Rent, consisting of victual and money, extending to 3689 lib. i s.

And the Discharge, consisting of divers particulars, amounts to 3114 lib. 3s.

Rests to count for, the summe of 574 lib. 18s., whereof there yet rests in the tennents' hands unuplifted, 296 lib. 6s. 4d.: the remainder is in the factor's hands, to be counted for, being 278 lib. 11s. 8d.

Which being added to what was found formerly in the Œconimus hands for the crop 1674 and preceedings, extending to 809 lib.

University of St. Andrews.

Appendix, Part I. University. Order II.

Acts of Visitation. 12 January 1677.

It appears that the Colledge hath to the fore, in the factor and the tennents' hands together, the summe 1383 lib. 11s. 8d.

By the which Accompt, and the Commissars' more particular information, and report of his and D. Pittullow's communing with the Principall and Factor, the Visitatione finds that the rents of the said Colledge hath not been managed to the best availle this last year, and specially that too much hath been allowed and is stated for the Principall and Regents dyets, as the factor's count bears, contrar to the rules prescribed by this Visitation, which hath not been respected.

The Principall being called in before the Visitation, and the forsaid stated accompt being read over to him and intimate, he declared that it was true that thair is indeed in Andrew Clerk's hands 809 lib. of 1674 and preceeding years, but that it did not arise from the rents of the said Colledge, but from the boords, and that he hoped that the Visitation would find it necessar and just that a part thereof were employed for paying some debts affecting the Colledge, particularly a 100 pounds resting to the poor of St. Leonard's parochin, and two hundreth and twentie merks to the executors of umq^{ll} Thomas Mason; to which my L. Archbishop replyed, that at a Visitation and Meeting some 14 moneths ago, it was found that thair were no debts affecting the Colledge rents, and that it was not just to bring in these debts now at this tyme, which formerly were not mentioned: Thereafter my L. Archbishop and remnant Visitors thought fitt that the Principall be allowed to pay the forsaid debt of two hundreth and twentie merks due to the executors of vmq^{ll} Tho. Mason out of the rests in the tennents' hands for crop 1674 and preceedings, so that thair will yet remain *de claro* in the Œconomus' hands, the forsaid summe of 809 lib. which with the summe of 278 lib. 11s. 8d. also in his hands of crop 1675, making in both, in ready money for the Colledg use, 1087 lib., and this besides the summe of 296 lib. 6s. 4d yet resting in the tennents' hands for crop 1675 unuplifted.

The 16th of January 1677—*Sederunt iidem ibidem.*

My L. Archbishop and remnant Visitors, upon a reveiw of the last accompt given in to the Visitation of S. L. Colledge, do ordaine the Principall to give in ane accompt of the expence of the Fabrick of that Colledge out of crop 1675, declaring they will not at present regard what is to be expended that way; and farther, appoint the Principall to sett vigorously about the repairing of the Fabrick this summer, at his Grace's sight and direction allanerly, and that the Colledge money be no otherwayes employed: And to that purpose ordains the Factor to deliver and give up the haill monyes in his hands to the Principall betwixt and Candlemass next, and that the Principall be countable to expend the samen in manner above prescribed; and furder, the Visitors requires the Principall to state and clear the articles anent the expence of the labouring the quarter of Kenlie, specially because that hitherto thair is nothing stated as to the increase, grouth, and product of that labouring, which the Visitors judges should do more than compense the charge of labouring, and ought to be defalked that way, and no other; also, that he give in ane particular count of the expence in repairing the kill and miln of Kenly, betwixt and the day of March next.

17*th of January* 1677.

The Principall of St. Leonard's Colledge being called before the Visitation, and the Act made yesterday anent the rents and ready money of that Colledge being intimate to him, He answered, as to the produce of the quarter of Kenlie laboured upon the Colledge expence, the samen could not be stated in the accompt 1675, but it was to be stated in cropt and year 1676, which shold be done in due tyme; and for the expence of repairing the milln and kiln of Kenlie, he promised to prepare and give in the same to the next dyet of the Visitation.

(22.)—*At the Abbey of St. Andrew's, 24th of January* 1679;

Sederunt,—My Lord Archbishope his Grace, Dr. And. Bruce, A.D. The Laird of Wolmerstown, Comissary.

24 January 1679.

My Lord Archbishope his Grace, and the other visitors above named, taking to their serious consideration the many abuses and disorders committed in the two philosophy colleges by the students y^{r}in, occasioned by the principals their remissness and negligence to punish the same in due time, conform to the laws of the University; and through their not putting to due execution the acts and statutes of this present current Visitation made of before anent discipline, especially these acts and statutes made and passed upon the 18th day of May 1676: And considering y^{t} y^{e} due observance thereof will prove an effectual remedie against the like enormities in time coming, do therefore revive and approve the said acts above mentioned, ordain the same to be punctually kept hereafter, and for that effect appoint extracts thereof to be given out to the Principals, and the same to be duly intimate to all regents and students, and to be read yearly, w^{t} y^{e} old laws, at the down sitting of the colleges. The time appointed therein, and oftener, as the principals shall see it fit to be done. And for the better administration of discipline of the said philosophy colleges, it is also farther enacted and ordained, that the principals, upon Monday weekly, dureing the sitting of the colleges, betwixt eleven and twelve hours in the forenoon, do call the common schools, and conveen y^{r}in the hail masters and students in the colleges, and then and there enquire into all faults, punish abuses, and rectify all disorders, conform to the ancient discipline. And in case it shall happen that the principals be at any time necessarily absent from the said Monday meetings, my Lord Archbishope his Grace, and remanent Visitors forsaid, appoint the eldest regent for the time in the said two colleges to observe the forsaid weekly meetings, and to cause the hail other Regents and scholars convene, as if the principal were y^{r} himself, and to take an exact account of all abuses and disorders.

Thereafter, my Lord Archbishope did intimate the forsaid acts to the Principals, who were called and present for that effect, and seriously recommended the strict observance thereof. * * *

(23.)—*Att St. Leonard's College, the 27th day of October one thousand six hundred and fourscore seven years in the Common Hall;*

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27 October 1687.

My Lord Primate appoints the scholars to be examined publicklie every year, att their return immediately after their coming into the colledge in common schools.

Also, my Lord Primate appoints the rules of discipline to be revised, and duly and punctually observed and keeped, and to be put in practice, and inquisition and inspection of the students' manners to be had and taken weeklie in the common schools. And impowers the principal to punish trans-

gressors, either corporally, or by pecuniall mulcts as transgressours shall deserve att his arbitriment, and that the hepdomater collect the pecuniall mulcts from delinquents, and deliver the same instantly in presence of masters and scholars to the principal in the common schools before the meeting of the common schools be dissolved, and the same to be disposed of by the principal at the masters' sight.

Farder, statutes and enacts, That the principall make and putt all the chambers in the college in a habitable condition as to beds, boord, doors, windows, keys, locks, &c.; and this being done, my Lord Primate appoints the masters to oblige the scholars att their going off to leave the chambers in as good caise as they were in att their entrie in the beginning of the year, and that the masters take speciall care and pains to see this duely and punctually obeyed, and be answerable for their respective scholars' abuses of the chambers to the principal.

Also appoints, that there be publick orations weeklie, on Saturday in the common schools in the forenoon, and that every class affoord ane for every week for that effect, to be appointed by the respective regents at the principal's sight; so that on every Saturday there shall be four orations in the publick schools in the forenoon.

Also, that the principal meet with the other principals of the other colledges for regulating the boards of the students, and prices of the dyet of those who come to eat at the colledge-table.

(24.)—Acts made by the Committee appointed for Visiting the University and Colleges of St. Andrews, beginning upon the 23d day of April 1695 years, at St. Andrews.

SEDERUNT,—

The Earl of Crafurd.	Naughton, Elder.
Lord Ruthven.	Mr. Alex. Pitcairne.
Balcomie.	Mr. Edward Jameson.

Minutes and Proceedings of Visitation. 1695.

The which day (prayer being made) was read ane Commission extracted furth of the Records of the Commission of Parliament appointed for Visiting Universities, Colleges, and Schools, whereby the said Commission recommended to the Earl of Crafurd, &c., or to any five of them (who are thereby declared to be a Quorum) as a Committee thereby delegated and appointed to visit the University and Colleges of St. Andrews, anent the hail particulars mentioned in the Act of Parliament for visiting Universities, Colleges, and Schools made in the year 1690; and the said Committee are appointed to meet at St. Andrews the 23d day of April instant; and which Commission is subscribed by James Hamilton, Clerk, the 1st day of the said month of April.

(Note.—This Commission to the Committee has not been found; but a Commission appointing a Committee for visiting the Colleges of St. Andrews in the following year is inserted, p. 221 hereof).

The same day the Committee above named, by plurality of votes, elected and chose the said Earl of Crafurd to be Preses.

St. Andrews, 24th April 1695.

Sederunt—The Earl of Crafurd, &c.

April 24.

Theses or Dictats to be examined.

1. The which day, it being represented to the Committee for visiting the University of St. Andrews, that there are dangerous and pernicious tenets treated in the Dictats and Theses of some of the Masters of this University, which do much tend to Atheism, to the everting of all natural Religion, and consequently to the ruining of the Christian Religion, as likewise to Pyrrhonisme, which was complained of to the Synod that sat last at Dunfermline, and earnestly entreated that the Synod would interpose with the approaching General Assembly for redressing the same: Therefore, the Committee thought it fit, for the more narrow tryal and cognisance of the same, to recommend unto Mr. Alexander Pitcairn, Rector of the University, that he would be at the pains diligently to search into the Theses and Dictats of both Colleges, that he may give an account of whatever error or dangerous principles are taught or asserted either in Theses or Dictats, and that the same be in readiness to be transmitted, with the evident and convincing proofs out of these Dictats and Theses, unto the General Meeting at Edinburgh, the 14th day of May next: And the Rector is hereby empowered to call for and get up, from the Regents of both Colleges, their Dictats and Theses, and those who do refuse to obtemperate, shall be holden as guilty.

Recommendation as to Discipline.

2. The Committee appointed for Visiting the University of St. Andrews, considering how influential the behaviour and practice of Masters may be on their scholars, Do therefore recommend it to, and require the Principal of the Philosophy College diligently to search into their manners, and according to the demerit of the offence to proceed to censure; and if they be negligent, require the Rector to be assisting to the Principal, and that he acquaint the Commission of Visitation, which is to hold at Edinburgh the 14th day of May next; which failing, the next subsequent Meeting of the Commission.

Recommendation regarding Vacations.

3. The Committee for Visiting the University of St. Andrews, considering the hindrance and prejudice it is to Scholars in their studies that there be any Vacancy at Christmas, or the time when the Rector is chosen, Do recommend it to the Commission that they interpose their authority for discharging these vacancies in all time coming.

Certain matters remitted to General Meeting.

4. The Committee for Visiting the University of St. Andrews having required the Masters of the Colleges to give in just copies of their respective Foundations, and a double (copy) of their Statutes, and their sentiments anent the Overtures proposed for Universities, Colleges, and Schools: In obedience thereto Mr. John Munro, one of the Regents of St. Leonard's College, gave in a double of the Statutes of that College, and of the Foundation, and the Masters of that College their sentiments anent the Overtures; and Mr. Alexander Munro, Provost of the Old College, gave in a copy of the Foundation of that College, and some Acts of the Visitation 1599, and a Note of things to be reformed in the University, and a copy of the Act of Parliament appointing a Visitation 1642, and a double of some Minutes of that Visitation, and a Minute of certain articles to be considered relating to the University of St. Andrews, and promised to have the Masters of that College their sentiments anent the Overtures ready against the Meeting of the Commission, the 14th day of May next ensuing; and Mr. Alexander Pitcairn, Rector of the University and Principal of the New College, informed that the Foundation and Statutes of that College were in the hands of Mr. William Comrie, nephew to the deceased Dr. Comrie, formerly Principal of that College, who was under process for giving up these papers, and others

University of St. Andrews.

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relating to that place: The consideration of all these papers and particulars above mentioned is remitted to the Commission, to be held at Edinburgh the said 14th day of May next ensuing.

Martin's Application.

5. The which day, anent a Petition given in to the Committee appointed for Visiting the University of St. Andrews, by Mr. George Martin, mentioning, that by an order of the last Parliamentary Visitation of this University, in August 1690, the Petitioner was cited to compear before the General Visitation at Edinburgh the 24th September 1690, to bring with him all the Acts, Ordinances, Documents, and other writs relating to the Visitation of this University, holden May 1687, whereto the Petitioner had served as Clerk, and that under the pain of rebellion: In obedience thereto the Petitioner most dutifully attended the said General Visitation, and upon their Act and Ordinance gave to the Clerk thereof, at the sight of a Committee appointed for the effect, all the Acts, Instructions, Rentals, Catalogues of Books, and other writs in his possession, concerning the said Visitation, and that upon oath and inventory; and albeit the Petitioner and his servant were detained in Edinburgh from the 20th September 1690 to the 9th of October thereafter, waiting for an Act from the General Visitation for his liberation and expenses for 17 days attendance, of which the Petitioner was frustrated, the Visitation being extremely thronged with affairs, and therefore craving that the Committee might consider the premises, and to testify by an Act that the Petitioner obeyed the order of the Committee at St. Andrews, and the Act of the General Visitation at Edinburgh, September 1690: as also to modify the Petitioner's expenses in so doing, and for his and servant's 17 days attendance in Edinburgh, and to appoint the Common Factor for the University of St. Andrews to pay to him, upon his receipt, what the Committee should modify—as the said Petition bears: The said Committee appointed for Visiting the University of St. Andrews having heard and considered the foresaid Petition, Do judge it reasonable, and recommends it to the Commission, to grant the desire thereof.

Hamilton's Petition.

6. The same day, anent the Petition given in by Alexander Hamilton of Kinkell, to the Committee appointed for Visiting the University of St. Andrews, craving ease of some Rests and Arrears resting by the Petitioner to the New College, of tack-duties, and to grant warrant to the Principal of that College for to grant the petitioner a tack for the future at a reasonable rate, in manner mentioned in the said Petition: Which Petition the said Committee having read and considered, and being straitened in time, They do remit the consideration thereof to the Commission; and have given advertisement to Mr. Alexander Pitcairn, as Principal of the New College, to prepare his sentiments of that Petition, to be given in at the next diet of the Commission, the 14th day of May ensuing.

Do. of Monro, &c.

Ths same day, anent the Petition given in to the Committee for Visiting the University of St. Andrews, by John Monro and John Craigie, Professors of Philosophy in St. Leonard's College, craving that the said Committee might authorise Mr. William Tullidaff, Principal of that College, to pay to the Petitioners a reasonable maintenance, according to the ordinary custom of the other Colleges of Philosophy, being at the very lowest fifty merks quarterly to every Regent for their Diet, viz. to the said John Monro, for the year 1694 and this current year 1695, and to the said Mr. John Craigie, for the said current year 1695, and to both of them quarterly, in time coming,—as the said Petition bears.—(*The original Petition is in the Clerk's hands*).—And which Petition being read and considered by the said Committee, They appoint the said Mr. William Tullidaff, Principal of that College, to see the same, and return his sentiments anent it; and they do remit to the Commission the consideration of the whole.

(Signed) CRAFURD.

At Edinburgh, the 14th day of May j^m vj^c and ninety-five years.

The Commission of Parliament appointed to Visit Universities having considered the Representation given in to them by the Principal, Masters, Dean of the Faculty, and other Masters and Professors of both Colleges of Philosophy in the University of St. Andrews, together with the Act of the Committee of Visitation to which it relates, Do appoint Mr. Alexander Monro, Provost of St. Salvator's College, to call for, inspect, and revise the Theses and Dictats of the Regents and Masters of that College; and Mr. William Tullidaff, Principal of St. Leonard's, to call for, inspect, and revise the Theses and Dictats of the Regents of that College; and also appoints Mr. Alexander Pitcairne, Rector, to call for, inspect, and revise the Theses and Dictats of both the said Colleges, and that they inquire into what they find therein that have been complained upon to the Committee, and to report their opinion thereanent to the Commission against the last Wednesday of July next to come; and ordain the Regents and Masters to give in their several Theses and Dictats to the Rector, Provost, and Principal respectively, betwixt and 10th day of June next, to the effect foresaid, with certification, &c. Extracted forth of the Records of the said Commission, by

(Signed) J. HAMILTON.

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(25). Report of the Committee appoynted for preparing Acts and Overtures anent Universities Colledges, and Schools.

Acts and Overtures. 1695.

1*st*. It is the opinion of the Committee, that the Professor of the Greek tounge be fixed to the class, their being far fewer eminent in that skill then in Philosophy, and that nothing be taught that year but Greek.

2*d*. That the samen year the Logicks be taught without mixture of what concerns Metaphysicks, and that therewithall the common terms, notiones, and axioms be taught.

3*d*. That in the third class, the Ethicks Generall and Speciall, the practice of Oratry, and als the general Physicks be taught.

4*th*. That in the fourth class ther be taught the Speciall Physicks and the Pneumatologia.

5*th*. It is also the opinion of the Committee that the Hebdomader be obleidged to ly within the Colledge the tyme of his office, and that he visite the students in their chambers every morning befor six of the clock, and every evening at nyne of the clock.

6*th*. That all Masters or Regents, and alse the students in the seaverall Universities and Colledges within this kingdome be obleidged to wear constantly gownes the tyme of the sitting of the Colledges; and the Regents or Masters shall be obleidged to wear black gownes, and the students red gownes, that thereby the students may be discurraged from vageing or vice.

7*th*. That at the tyme of the Laureatione the students be strictly and exactly examined by the Principalls and Regents, and that at ther promotion ther be distinctione made by the Masters of some of the pregnant spirits in the class, who are to (be) called by ther name in order before the rest of the class, and that none receave degries but these that are qualified.

8*th*. That in tyme coming noe persone be admitted ane Professor or Regent in any University or

Colledge within this kingdome, to have the governing of students, unless they be of the aige of twenty-one years compleit at least.

9th. As also, that the Masters and Regents of all Universities and Colledges within this kingdome, doe begine the teaching of ther course ffor the subsequent year upon the first lawfull day of November, and to continue teaching till the last day of June thereafter, except the Regent of the magistrand class, who is to continow teaching untill the ffirst day of May yearly.

10th. As also, that it should be enacted, that noe student shall be heireafter admitted into any Colledge who has bein any former years studieing in any other Colledge, unless he produce sufficient testificats of his good behaveour, signed by his Regent or the Principall of the Colledge where he last studied, and which testificate they shall be obliged to grant when required, unless they can give very pregnant reasones for ther refuiseing. And if the Masters, being required, shall refuse to grant the saids testificats without just cause, then it shall be leisum to any Colledge to which the student applyes to receave him, without obleidging him to produce the said testificate.

Acts and Overtures, 1695.

11th. And also, that in tyme comeing the students shall not spend ther tyme in wryting ther courses of philosophie in ther class, but in place therof that there be ane printed course thought upon, and to that end, that tymeouse intimation be given to the Professors and Masters of the haill Universities and Colledges within this kingdome, to send two of their number from every Colledge to Edinburgh the last Wednesday of July nixt to come, and sufficiently instructed to meitt with these of the Commission of Parliament, appoynted for visitation of Universities, Colledges, and Schools, and to advyse and consult with them what methode should be fallen upon for writing and printing an uniforme course of philosophie to be heirefter taught in all the Colledges.

12th. As also, that when the Commissioners from the severall Colledges meit the last Weddinsday of Jully nixt, that they then take to ther consideration how expedient it will be for the haill Colledges to meitt by ther delegats every year, and report ther opinion with ther reasones for the same to the generall meitting of the Commission or ther Committee.

13th. It is also the opinion of the Committee, that the severall classes in the Colledges, when they first enter and convein, be all publictly examined in the Common Hall in presence of the Principall and haill Regents of the Colledge, who shall all be obleidged to convein for ther saids examinationes.

14th. That all bursers be strictly examined every year, and that such as doe not deuly attend and make sufficient proficiencie in ther studies be turned out of ther burseries.

15th. That every year the Regents of the saids severall classes be obleidged to teach to ther students some Rudiements of the Mathematicks, with ther courses, yearly.

16th. That it be recommended to the Principall, Professors, and Regents, to receave none into the Colledges but upon strict tryall of ther proficiencie in the Latine and Greek tongues respective.

17th. The Committee are of opinion that, untill ther be ane printed course of philosophie composed, that the Regents shall be obleidged yearly to produce and show in the beginning of the year to the Principall or Dean of Faculty of the Colledge the dictats that he is to teach his students the year following, and that these dictats are and shall be subject and lyable to the amendments and correction of the Principall and Faculty of the Colledge.

That at the yearly Laureations in the respective Colledges, that there be honourable mention made of their founders and benefactors by public recitall.

THE VERDICT of Us, the Provest and other Masters of ST. SALVATORS COLLEDGE, anent the Overtures sent by the Committee of the Commission for Visitation of Schools and Colledges to be considered by us, 1695.

Opinion of St. Salvators College, 1695.

Wee, in obedience to the forsaid Committie, haveing perused the said Overtures, doe humbly present our judgement thereanant as follows:

But, in the first place, wee take up in the generall, that of these Overtures some doe specially relate to the doctrine proposed to be observed, and others to our disciplin. The first four layes down a method for our teaching, and in this method wee take notice of these two things: 1*mo*, That the Metaphysicks, which allways wer esteemed as the cheifest and first part of Philosophy, are totally excluded in Overture second. and they ar not so much as once named or admitted thereafter, seeing the common termes, notions, and axioms ar not ther allowed to be a pairt of them. 2*do*, Wee hold that the practise of Oratorie and Rhetorick does meerly belong to the Professors of Humanity, and yet wee ar not wanting, for our pairt, to obleidge the wholl Students to the exercise and habite of the Latine tongue, by their frequent use and speaking of it. As also, wee cause those of the Philosophy Classes, by turns, to make and declaime Orations, both in private and publick schools, and a Bursar or other dependent to declaime in our Hall every Saturday after supper, and wee all wayes take care to correct and direct them as wee find cause.

This premitted, the method wee follow in teaching is this: the Greek is heir taught by the Professors of Philosophy, *mutuis vicibus*, and wee think it needless to alter that constitution, all our Masters being sufficiently skilled in that tongue, and non ordinarly is received who is not so qualified; and they ar as dilligent in teaching the Greek as any pairt of Philosophy, and with as good success; but that few students comes or attends the dew tyme; but they who do come ar taught as much as they are capable to take up the tyme they stay. Next, wee have not at this tyme any settled provisione for our present Professors. All they have is the benefite of their Classes, and this first year being never numerous, the Masters' greatest encouragement is their expectatione of better Classes the subsequent years; and, therefore, it can not be supposed any of the present Professors will fix himself to the Greek, or that any other person of merit will be gott to such a mean post. And to make a sallarie to that professione could not but prejudice the other Professors, who ar indispensably necessary and constituent Members of the University, seeing it could not be obtained but out of some fund that might probably be designed for them; and the Honourable Commissione will be pleased to consider how hard it is to see a wholl Professione, and such a sett of Masters without any certaine provisione. And thus we have sett down our thoughts concerning the first Overture for a fixt Professor of Greek.

Next, in the *second* or semi-year We teach the Logicks and nothing else, except Arithmetick and some of Euclid's Elements, which wee think sufficient for that year; but wee look upon the common terms, notions, and axioms to be a speciall pairt of the Metaphysicks, very difficult and abstruse, and so ought not to be taught the semies.

In the *third* year We teach the Metaphysicks, and with them the Pneumaticks, which wee think more propper to add than the general Physicks; for if Metaphysicks be as some doe make them, *Scientia de ente quatenus ens est*, or as others word it, *Scientia entis præcisi a materialitate, &c.*,

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nothing can be more expressly under it than Spirits, as they may be known by the light of nature, in which sense Pneumatologia must be interpret a pairt of that Science; and though it wer counted a distinct tractat, considering the nature of its object, yet the manner of its treating more agrees with the Metaphysicks. This year also wee teach the Ethicks, and wee follow out Euclid.

In the fourt year Wee teach the Physicks generall and speciall, which we judge very naturall to conjoyne; neither do we hold it necessary to add to the Physicks any thing *de animâ*, ffor all questions concerning it may be discust in the Pneumaticks. And albeit, Aristotle, after his Acroamaticks and his other books, *de corpore naturali*, has added his books *de animâ*, as a pairt of his physicall systeme, yet he himself did not judge the soul to be the propper subject of those books, but handles it ther only because of its relation to the body, *et tanquam principi facultati et operationi corporis animati*.

Wee teach also this last year Cosmography and Geography, if students waite and stay so long.

Thus Wee have made a breif account, in these above three Articles, of the matter and method of our teaching, which order wee keep on the week dayes; but, besides, on the Sabbath dayes, we examine our students first upon the Assemblies Catechisms, or Confessione of Faith, which doe coincide, and thereafter wee take some other short divine systeme. And this also fully shews our sentiments anent the second, third, and fourth Overtures.

The nixt three Overtures, viz., the 5th, 6th, and 7th, which points mainly at discipline; as they are in themselves very reasonable, so our strict observance of them has been still punctuall: ffirst, not only does our Hebdomader, but all our other Masters, also ly within the Colledge, unless it hapen that some one or two be married, who may perhaps be indulged and dispensed with to stay with their wives, except when they ar Hebdomaders. 2do, We observe nothing more strictly than Visiting of Chambers evening and morning, which we call perlustratione. In the morning, at fyve acloack, soon after one bell is rung, the Hebdomader sees that the Students ar out of their beds and att their books. And in the evening, a litle after eight acloack, he sees that they be in their Chambers. Next, all with us wears gouns, the Masters black, and the Students red, which wee think most decent and becoming. And further, that of examining at Laureations and makeing distinctione of some, was never so much observed in any University as in this; all our Magistrands ar tryed, *cum rigore examinis*, by the Vice-Chancellour or Promotor, and four Regents, two of them out of each Colledge. Nor doe wee judge that any should gett Degrees but such as ar of good hopes and qualified. And as for that part of the 7th Overture, 'To distinguish Candidates, &c.', it was never so long nor so precisely observed in this Kingdome as by us in this University. Wee divide them yearly into different Ranks or Classes, which wee commonly call Circles; each rank made up and consisting of such as wer judged of equall spirits and attainments in learning, having alwayes due regaird to their merit towards their preference. But finding this solemnity very prejudiciall to us, it being now in desuetude throw the Kingdome, wee wer necessitate the last year to abandon it, and wee cannot restore it untill wee sie that it is equally embraced and received in other Colledges; ffor in this, as in all other decisive sentences, either pairty is ordinarily disobleidged and ready to complaine, tho' without ground, of partiality and injustice. However, if this Overture doe take effect, before it be turned into ane Act, wee beg leave to signifie our mind anent it.—Wee take notice, that it proposes only some of the pregnant spirits to be distinguished. This wee think too lax; ffor, if but two or three only be named and preferred, tho' all the rest wer *Innominati*, it satisfies the termes of ane Act so conceived, but it frustrats the designe, which is to excite to study and emulatione; and, therfor, wee suppose the Act should be mor distinct, and order all to be ranked and circled, as is usuall with us; and it is more requisite when Classes are more numerous.

The 8th Overture, determining the age of Regents to be twenty-one years, &c. It is most just; and both interest and reason bidds, that none be intrusted to the conduct and oversight of youth, whom the law does not credite with their own persones or estate. And to make any exceptione upon pretence of ripeness in witt, gravity, &c., wer to render the Act altogether void and to no purpose. And the most childish and unfitt person might be admitted and brought in at this door, if once it wer so opened.

The 9th, proposeing the tymes when to beginn and end teaching. It is just to appoint the termes; and wee commonly take up our tables about the end of October, and sitts till about the twentieth of July, yearly, unless our rent fall short. Our Regents beginn to teach when ever two or three of the Students comes in to them, and continues till about the beginning of July, to teach all except the Magistrands, whom they teach as long as they can gett them keept. But it wer very convenient, that the Magistrands wer obleidged to stay till the beginning of May; and that the tyme of takeing up our Colledges wer the tenth of October; and the giveing them up the tenth of July.

The 10th Overture, anent a Student goeing from ane College, &c. It is most convenient and just that he be not received into another without testificate from his former Master. But wee judge that the Student's own word should not be taken upon the refusall of a testificate; and that, upon no account, Students who end their Course in one Colledge should be permitted to get their degrees in another, nor their former Masters obleidged to give any testificate or consent to them but if they please themselves.

The 11th Overture, anent the printing of a Course, &c. As it seems to be the most materiall, so it requires the most serious and deliberate considerationе of all the Overturs. It is confessed, ther is much tyme and pains bestowed upon wryteing and dictateing in schools. But the Masters haveing the largest share in this trouble, being obleidged not only to attend the dyets in their schools, but also to prepaire and digest before hand what they are to indite, it cannot be supposed they would willingly contradict any proposeall to be made for supplying otherwise, and saveing them that labour, if ther did not occurr some weighty difficulties and scruples in the matter, whereof wee beg leave to remember some. And, first, it is well known, that all Colledges ar not in equall circumstances: the Professors of Philosophy in this University want competent provisions, and many other advantages, which Professors in other Colledges have, that tyes and entises Students to them, whatever ther order of discipline be, and which may make them indifferent whatever statute be made that may free them of pains. But wee are assured that Colledges never better prospered, nor wer more frequented, than when the wryteing and varying of dictats wer most in fashione, ffor then Students entered yearly in due tyme, and never thereafter willingly absented themselves for fear of blanking, as they call it. And ffor this reasone, Regents who before have taught whole Courses, stood not to be at the pains to change them for the nixt Class, that Students might not trust to former dictats to supply their blanks or encourage their idleness. And wee see already that many, upon this generall opinione of a constant course, doe either all togeither stay away, or, after they come, soon remove from Colledges, presumeing upon their own private studies, or the help of country pedants, who adventure to instruct

them in some books of their own choice, which in a short tyme may bring schools in contempt, and multiply dunces under the name of Schollars. Wee indeed approve that Masters be not allowed to teach or vent errors, or dangerous principles, which wee ar still awarr off, and ar sure non can justly be charged upon us, whatever may be feigned or suggested. But againe, wee think it hard to stint or confine from improveing notions and inventions in matters meerly Philosophick, seing men soon and often alter their thoughts, and it wes long agoe said,

"Vilia sunt nobis quæcunque prioribus annis
Vidimus——"

Morover, to wryte is not alltogether in vain; many remembers things the better they wryte them, and Students should not be dry-fingred. Besides, wee, in this University, have such long and frequent conveniendums by our constitutione, that a pairt of the day must be spent in wryteing, and if that be discharged, our canonick hours must be altered and clipt.

Thus, wee have somewhat declaired our mind anent this Overture, and dwelt upon it longer then wee inclyned; but much more might be said, which wee deferr to a fitter opportunity.

The 12th, anent the severall Colledges meeting yearly by their respective delegats, &c. Wee forbear to make any judgement on this Overture, untill wee know the end of these meetings, which is not very clear in it.

The 13th Overture, ffor publict examinatione of Classes, yearly, at their entry, &c. This wee doe precisely observe; and it is most convenient, for it obleidges Students to diligence in the vaicancy. But besydes, they ar also all examined the end of the year. The Batchalours, upon all the pairts of Philosophy that they learned, undergoes the very rigour of tryall, first by the Dean of Faculty, and then by Regents out of both Colledges, which proves a most effectuall and sharp spurr to their studies.

The 14th, to examine all Bursars yearly, and to turn out the non-proficients and non-attendants, &c. Bursars are with us very strictly examined both in publict and in private, and the principall Masters faill not to take narrow notice of their moralls, their proficiencie and attendance, and doe punish or deprive according to merit.

The 15th, to teach Mathematicks yearly, &c. Wee have above given our own practise and opinion concerning this in our sentiments anent the method of teaching proposed in the 2d, 3d, and 4th Overtures, wher wee assert that the semi-year wee teach Arithmetick, and some of Euclide. The 3d year the rest of Euclid, and the 4th Cosmography and Geography.

The 16th, recommending to receive none into Colledges but upon tryall in their Latine and Greek, &c. It is most reasonable that Students make progress in the Latine, before they advance to any other study; but to obleidge all to have Greek befor they be allowed to learn Philosophy, seems inconvenient; for albeit som think the Greek necessary, who intend the study of Theology or medicin, or fitts themselves for the Schools, yet many others come to Colledge who think not so, for any life or imployment they propose themselves to follow; and, therefor, to churle or deny those our Schools, might estrange them from us, and drive some away to Seminaries abroad; but wee think it just, that Bursars, and other dependents upon the Colledge should be obleidged to have Greek.

The 17th, to produce the beginning of the year all the dictats to be taught the ensuing year, &c. This wee judge hardly prestable; for, 1*mo*, The Regents themselves cannot have all their thoughts collected and ready again that tyme; and it often falls out that some Masters ar newly admitted, and upon short advertisement, besides many things may occur *in cursu dictaminis* that must incline them to add or vary. 2*do*, Neither will any Principall or Dean of Faculty be able, in the tyme that can be then spared, to peruse and consider all that year's lessons; but we think that Masters being admonished, they may be allowed to dictat upon their perill, and their notes may be sighted now and then as conveniency serves.

The 18th, to make honourable mentione of our founders, &c. All law and prudence requires this, and, therfore, we think that in this University our Arch-beddell should, at the close of the Actione, when the Laureatione is ended, solemnly publish and read off an paper or table all the Founders names, our Patrons and Benefactors, our Donors names, and their Donatives in their due order and particulars; but also, that our Orator Academicus in his Oratione, doe, with all gratefull resentment, make the most honourable remembrance of them all in the generall that can be exprest.

Haveing thus briefly given our judgement anent these Overtures, wherein may pairtly be seen our own present method of teaching and maner of discipline in this University, and how far the same does agree with the Overtures proposed: Therefore, it is hoped, that in making new Acts, due regaird will be hade to this University, and that the Laws which wer from of old observed in it, may not be found to derive their rise or authority from this date alone.

Wee have given in to the Committie of the Visitatione that satt heir upon the 24th of Aprile last, ane copy of the first foundatione of this Colledge, which being made in tyme of Popery, and also by reason of the erectione of the other two Colledges of this University, which ar founded since, ther ar severall alterations and innovations made of this Colledges first constitutione made by the foundation.

Item, Wee gave in some other old notes and coppies relateing to former Visitations. Wee have also befor, upon the 18th of March last, directed to Mr. Hamiltoune, Clerk to the Commissione, a coppie of our Rentall, and how the same is yearly disposed off. And at that tyme lykewayes, wee have sent our sentiments in short, concerning some of these Overtures, which we think are included materially heir.

The Sentimentes of the Masters of St. Leonards College, anent the Overtures proposed to be by them considered, humbly offered to the Honourable Commission of Parliament, 1695.

Opinion of St. Leonards College, 1695.

Though it be impossible for us to be so large and full in our particular answers to everie Article of the Overtures proposed in write, as we might be, were there an opportunity for it by word of mouth, either in giving our reasons for our opinion, or answereing what objections and scruples may be moved against it; yet, in obedience to the commands of the Honourable Commission of Parliament, we have as briefly, and yet as fully, sett down our thoughts anent each of them as possibly we could, hopeing that, since the mater is of weight and moment, the Honourable Members of the Commission may finde it convenient not to pas, at least, severals of these Overtures into Acts, till, as it is overtured in the eleventh Article, the Delegats from the several Colleges meet at Edinburgh, and there have the opportunitie of declareing their mindes anent them more fully.

As to the *first*, then, anent a Professor of the Greek tongues being fixed to that Classe, there being far fewer eminent in that skill than in Philosophie, and that nothing be taught that year but Greek, we humbly conceive that the Honourable Members of the Commission will finde, as we, who all of us in

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this Universititie haveing taught Greek, do by experience know, that it is impossible for to teach more of it in one year than we do; and that there is non here so ill skilled in that language but is able to teach more of it then any boy is capable to learn in a year's time. But if it be meant that Students should spend a considerable time for being perfected in the knowledge of that tongue, (which we thinke verie convenient and necessar,) we humbly judge that there must be a new Profession erected for that end, and some fitt person fixed in the same, without diminishing the ordinary number of the Professors of Philosophie, who will have sufficient work besides, should Logicks be taught the first year, Metaphysicks and Pneumaticks the second, Ethicks and the general Physicks the third, and special Physicks the fourth. And in the meantime we humbly supplicat that all teaching of Greek in Grammar Scholes be strictly prohibite, because there are a number of silly men, who, haveing hardly a smatter of Greek themselves, do take upon them to teach others, to the great disadvantage of many good spirits.

Anent the 2d, 3d, and 4th Articles, which relate to the methode of teaching, we judge, that so long as there is not a Professor allotted for the teaching of Greek alenarly, but that each Regent carries forward his own Classe, there will no methode readily be fallen upon more expedient than what is generally observed in this University, which is as follows, viz.: In the first year we teach Latin till the Classes be well conveened, and then all the rest of the year Greek. The second year we teach them Didactick, Elenetick, and Practick Logicks. In the third year Metaphysicks, Pneumaticks and Ethicks, and explaines Cartes, his Meditationes, that they may be some way acquaint with that author's methode. In the last year we teach general and special Physicks. Besids all which, as we finde it convenient, any or all of the four years, we teach some bookes of Euclides Elements; and on the Sabbath-day, for a sacred Lection, first the Assemblyes Larger and Shorter Catechisme, or the Confession of Faith, and afterward any short systeme of Theologie which we can pitch upon. As for the practise of Oratorie, the methode we follow is, that a boy out of each of the three Philosophie Classes (and when the Magistrands are dismissed, the Bajans succeed) declames ane oration, in our publick Scholes, every Saturday morning, before the whole Masters and Students, and this *per vices*, till it has gon thro' the whole Students; besides that, each Saturdays evening, one of our Bursars has an Oration before the Masters in our dineing-hall after supper. We take care to view their Orations before they declame them, and causes them, on Frydayes night, declame in our privat Scholes, taking notice of what we finde faulty either in their mater, methode, still, gesture, or voice, and directs them as to all these. There is one thing we take notice of in the methode set down in these Articles, that the Metaphysicks are wholly left out, which are a most necessarie, and the first pairt of Philosophie; except they be understood by these common terms, notions and axiomes, proposed to be taught with the Logicks, and then we conceive a difficultie to reconcile the two partes of that Article; but, however, we judge it altogether impossible to teach Logicks, abstracting altogether from Metaphysicks, for which we shall give our reasones when we can have ane opportunitie to do it, by word of mouth, because it would be impertinently tedious to insist upon them in writing.

Anent the *fifth* Article, of the Hebdomadar's lying in the College dureing his office. In this College, not only the Hebdomadar, but all the Masters lie within the same, except such as have families; but in case all had families, we judge it a most reasonable Overture. And as for the perlustrating the Students Chambers evening and morning, it is here strictly observed.

Anent the *sixth*, about Masters and Students wearing Gowns. As it is here punctually observed, so we judge it most fit to be observed in all other Colleges and Universities through the Kingdome, for the reasons mentioned in the Overture.

As to the *seventh*, touching the examination of Students, before they receive the degree of Masters in Artes, which none should have, except such as are qualified, and the signalizeing some of the most pregnant spirits. Our opinion as to the two first parts is, that there should indeed be a strict examination of the qualificationes of such as aspire to that degree, and that unless their qualifications be found suitable, they ought not to have it conferred on them, which we do believe is as strictly observed in this University as in any in Europe; for each Magistrand that intends to be Laureat is previously examined by the Vice-Chancellor and four of the Regents, two out of each College, in all the partes of Philosophie; and as to the last, we haveing alenarly in this University observed it, distinguishing Students according to their merits, into severall ranks at the Laureation, have found it utterly inconvenient for us alone, no other College or University in the Kingdome doeing the like, save the two Colleges here alone, any longer to practice it, and did therfor the last year lay it aside, and will be necessitat so to do till it be made ane universal practice thro' the rest of the Kingdome; and that for reasones obvious to any considerat person, but too prolix to be here insert.

Anent the *eight*, of the age of such as are to be admitted Regents, we judge it most reasonable that, since the Law does not allow a person to have the management of his own privat affaires under the age of one and twentie, neither should any be judged fit, under that age, to have the charge of educateing others in the sciences of Philosophie and principles of Religion.

Anent the *ninth*, about the terms of conveening and raising Colledges, we judge it were most convenient that there were one term appointed generally for down sitting and riseing of Colleges thro' out the Kingdom; that one be not prejudged by the sitting down of another before it: But because the Winter Session beginnes on the first of November, which necessitats many Gentlemen and others, who have busines at Law, to attend the same at Edinburgh, and so makes it very inconvenient for such as have children to put to the Colleges any where els: We humbly conceive, more proper terms would be the twentieth of October for sitting down, and tenth of July for riseing; but still there must be a proviso made for these Colleges, that have a publick table maintained upon Land rents, in case of scarcetie or dearth, so that they, in such cases, may rise as soon as their rents are exhausted, since they can not run in debt.

Anent the *tenth*, of receiveing Students into one College that have formerly studied in another, we judge it highly reasonable; but could wish the Honourable Commission would take to their consideration the makeing these two additions; one, that no Student haveing finished his course in one College should be allowed to take his degrees in another, without the consent of the Masters of that College where he finished his course. Another, that when any Student, for any heynous misdemeanour, is extruded out of a Colledge, his name may be notiefied, together with his crime, to all the rest of the Colleges of the Kingdome.

As to the *eleventh* and *twelfth*, we are well satisfied of the reasonablenes of them, especially the former; findeing, indeed, great losse of time and intollerable paines, both to Masters and Students, to be obliged to write whole Courses of Philosophie, and therefor would humbly crave the Honourable Commission, having passed these Overtures into Acts, might send out orders as soon as possible for such a meeting; because the busines will be found both difficult and tedious enough, when it is tryed.

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Anent the *thirteenth*, of examining Students publickly in ye beginning of the year, when the Classes first conveen; this we judge also highly reasonable, that it may appear to all what paines Students have been at dureing the vacance, which will also put them to employ that time more usefully then most parte do; and, accordingly, it has allwayes been punctually observed in this University. Moreover, in the end of the year, at the riseing of the Colleges, there is a most severe and accurate examination of all the Classes, but especially of the Baccalaures, who, out of both, are conveened in our common Hall, and there examined, each by the Dean of Faculty and four other Regents, upon all the partes of Philosophie they have learned, which we finde by experience most profitable, nothing conduceing more to the dilligent plying their studies than *memento examinis publici;* and we could heartily wish it were punctually observed in all the Colleges and Universities of Scotland.

Anent the *fourteenth*, of the examination of Bursars, &c. They are with us both privatly in our Classes, all the year thro', and publickly, both at downsitting and riseing of our Colleges, examined as carefully as can be, so that any further examination we cannot see needfull; but in case of misdemeanour, or non-proficiencie in their studies, we are fully of opinion they should be turned out of their Bursaries, speciall regard still being had to such as are presented by Patrons of extrinsick mortifications; and, moreover, we think it should be enacted that all Bursars, at their first entrie, should be strictly examined, and admitted according to their merites, which has been a practice in this College of a long time, besides several good orders anent them, mentioned in the Antient Statutes of this College.

Anent the *fifteenth*, about teaching Mathematicks, we have already signified our practice of it, in our opinion of the 2d, 3d, and 4th Articles, about the methode of teaching, and do find it by experience very needfull.

As to the *sixteenth*, our opinion is, that none should be received into the Humanitie Class before they have learned the fundamentall Rules and Elements of Grammar, as is provided by our Antient Statutes, and that none be admitted to learn Greek, till they be found to have made good proficiencie in the Latine; but not to allow any to enter to learn Philosophie till they have learned Greek, we cannot see why we should hinder any persones sone, independent upon the College, to learn Philosophy, tho' they have no Greek, in case their parents and friends finde it not necessar for their station or employments they resolve to follow; or if we should, perhaps it might either altogether discourage many from studies, or force them to go abroad to other countries, where they may have their freedome.

Anent the *seventeenth*, of exhibiting Dictats that are to be taught the insuing year to the Principal or Dean of Facultie, ay untill a printed Course be composed; we humbly conceive it will be found altogether impracticable, upon these following accounts: 1*mo*, Because it cannot be supposed that any Regent, at his first entry, shall have his notes that he is about to dictat fully perfected and compleated; nay, perhaps most parte newly entring upon that station dureing their whole first course may scarcely have so much time, from one conveniendum, as to prepare what he is to dictat another. 2*do*, There is no man that diligently searches after truth in Philosophie, but will, as oft as he goes over a course in teaching, finde occasion either to alter or add something, especially at such a time when there are new opinions in Philosophie vented every day, which ought, some way or other, at least to be taken notice of; and if fals or heterodox, refuted as occasion serves. 3*tio*, Because, in this University, there being but one Dean of the Faculty of Philosophie for both Colleges, whose (duty) by the statuts of the University it is to examine thinges of that nature, and approve or disapprove the same, it would be ane insuperable task for him every year to read over seriously six Courses, before we beginne to teach.

Anent the *eighteenth* and last, of making honourable mention of Founders and Benefactors, We do thinke both gratitude and advantage obliges to observe it; and we, having at our Laureation here, ane Orator Academicus for both Colleges, judge it more honourable that it should be done by him than by a servant, as in some other places.

Thus, in as few wordes as possible, we have given our sentiments of the for-mentioned Overtures; but we confide so much in the discretion and justice of the Honourable Members of the Commission, that seeing many of these Overtures have alwayes been observed in this Ancient University, and that in more strict forme then now proposed, they will not diminish the honour of so ancient and famous a Seminarie, as in passing these Overtures into Acts, to date the commencement of them in all Colledges from this time; but rather, in such pointes, refer to the Ancient practice here; so that this famous Universities laudable Constitutiones lose not the splendor they derive from Antiquitie.

See also in the Appendix to the Evidence relating to Edinburgh University, the Act of the Commission, dated August 1, 1695, wherein it is directed, that the Faculty of the two Colleges of St. Andrews do compose a system of Logicks and Generall Metaphysicks, to be printed and taught in all the Universities and Colleges of Scotland.

(26.)—Commission to the Committee for Visiting the University and Colleges of St. Andrews.

At Edinburgh, the 22d day of June j^m vj^c and ninety-six years.

Commission to Committee, 22d June 1696.

Forasmuch as the King and Queen's Majesties, and the three Estates of Parliament, by their Act, dated the 4th day of July 1690 years, did statute, enact, and declare, that from henceforth, no Professors, Principals, Regents, Masters, and others bearing office in any University, College, or School within this kingdom, be either admitted or allowed to continue in the exercise of the saids functions, but such as do acknowledge and profess, and shall subscribe to the Confession of Faith, ratified and approven the second Session of this current Parliament, in anno 1690 years, and also swear and subscribe the oath of allegiance to their Majesties, and withal shall be found to be of a pious, loyal, and peaceable conversation, and of good and sufficient literature and abilities for their respective employments, and submitting to the government of the Church now established by law; and did nominate and appoint the persons therein named, or major part of them, thereby declared to be their Quorum, to meet and visit all Universities, Colleges, and Schools within this Kingdom, and to take trial of the present Professors, Principals, Regents, Masters, and others bearing office therein, according to the qualifications and rules above mentioned and expressed in the foresaid Act; and such as shall be found erroneous, scandalous, negligent, insufficient, or dissatisfied to their Majesties' Government, or who shall not subscribe the Confession of Faith, swear and subscribe the oath of allegiance, and submit to the government of the Church now settled by law, to purge out and remove; as also to consider the Foundations of the said Universities, Colleges, and Schools, with the Rents and Reve-

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nues thereof, and how the same have been administered and managed, and to set down such rules and methods for the good management thereof for hereafter; as likewise for ordering the said Universities, Colleges, and Schools, and the professions and manner of teaching therein, and all things else relating thereto, as they shall think most meet and convenient, according to the Foundations thereof, and consistent with the present established government of Church and State: And to the effect that these presents may be more surely execute, their Majesties, with advice foresaid, Do further empower the foresaids persons, Visitors, or their quorum, to appoint Committees, of such numbers of their own Members as they shall think fit, to visit the several Universities and Colleges within this Kingdom, with the Schools within the bounds to be designed to them, and that according to such instructions and injunctions as they shall think fit to give them; and to the effect, that upon Report made by the said Committee to the aforesaid Visitors, or their quorum, they may proceed thereupon as they shall see cause: And their Majesties, by the aforesaid Act, appointed the saids Visitors to meet at Edinburgh upon the 23d day of July 1690 years, for the first diet of their Meeting, with power to them to adjourn and appoint their own Meetings to such days and places as for thereafter they judge convenient, and the said Commission to endure ay and while their Majesties recall and discharge the same: In pursuance of which Act of Parliament, the Commissioners thereby appointed for visiting Universities, Colleges, and Schools, being met and convened in a full Quorum, upon the 25th day of July 1690 years, did, by their Act of that date, appoint Committees to visit the several Universities and Colleges, and which Committees did accordingly meet and return their Report to the Commission: And it being now found expedient to renew the saids Committees for visiting the said Colleges in manner underwritten; Therefore the Lords and others of the Commissioners of Parliament, have nominated and appointed, and do hereby nominate and appoint, the Earl of Crafurd, the Earl of Cassillis, the Lord Raith, the Master of Burleigh, Mr. James Melvill, of Halhill, the Laird of Naughton, Mr. Edward Jameson, Mr. David Blair, and Mr. William Mitchell, ministers of the Gospel, or any five of them, who are hereby declared to be a Quorum, and to be a Committee for visiting the University and Colleges of St. Andrews, and of the haill Schools in which Latin is taught, within the bounds of the sheriffdoms of Fife, Angus, Perth, Clackmannan, and Kinross; with full power and commission to the saids forenamed persons, or their said quorum, to meet and visit the said University, Colleges, and Schools within the respective bounds appointed and designed to them, in manner above mentioned; and to take trial of the present Professors, Principals, Regents, Masters, and others bearing office therein, according to the instructions and injunctions given by the saids haill Visitors in the said several Committees, conform to the Act of Parliament; and to report to the saids haill Visitors, or their quorum, what persons they find to be erroneous, scandalous, negligent, insufficient, or disaffected to his Majesty's Government, and who shall not subscribe the said Confession of Faith, and swear and subscribe the said oath of allegiance and assurance, and submit to the government of the Church now established by law: As also with power to the said Committee to consider the Foundation of the said University, Colleges, and Schools, within the several bounds appointed to them in manner foresaid, with the Rents and Revenues thereof, and how the same has been administered and managed; and to report their opinion thereanent to the saids haill Visitors, or their quorum, with what rules or methods the said Committee shall think fit to propose for the good encouragement thereof in all time thereafter, and for ordering the said University, Colleges, and Schools, their professions and manner of teaching therein, and all things else relating thereto, according to the Foundations thereof, and consistent with the present established government of Church and State: And the saids Visitors do hereby appoint the said Committee to meet at the places, and on the days underwritten, for the first Meeting, viz. Those appointed for the University and Colleges of St. Andrews, and Schools within the bounds of the shires of Fife, Angus, Perth, Clackmannan, and Kinross, at St. Andrews, upon the 3d Wednesday of August next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon; and after the said first Meeting, with power to the said Committee to adjourn themselves to such days and diets as they shall think fit; and to grant warrants for citing of parties and witnesses, and receiving probation, and to do all others necessar anent the premises; and that they report what they find to the said haill Commission, or their quorum, at their next Meeting at Edinburgh, upon the 3d Monday of November next to come.

Extracted furth of the books of the Commission by me,

(Signed) Ja. Hamilton, *Clk.*

Note.—The Act of Parliament for Visiting the Universities and Colleges in 1690, and the instructions issued by the Commissioners to their Committees, are already printed. There was a Commission, dated 3d March 1699, expressed in the same terms, appointing a Committee to Visit the Colleges of St. Andrews.

(27.)—The following Paper, titled on the outside, "*Overtures for Advancement of Learning*," is without date, and its origin is not stated. It was found among the other papers of the General Visitation, 1690.

Overtures for Advancement of Learning and Good Order in Grammar Schools and Colleges.

Overtures.

1. That ane Grammar, and Rudiments thereof, be taught in all Schools; and that there be ane Directorie agreed upon, which, so far as may be, all Schoolmasters shall follow, and that the Parliament be supplicat to grant ane Commission to that effect.

2. That for the remeid of the great decay of Poesie and of abilitie to make verse, and in respect of the common ignorance of Prosodie, no Schoolmaster be admitted to teach ane Grammar School in Burghs, or other considerable Parishes, but such as, after examination, shall be found skilful in the Latin tongue, not only for prose but also for verse, and that after other trials to be made by the Ministers and others depute by the session, town, and parish for this effect, that he be also approven by the Presbytery.

3. That every School be visited twice in the year, by Visitors appointed by the Magistrates, Ministers, and Session of every town and parish, and by the Commissioners of the Universities, where Universities are, and of the Presbytery, that both the fidelity and diligence of the Masters, and the profiting of the Scholars, may be tried and censured, and that the said Visitors have a special care that the said Schoolmasters be not distracted by no other employments that may divert them from their diligent attendance upon their calling.

4. That neither the Greek Language nor Logic, nor any part of Philosophy, be taught in any Grammar School or private place within this Kingdom, to young Scholars, who thereafter are to enter

to the College, unless it be for a preparation to their entry there, and notwithstanding of any progress that many pretend to have been made privately in these studies, yet in the College they shall enter to the lowest class, called the Bajan class, and proceed orderly through the rest of the classes, so long as they remain in the College.

5. That none be admitted to enter a Student in any College, unless after trial he be found able to make a congruous Theme in Latin; or at least, being admonished of his error, can readily show to correct the same.

6. That none be promoved from an inferior class to ane superior, unless he be found worthy, and to have sufficiently profited; otherwise, that he be ordained not to ascend with his Condisciples, and if he be a Bursar, that he lose his Burse; and, namely, it is to be required that they who are taught in Aristotle be found well instructed in his text, and be able to repeat in Greek, and understand his whole definitions, divisions, and principal precepts, so far as they have proceeded.

7. Because it is ane disgrace to learning, and hindrance to trades and other callings, and an abuse hurtfull to the public, that such as are ignorant and unworthy be honored with ane dignity or public testimony of Learning; that therefore such trial be taken of Students, specially of Magistrands, specially of those who are found unworthy, be not admitted to the degree and honor of Masters.

8. That whosoever entereth to any College, shall go orderly through the classes during his remaining in the College, and that none be suffered to overleap ane class, nor to receive the Degree of Masters before his ordinary course be ended, unless by public and ordinary examinations he be found equal in learning to the best or most part of that class to which he desires to ascend, or who are to be graduate; and also that there be found other pregnant reasons to move the Faculty of Arts to condescend thereto.

9. That none who have entered to any College for trial or study, be admitted to another College without the Testimonial of the Masters of that College wherein he entered first, both concerning his Literature and dutiful behaviour so long as he remained there, at least until the Masters of that College from whence he cometh be timely advertised, that they may declare if they have any thing lawful to be objected in the contrary; and, specially, that none be admitted, promoved, or receive (a) Degree in any College—1st, Who was rejected in another College for his unfitness or unworthiness, or any other cause repugnant to good order; 2d, If he leave the College where he was, for eschewing of censure and chastising for any fault committed by him; 3d, If he leave the College because he was corrected or chastised, or for any other grudge or unjust quarrel against his Masters.

10. That none of these who may be lawfully received in ane College after he was in another, be admitted to any other class, but to that wherein he was or should have been in the College from whence he came.

11. That at the time of every General Assembly, the Commissioners directed thereto from all the Universities of this Kingdom meet and consult together for establishment and advancement of piety, learning, and good order in the Schools and Universities therein, and give an account of their diligence to the said Assembly, and be carefull that ane correspondence be kept among the said Universities, and, so far as is possible, an uniformity of good doctrine and good order.

(28.)—See in the Appendix to the Evidence relating to the University of Edinburgh the Act of the Commission, dated Jan. 14, 1702, directing the University of St. Andrews to appoint "a fixed and constant Master for teaching the Greick tongue."

(29.)—ROYAL VISITATION 1718—1719.

Minutes of Sederunt of the Royal Commissioners of Visitation of the University of St. Andrews.

N. B.—Several of the Minutes and Enactments of this Visitation have been found at St. Andrews, and are here printed. Many of the petitions, and other papers referred to in the Minutes, are in the Clerk's hands.

At St. Andrews, the 12th day of August 1718 years—ante meridiem.

Minutes and Proceedings of Visitation, 1718—19.

12 August 1718.

The Commissioners having met, by virtue of His Majesty's Commission under the Seal for visiting the said University;

SEDERUNT—

John Earl of Rothes.
Thomas, Earl of Haddington.
Sir Andrew Home, of Kimmergham, } Senators of the College
Sir Walter Pringle, of Newhall, } of Justice.
Sir John Anstruther, of that Ilk.
Sir William Hope, of Balcomie.
Mr. Robert Hay, of Naughton.
John Haldan, of Gleneagles, Elder.
Doctor Douglas, of Kinglassie.
Major Archibald Hay, of Tarvitt.
Mr. James Ramsay, Minister of the Gospel at Kelso.
Mr. James Henry, Minister at Kinghorn.

Prayers being said,—

The Commissioners, after reading their Commission for Visitation of the said University, elected the Earl of Rothes to be Preses, and James Dundas, writer in Edinburgh, to be their Clerk, with power to him to choose his own Deputes, for whom he should be answerable.

The following is a copy of the Commission:—

Commission 1718.

"George, by the grace of God, King of Great Britain, France, and Ireland, Defender of the Faith, To all honest men, to whom these our present Letters shall come, greeting: Whereas We, considering how necessary it is for the dignity of Religion and Literature, and for the good of the Church as well as of the State, that Universities, Academies, and Schools should be provided and served with pious, learned, and proper Professors, Principals, Regents, Rectors, and others bearing office in the same, well affected towards us and the present constitution; and We being certainly informed that the University of Saint Andrews at present labours under diverse disadvantages and inconveniences,

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which render a Visitation to correct these both expedient and necessary; and We being abundantly desirous to remove the said disadvantages and inconveniences, and prevent them in time coming; and seeing it is Our undoubted right and prerogative to nominate Visitors of Universities, Academies, and Schools: Know ye therefore, that We have nominated, constituted, and ordained, and by the tenor of these presents do nominate, constitute, and ordain, our right trusty and well-beloved cousins, John, Duke of Atholl, and James, Duke of Montrose, the Earls of Rothes, Haddington, Leven, &c. (*here thirty other Visitors are named*), or any seven of them, who by these presents are declared to be a Quorum, Our Commissioners to the effect underwritten, with full power to them, or their said quorum, to nominate a Clerk, for whom they shall be answerable, and to convene at St. Andrews the 12th day of August next to come for their first meeting, and as often thereafter during the present Commission, also at St. Andrews, at such time or times as shall appear to themselves convenient; and for this effect to adjourn themselves from time to time as they please, with power to them to cite all or any of the said Professors, Principals, Regents, Teachers, and others bearing office in the said University of St. Andrews, Academies and Schools thereof, to compear before them personally at St. Andrews, at such time or times, and under such certification, in case of disobedience, as to them shall seem expedient; and to suspend or deprive such of them who shall be found culpable from their respective offices, and from all benefit, profit, or emolument thereto belonging, according to the nature of the fault, and laws and practice observed in such cases: With full power also to the said Commissioners, or their said quorum, farther to examine into the conduct and behaviour of the said Professors, Principals, Regents, Teachers, and others bearing office in the said University, Academies, and Schools thereof, either towards Church or State, in time coming during this present Commission, and therein to try, judge, and determine, and to punish the delinquents by suspension, deprivation, or otherwise, according to the nature of the offence, and laws and practice observed in like cases: With full power also and commission to the said Commissioners, or their said quorum, to consider the foundation of the said University of St. Andrews, and all the Academies and Schools thereof, with the rents thereof, and how the same have been administered and managed, and afterwards to prescribe such rules and methods for the government of the same; and also so to order the said University, Academies, Schools, and Professions, and the method of teaching therein, and all other things relative thereto, as to them or their said quorum shall seem proper and convenient, according to the foundation thereof, and agreeing to the present established government of Church and State. And We declare that this present Commission shall continue and endure during Our good pleasure only, and until it shall please Us to revoke and discharge the same. In testimony of which thing We have ordered our Seal, appointed to be kept by the Treaty of Union, and to be used in Scotland in place of the Great Seal thereof, to be appended to these presents, at Our Court of Kensingtown, the eighth day of the month of July, in the year of Our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighteen, and of Our Reign the fourth year. Superscribed with the sign manual of Our Sovereign Lord the King, written to the Seall, and registred the twenty-fourth day of July j^{m}vii^{c} and eighteen years."

Thereafter the Preses qualified the said James Dundas, Clerk, by administering to him the oaths of allegiance and abjuration, and oath *de fideli*, &c. which, with the assurance, were signed by him.

And also the said James Dundas qualified the said Earl of Rothes and other Commissioners by administering to them the foresaid oaths of allegiance and abjuration, and which, together with the assurance, they also subscribed.

Thereafter the Commissioners recommended to the Principals and Masters of the said University, to put into their Clerk's hands any of their Records or other Papers or Representations that the saids Principals and Masters should think fit, or that should be called for by the saids Commissioners against their next Sederunt, which they then appointed to be at six of the clock afternoon.

St. Andrews, eodem die.

The Commissioners having again met at six o'clock afternoon;

Sederunt—John, Duke of Athol, &c.—(15 other Commissioners.)

Prayers said.

The Earl of Rothes continued Preses, and qualified the Duke of Athol, Lord Edward Murray, Gleneagles younger, and Mr. Adam Ferguson, by administering to them the oaths of allegiance and abjuration, and which, with the assurance, they signed.

Representation for Provost Ramsay, &c.

Thereafter Mr. Robert Ramsay, Provost of the old College, presented and gave in to the saids Commissioners a Memorandum or Representation for himself, with a State or Representation of the Patrimonial Rent of the said College—both which papers were read; and then the meeting was adjourned till next day at 10 of the clock.

St. Andrews, the 13th day of August 1718—ante meridiem.

13 August 1718.

The Commissioners having met;

Sederunt—Duke of Athol, &c.—(16 other Commissioners.)

Prayers said.

The Commissioners elected the Duke of Athol Preses, who qualified Sir Robert Anstruther and Drummond of Meginch by tendering to them the oaths of allegiance and abjuration, and their signing the same, with the assurance.

Upon a motion to the Commissioners anent the papers given in to them by Provost Ramsay, mentioned in the Minutes of their last Sederunt, the Commissioners recommended to the said Provost to make the said papers more full and particular with relation to the respective matters therein contained, and thereafter, to give in the same to their Clerk, with a particular accompt of the said old College Patrimony, and applications of the same, with any other papers relative thereto, in order to be laid before and considered by their Committee to be named for that end.

Thereafter there was presented, and given in to the said Commissioners, by Mr. Joseph Drew, Principal of St. Leonard College, a Rental of the said College, with a Representation of the state of the same—which Representation was read, together with another Representation presented by the Regents of that College, and both the said Representations were remitted to the Committee to be named by the said Commissioners, and they recommended to the saids Principal and Regents to lodge in their Clerk's hands any papers referred to in their respective Representations, to be seen and considered by the said Committee.

The same day there was given in by Mr. James Haddow, Principal of the New College, a state and scheme of the New College and its affairs, with a copy of the Foundation of the said College;

and the Commissioners remitted the consideration of the same to their Committee to be appointed for that effect. *University of St. Andrews.*

The same day the Commissioners nominated and appointed their Committee under-written, viz. :—

To be a Committee for the Old College :—The Earl of Rothes, &c.—(Six others.)
Committee for St. Leonard's College :—Lord Edward Murray, &c.—(Six others.)
Committee for the New College :—Major Hay, Mr. James Henry, and Mr. Adam Ferguson.

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And the Commissioners appointed their above Committees, whereof three to be a quorum, to meet this afternoon in the respective Colleges, and to hear and consider what is remitted to them by the Minutes of the Sederunt, with any other business of the said Colleges that shall be laid before them by the respective Principals and Masters, and to report against their next Sederunt, which they appointed to be the same day at six o'clock afternoon.

Eodem die—post meridiem.

The Commissioners having again met;

Sederunt—The Duke of Atholl, &c.—(16 other Commissioners.)

Prayers said,—

The Duke of Atholl continued Preses.

The Committee appointed for the Old College, in obedience to the Minutes of the preceding Sederunt, gave in a Report of what they had done, which was read; but it not being completed, the Commissioners delayed advising the same, till it should be complete, which they ordained to be done against their next Sederunt; and recommended to any Principals or Masters of the University, to deliver to the Provost and Masters of the Old College, any papers they have relating to the Revenue, Mortifications, or Foundations of the said Old College, to be considered by the said Committee at their next Meeting.

As also, the Committee appointed for St. Leonards College, gave in to the Commission a Report (*The following is a copy of the Report.*)

" 13*th August* 1718.

" Sederunt of the Committee appointed for St. Leonards College.

" Lord Edward Murray, &c.—(Six others.)

Report of Committee on St. Leonards College.

" The said Committee chose Lord Kimmergham their Preses.

" And the said Committee having called for the writs of the said College,

" 1. It is the opinion of the Committee, that the present Factory to be granted to the Factor be according to the style of the old Factories, in the interim, till such time as the several rights and powers of the Principal and Regents be determined.

" 2. As to the first Garden, the Committee supersedes the determination thereof till they consider the rights of the College, and the nature of the possession the Principal and his predecessors had.

" 3. As to the Dovecot, and other Garden, the Committee are of opinion they should go into the Rental.

" 4. As to the Crofts, the Committee are of opinion that the Principal continue his possession thereof, till such time as the College Charter-chest be inspected, and the rights of the College further considered.

" 5. The Committee are of opinion, that the Principal has only right to one hundred merk for Cellary (salary), and vacant quarter.

" 6. The Committee are of opinion, that what money has been given out by any of the Regents, for maintaining the College-table, should be refunded to them by the Factor out of the first and readiest of the money he receives—they producing vouchers for their disbursements."

Which Report being read and considered by the said Commissioners, They approved the first article thereof anent the Factory, and decerned and ordained the Principal and Regents of St. Leonard's College to grant a Factory to Robert Donaldson, dyster in St. Andrews, in the style of their old Factories, in the interim, till such time as the several rights and powers of the Principal and Regents be determined; and approved of the second article as it stands in the Report, and superseded to determine anent the Garden therein mentioned, till they should consider the rights of the College, and the nature of the possession the Principal and his predecessors had thereof; and the Commission approved of the third article, as to the first part thereof, as to the Dovecot, and ordained it to be put in the Rental of the said College; but the Commission superseded to determine anent the Garden, mentioned in the said article, till they consider the rights of the College, and the nature of the possession the Principal and his predecessors have had of that Garden.

As to the 4th article of the Report, anent some Crofts of Land, the Commission approves thereof, and allows the Principal to continue his possession of the same till such time as the College Charter-chest be inspected, and the rights of the College further considered; and for that end have named for Committee—Sir John Anstruther, Sir Robert Anstruther, Sir William Hope, Naughton, and Major Hay, two of them to be a quorum, and to report.

The Commission approves the fifth article of the said Report, and find that the Principal has only right to one hundred merks for Salary, and vacant quarter.

The Commission also approves of the sixth article of the Report, and ordain any of the Regents that have debursed any monies for maintaining the College-table, to be refunded thereof by the College Factor, out of the first and readiest of the money he receives—they producing vouchers for their disbursements.

There was also a Report given in to the Commission, by the Committee appointed for the New College, which the Commission supersede to advise till their next Sederunt.

There was presented and read to the Commission, a Petition for Thomas Lesly, late factor for St. Leonard's College, and another Petition for the cautioners of Bailie Gedde, deceased, sometime factor for the said College—both which Petitions the Commissioners having heard and considered, they recommended to the Principal and Masters of that College to state and clear the accompts of Factory, mentioned in these Petitions, as soon as possible. Petitions for Leslie and Gedde's Cautioners.

There was another Petition given in to the Commission by Mr. James Haldane, late Professor of Greek in the Old College, which being read, they remitted the same to the consideration of the Committee appointed for the Old College, and to examine anent the facts therein contained, and report. Haldane's Petitions.

The Commission appointed their Committees to meet against nine of the clock, and adjourned their own Meeting till eleven o'clock next day.

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St. Andrews, the 14th day of August 1718—ante meridiem.

The Commission again met—Duke of Atholl, &c.—(14 other Commissioners.)

The Duke of Atholl was continued Preses.

August 14. Report of Committee on St. Leonards College.

The Committee appointed for St. Leonard's College gave in to the Commission a Report—(*a paper not signed, apparently the original Report, is in the Clerk's hands*)—of what they had done the last Sederunt, which being read, the Commission approved the first article thereof, anent the Library of that College, and hereby ratifies the Act of Visitation in anno 1687, in all its points with relation to that Library; and the Commission ordains the Principal and Regents strictly to observe the same in all time coming, and with their first convenience to call in for all their books out upon receipt, and to make up a full Catalogue of the books of the Library. and that the Principal and Regents subscribe the same, according to which they are to be chargeable in all time coming; and as there shall be new donatives or purchases, ordains the same to be added to the Catalogue, and subscribed in manner foresaid.

And as to the second article of that Report, in relation to the Principal's lodgings in the College, the Commission supersedes to advise the same till their next meeting.

Drew's Petition.

There was a Petition presented by Principal Drew, and read to the Commission, which they allowed the Regents of St. Leonard's College to see and answer.

The Commission allowed Principal Drew and the Regents of St. Leonard's College, *hinc inde*, to see and answer the Representations given in by both parties, and mentioned in the Minutes of Sederunt *antea meridiem*, upon the 13th instant.

Haldane's Petition.

There was a Report given in by the Committee appointed upon the affairs of the Old College, which the Commission superseded to advise till another Sederunt; but the Commission finds by the said Report, that the whole facts contained in the Petition given in for Mr. James Haldane, are so as therein mentioned, and are, therefore, of opinion that Mr. Haldane be recommended; and remit to the Lord Newhall and Gleneagles Elder to draw up a recommendation in his favours, and to report the same to the Commission.

Ramsay's do.

There was a Petition given in for Mr. George Ramsay, schoolmaster at Markinch; and the same being read and considered by the Commission, They decern and ordain the Principal and Regents of St. Leonard's College to pay to the Petitioner or his heirs the sum of one hundred pounds Scots at Martinmas next, out of the rents of Dunipace, and the same to be retained off the Bursars in two years dividend, and that in satisfaction of all that is craved by the said Petition.

Gregory's do.

There was another Petition presented for Mr. Charles Gregory, Professor of Mathematics, which the Commission remitted to the consideration of the Committee for the Old College, and ordained the Committee to report.

Brown's do.

There was another Petition presented for William Brown, Gardener of St. Leonard's College, and read to the Commission, but delayed to be advised.

Allan's do.

Another Petition presented and read in behalf of Geills Allan and her children; which the Commission having considered, They ordain the Principal and Regents of St. Leonards College to settle Methven, her son, in the office of Porter to that College, he being obliged to keep an able and sufficient servant, that shall be agreeable to and please the Principal and Regents, ay and while the said boy be capable sufficiently to officiate himself.

The Commission added the Laird of Meginch to the Committee for the New College.

The Commission ordained their Committees to meet at four o'clock, and appoint their own meeting to be at six o'clock this afternoon.

August 14.

St. Andrew's, the 14th day of August 1718 years—post meridiem.

The Commission having again met,—and prayers being said,

Sederunt—Duke of Athol, &c.—(11 other Commissioners.)

The Duke of Athol was continued Preses.

Report of Committee on St. Leonard's College.

The Commission having again considered the second article of the Report given in at their last Sederunt from the Committee appointed for St. Leonards College, anent the Principal's Lodgings and new Building of that College, The Commission stops the said Building, till they consider that affair at more length.

There was given in to the Commission another Report—(*a paper, not signed, apparently the original Report, is in the Clerk's hands*)—by the said Committee appointed for St. Leonard's College; which being read and considered, The Commission approves the first article thereof; and on Report, finds that the Old Building upon the north side of the Quadrangle, commonly called the Stone Trance, is at present ruinous and of little use; and therefore ordains the same to be taken down and rebuilt, in so far as is necessary for the ends aftermentioned; and that the ground story thereof be laid out for two Schools, and the first floor for four chambers, each with a closet—the second floor in the same manner, for the use of Students, it not being necessary to carry it to a further height; and this to be done by direction of Principal and Regents; and the charges thereof to be defrayed out of the resting arrears of the College rents and annual rents of money due to them, as they can be conveniently got in by the factor. As also, the Commission ordained the whole glass windows in that College to be sufficiently repaired, being at present in a very bad case.

Act in regard to Applications of Leslie, &c.

Upon a motion in behalf of the former Factors for St. Leonards College, and their Cautioners, who had formerly petitioned anent the hundred merks uplifted from them yearly by the Principal of that College, more than what the Commission has now found him to have right to, The Commission ordains the Principal's discharges of the said hundred merks to be allowed to these factors and their cautioners as a sufficient exoneration, and reserving repetition against the Principal, as accords.

Anderson and Vilant's Petitions.

There was a Petition presented for Mrs. Anderson, and read to the Commission; and another Petition for the children of the deceased Mr. Colin Vilant; which being also read, the Commission remitted both Petitions to the Committee, which they appointed to meet at St. Andrews the 2d day of September next, and then the said Commission adjourn themselves till nine of the clock next day.

August 15.

St. Andrews, 15th August 1718 years.

Sederunt—Duke of Atholl, &c.—(14 other Commissioners.)

Prayers said,—

The Duke of Atholl continued Preses.

Upon a motion made to the said Commission, that the respective Members of the University after-

mentioned, should answer to the particular questions put to them by the said Commission. The names of the respective Members of the University follows:— *University of St. Andrews.*

Old College.—Mr. Robert Ramsay, Provost, Professor of Philosophy; Mr. William Young; Mr. Henry Ramsay; Mr. James Duncan; Mr. William Petrie, Professor of Greek; Mr. William Vilant, Professor of Humanity; Mr. Charles Gregory, Professor of Mathematics.

New College.—Mr. James Haddow, Principal; Mr. Alexander Scrimgeour, Professor of Divinity.

St. Leonard's College.—Mr. Joseph Drew, Principal; Mr. John Craigie, Mr. Henry Rymer, Mr. David Young, Mr. Frances Pringle, Professor of Greek; Mr. Ninian Young, Professor of Humanity.

Follows the tenor of the Questions put to the Provost, Principals, and Masters before named:— Queries put to Professors.

1*mo*, Have you qualified by taking the oaths required by law?

2*do*, Have you signed the Confession of Faith, with the Formula contained in the Act of Parliament in anno 1707, for securing the Protestant Religion, and Presbyterian Church Government?

3*tio*, Do you countenance separate Meetings, or join in Worship, contrary to the order of the Church of Scotland as now established by law, since your entry to your respective offices in the University?

4*to*, Do you constantly attend the Public Worship in the Established Church?

5*to*, What Laws have you in your College concerning Students going to Church, and what penalty do you inflict on those who neglect so to do?

6*to*, Do you go alongst with your Students to the Church on the Sabbath days and to the Weekly Sermons, or do any of them go to Episcopal Meetings, where his Majesty, King George the First, is not prayed for?

7*mo*, And if so, what endeavours have you made to discourage their so doing, and oblige them to a regular attendance on the Public Worship in the Established Church?

8*vo*, Have you Public Prayers morning and evening in your College; and when you are employed in that duty, do you pray *nominatim* for his Majesty King George, the Prince and Princess of Wales, with the Royal Family, as the law requires?

9*no*, Do you convene your Classes immediately after prayers in the morning till nine, and in the forenoon from ten to twelve, and in the afternoon from four to six on the unplay days, and from five to six on the play days?

10*mo*, Have you any Public Prelections?

11*mo*, Have you annually Public Graduations?

12*mo*, Do you, when Hebdomader, duly perlustrate the Students' chambers morning and evening?

13*tio*, Do you think that any Members of the University did countenance the Rebellion, or wait on any of those who usurped the office of Magistracy in St. Andrews?

14*to*, Are you at pains to instil into your Scholars principles of loyalty to his Majesty King George, and of good affection to the present Establishment in Church and State?

15*to*, What care do you take to restrain your Scholars from disorders on the 10th of June and other days, on which the disaffected manifest their contempt of his Majesty's person and Government, and their respect to a Popish Pretender?

16*to*, What pains are you at, to prevent and punish cursing and swearing, and other immoralities in the Students?

The Commission having called the before named Provost, Principals, and Masters, and having put the foresaid Questions to them, they gave their Answers, which the Commission was satisfied with, and do approve of the same.

Thereafter, the Commission having resumed the Representation given in by Principal Drew, there was Answers given in by Mr. Pringle, for himself and in name of the Regents of St. Leonards College. The Commission, after hearing and considering the foresaid Answers, did declare their dissatisfaction and displeasure as to several expressions in these Answers given in by Mr. Pringle, and do declare the foresaid answers to be a scandalous, disrespectful paper, and of bad tendency; but if any of the said Masters were desirous to give in particular Answers to Mr. Drew's papers against next Sederunt, they are allowed to do the same. Drew's Application.

Thereafter, my Lord Newhall and Gleneagles gave in a draft of a Representation in favour of Mr. James Haldane to the Thesaury (Treasury) of Great Britain, which was approven of by the Commission, and they ordain the same to be transmitted accordingly. Haldane and Gregory's Applications.

Thereafter, the Committee to whom the Petition given in by Mr. Charles Gregory, was remitted, having found the facts therein represented to be true, gave in a draught of a Representation to His Majesty King George, in favour of the said Mr. Charles Gregory, which the Commission approved of, and ordered the same to be transmitted.

Thereafter the Commission adjourned themselves till six of the clock at night.

Sederunt, 15*th August* 1718—*post meridiem.* August 15.

The Earl of Rothes, &c.—(10 other Commissioners.)

Prayers said,—

The Earl of Rothes elected Preses.

The Commission having reconsidered Thomas Leslie's Petition, They appoint and ordain the ninety pounds mentioned therein, due by Bailie Gedde to St. Leonards College, to be allowed by the Principal and Masters to the said Thomas Leslie, they having action against Bailie Gedde's representatives therefor as accords; and as to the said Thomas his demand of his expenses; they remit the consideration thereof to the Committee afternamed. Application of Leslie.

The Commission do appoint the Clerk to take care of the haill papers given in by the Principal and Masters of St. Leonards College, relative to the respective complaints, and discharge any extracts or doubles of the same to be given to any of the parties or others, unless by warrand of the Committee undernamed; and they allow Mr. Pringle to give in his Defence to the Principal's Representation in what manner he judges proper. Clerk not to give out Extract unless ordered.

The Commission do appoint, during their recess, the persons afternamed, viz. The Duke of Atholl, &c.—(12 other Commissioners)—to be a Committee (whereof three to be a Quorum), for the affairs of the whole University and respective Colleges thereof; and to take under their consideration all matters falling under the power of the Commission, and to have the same in readiness, or so much Committee named during Recess.

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thereof as they can conveniently expede, to be reported to and laid before the Commission at next Meeting; and for that purpose, that the first Meeting of the said Committee be immediately upon the rising of the Commission, with power to them to adjourn themselves from time to time as they shall see cause, till the next Meeting of the Commission; and further, the said Committee, or Quorum of them, is empowered, in case, during the foresaid recess of the Commission, any difference happen betwixt the Principal and St. Leonards College, concerning the management and administration of the affairs of that College, to interpose their authority for regulating the said difference, which shall be a rule to the said Principal and Regents of St. Leonards in the said management, to be observed by them till the next Meeting of the Commission, which they appoint to be at St. Andrews, upon the 2d Tuesday of October next.

Follows the Minutes of the Committee before named:—

August 15. *St. Andrews, the 15th day of August 1718 years.*

Sederunt—The Earl of Rothes, &c.—(8 others.)

The Meeting elected the Earl of Rothes Preses.

The above Committee do think fit to adjourn, and do adjourn themselves till Tuesday the 2d day of September next, and appoint their Meeting at St. Andrews the said day.

September 2. *St. Andrews, the 2d day of September 1718 years—post meridiem.*

Sederunt—Sir William Hope, &c.—(2 others.)

Prayers said,—

The Meeting elected the said Sir William Hope Preses.

Depute-Clerk appointed. This day, Patrick Wilson, town-clerk of St. Andrews, produced to the Committee a deputation from James Dundas, clerk, with an attestation of his being qualified in the terms of law, by taking the oaths of allegiance and abjuration, and signing the same, with the assurance. He took the oath *de fideli.*

The Committee adjourned their Meeting till to-morrow at nine of the clock in the morning, when they are to meet at the Old College, for considering what is further to be done in the Old College affair; and also to consider Thomas Leslie's demand as to his expenses, whether they fall upon the affairs of St. Leonard's College.

September 3. *St. Andrews, the 3d day of September 1718—ante meridiem.*

Sederunt—Sir William Hope, &c.—(3 others.)

The Meeting elected the said Sir William Hope Preses.

Old College Rental. The Committee of the Commission taking under consideration the Old College affair, Find, that by the old Rental written by Dr. Skeen, there was paid out of Wester-Kinneir, Mr. John Falconer, heritor, to the Old College yearly, two bolls wheat, three bolls bear, and fifteen bolls oats; but now, by the tack of the teinds thereof, dated the 19th day of October 1716, after the other heritors had procured decreets of valuation of their teinds, the Provost and Masters of the said College granted the said tack to the said Mr. John Falconer, for the fifth part of the real rent of the said lands, the tack-duty of the same being now four bolls three firlots victual less than what is contained in the old Rental, which they did, to save the expenses of defending a decree of valuation. As also, they find, that by the old Rental written by Dr. Skeen, there was payable out of Denmuirs, Kilmanie, to the said College yearly, three bolls wheat, six bolls bear, and sixteen bolls oats; but now, by the present Rental of the said College, and a declaration by Mr. William Brown, minister of Kilmanie, dated the 22d day of August 1716, none of the foresaid bolls are paid to the said College, by reason of Denmuir's valuation of his teinds, and the said Mr. William Brown his decreet of modification of his stipend, the extracting of which decreets would put the College to considerable expense, which they are not able to pay, so that the foresaid bolls, being in number 25, is diminished from the College Rent. And sicklike, they find, that by the old Rental written by Doctor Skeen, there was payable yearly out of Newtowns, Kilmanie, six bolls wheat, twelve bolls bear, thirty-two bolls oats; but now, after Alexander Alison of Birkhill, heritor of the said lands, obtained a decreet of the valuation of the teinds of his lands by the new Rental, and by a declaration from Laurence Robertson, an old tenant, there is only paid yearly to the said College, three firlots three pecks one lippie wheat, three bolls bear, seventeen bolls one firlot one lippie one-fifth lippie oats, so that the College loses yearly 23 bolls one firlot victual.

And likeways they find, by the said old Rental, there was paid out of Aithernies, part of Kilmanie, 25 bolls victual; but now, by the new Rental, and David Clerk, tenant, his declaration, dated the 22d day of August 1718, after Aithernie procured decreet of valuation of his teinds, there is only paid yearly to the said College £53 : 6 : 8 Scots, so that the old College loses yearly 12 bolls 3 pecks and three-fifth parts of a lippie victual.

And in like manner they find, by the said old Rental, there was paid yearly, out of Rathillet and the dam thereof, 12 bolls wheat, 24 bolls bear, and 52 bolls oats; but now after the valuation of his teinds, modification of the minister's stipends, and Rathillet's declaration, dated the 22d day of August 1718, there is only payable yearly to the said College, 39 bolls 1 firlot 2 pecks and two-fifth parts of a peck victual; so that the College loses yearly 48 bolls 2 firlots 1 peck, and three-fifth parts of a peck.

And further, they find, by the foresaid old Rental, there was paid yearly out of Murdocairnie to the said College, 7 bolls wheat, 16 bolls bear, and 24 bolls oats; but by the new Rental, and Mr. Brown, minister of Kilmanie, his declaration after the late valuation of tythes and modification of the said minister his stipend, there is only paid yearly, out of the said lands, to the said College, 2 bolls wheat; so that the College loses yearly 45 bolls victual.

And moreover, they find, by the foresaid old Rental, there was paid yearly to the said College, out of Hillcairnie, 3 bolls 2 firlots wheat, 5 bolls bear, and 17 bolls oats; but in the new Rental, and Mr. William Brown's declaration, there is only now paid yearly to the said College, 3 bolls 2 firlots wheat, and 17 bolls oats; so that the College loses yearly 5 bolls bear.

And also the Committee finds, that by the said old Rental, there was paid yearly to the said College, out of the lands of Myrecairnie, belonging to Scotstarvit, 5 bolls wheat, 8 bolls bear, 24 bolls oats; but now, by the new Rental, and Scotstarvit's declaration, dated the 25th August 1718, since the late valuation of tythes, there is only paid out of the said lands, to the said College yearly, £112 : 16*s.* Scots; so that the College loses yearly 9 bolls 3 firlots 2 pecks 3 lippies and two-fifth parts of a lippie victual.

And sicklike, by the foresaid old Rental, they find there was paid yearly, out of the lands of Midlemiln, to the said College, 1 boll 2 firlots wheat, 3 bolls bear, and 11 bolls oats; but by the present

Rental, and Mr. William Brown, minister of Kilmanie, his declaration, dated the 22d day of August 1718, since the late valuation of teinds and modification of the minister's stipend, there is only now paid yearly 6 bolls oats; so that the College loses yearly 25 bolls victual. *University of St. Andrews.*

And in like manner, the Committee finds, that by the College accounts, the Provost and Masters have always allowed to their Factor and Baiker 16 bolls of oats for 12 bolls of meal, the oats being bad, and the Provost and Masters having frequent complaints from the Factor and Baiker, desiring they may be freed of furnishing the said 12 bolls meal for a chalder oats, alleging they are losers thereby, and by the College allowing 16 bolls oats for 12 bolls meal for the use of the College, they lose yearly 2 chalders oats; so that the haill losses of the College amount in all to the number of 14 chalders 6 bolls 2 firlots 3 pecks and three-fifth parts of a peck victual. Appendix, Part I. University. Order II. Minutes and Proceedings of Visitation. 1718—19.

There was presented to the Committee a Memorial from Dr. Robert Wood, which was read; they think fit the same, with the instructions thereof, be laid before the Commission at their next Meeting, the second Tuesday of October next; and the Provost and Regents are allowed a double of the Memorial. Wood's Memorial.

The Committee adjourns their Meeting till 3 of the clock afternoon.

St. Andrews, the 3d day of September 1718 years. September 3.

Sederunt, *post meridiem*—Sir Robert Anstruther, &c.—(three others.)

The Meeting elected the said Sir Robert Anstruther Preses.

The Committee having fallen upon the Old College Accompts as to their Patrimonial Rent, did incline to have begun with the first year after the last Visitation, which was in *anno* 1695; but having seen some scraps of accompts, subscribed from 1695 to 1699, at which time Provost Ramsay entered, they could make nothing of them; and from 1699 to 1702, being the first three years of Provost Ramsay's administration, the Provost declared they were not in readiness to be presently produced—but promised to prepare them. As to the years from 1702 to 1715, inclusive, they having read and considered the same, Find the same to be exact and distinct, and that the Provost and Magistrates have managed and bestowed the Revenues and Rents of the said College profitably and to good purpose, to the advantage of the said Society; and they are of opinion this Report be laid before the Commission. Old College Accounts.

The Committee, considering that the Patrimonial Rent of the College is now diminished in 14 chalders 6 bolls 2 firlots 3 pecks and three-fifth parts of a peck victual, by the late valuation of teinds in the parish of Kilmanie, and modification of ministers' stipends in 1712, and preceedings, Are of opinion, that the present Rent of the College is not capable for the maintenance of the College Table, and upholding the Fabric of the College, which will bring the Society to ruin if not remedied—and therefore they lay their case before the Commission, that they may be pleased to recommend them to a sure and proper fund for their relief, as the Commission shall think fit.

The Committee having considered the Memorial given in, anent the Salaries of Mr. Robert Ramsay, Provost, and Masters of the said Old College, mentioned in the Sederunt of the Committee, dated August last, and Commission dated August last, by which Memorial it appears that the Provost hath only presently paid him yearly of Salary, £33 : 6 : 2 sterling; which being a very incompetent Salary for any head of a Society, and no ways proportional to the salaries of the other principal Masters of this University,—They are of opinion the Commission may be pleased to recommend the said Provost Ramsay to the King and Treasury of Britain, for such an additional Salary as the Commission shall be pleased to name out of a sure fund, that the same may be effectual. Representation by Provost Ramsay, &c.

The Committee adjourned their Meeting till to-morrow the 4th instant, at nine of the clock, at St. Leonard's College.

St. Andrews, the 4th day of September 1718 years. September 4.

Sederunt, *ante meridiem*—Sir Robert Anstruther, &c.—(three others.)

The Meeting elected the said Sir Robert Anstruther Preses.

The Committee having considered the Petition given in to the Commission by Mr. William Vilant, Professor of Humanity in the Old College, in name of, and as tutor to the children of the deceased Mr. Colin Vilant, sometime Professor of Philosophy in St. Leonards College, their father and his brother, the consideration of which Petition was referred by the Commission to the Committee, the 14th of August last,—They, after hearing the Principal and Masters of St. Leonards College upon that head, do appoint and ordain the sum of 200 merks, craved in the said Petition, to be paid out of the Rests due to the College that year that Mr. Colin Vilant officiated as Œconomous, and in supplement thereof, out of the first and readiest of the Rests of bygone years. Vilant's Petition.

The Committee having considered Thomas Leslie's Petition as to his expenses, and he having given in his accompts, They allow a double of the said accompt to be given in to the Masters, that they may answer the same against next Sederunt, this afternoon. Leslie's ditto.

The Committee, considering the Queries given in by the Masters of St. Leonard's College, anent an article in Bailie Gedde's accompts, paid by him to Mr. James Rymer, now deceased, by an order from the Principal, They are of opinion, and do appoint that article to be allowed to James Gedde's representatives, and leave to the Commission to consider whether that sum should affect the College, or that Mr. James Rymer's representatives be liable for repetition, the said Mr. James Rymer having granted back-bond to refund the money in case a Visitation should find the same unduly paid.

The Committee are of opinion, that the 23 days Diet, from the rising of the College that year, to the first of August, be allowed to Principal and Masters yearly, corresponding to an hundred merks quarterly to the Principal and his servant, and £36 Scots to each Regent. Diet.

The Committee are of opinion, and do appoint, that all precepts or orders drawn by the Principal upon Bailie Gedde, late factor, be allowed in his accompts, but leave it to the Commission to consider if the Principal can draw precepts by himself, or if the Masters should sign with him. Orders on Factor.

The Committee now falling upon St. Leonards College Accompts, as to their Patrimonial Rent, are of opinion they should begin with the year after the last Visitation, which was in the year 1695; and having called for the accompts, crop 1695, there was produced a decreet before the Commissars of St. Andrews, dated the 25th June 1699, obtained at the instance of John Morries, factor to the said College, against the Principal and Masters thereof, by which the said John Morries's intromissions that year was in all £279 : 9 : 4 Scots, and his discharge that year extends to the remainder of that year being intromitted with by Mr. Colin Vilant and Mr. John Loudon, Regents. Mr. Vilant's accompts of his intromissions was produced to the Committee, docquetted and discharged by the St. Leonards College Accounts.

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Principal and three of the Regents; and as to Mr. Loudon's intromissions, there was produced a back-bond, signed by him, dated the 9th of December 1696, bearing that he had cleared his accompts; but if it should happen the Principal and Masters should make it appear by his receipts, that he intromitted with more than what he charged himself with, he should hold compt and pay the same to the College. And as to the accompts 1696 and 1697, the Committee has seen none of these year's accompts, but are informed by Mr. John Craigie, who was then one of the Masters of the said College, that one John Imrie was employed as factor, and his factory signed, bearing John Melville of Carskirdo cautioner; and John Imrie having intromitted with the haill crop 1696, and part of crop 1697, and he then dying, the factory was never signed by cautioner, neither were John Imrie's accompts ever stated.

The Meeting adjourns till three of the clock in the afternoon.

September 4.

St. Andrews, the 4th day of September 1718 years.

Sederunt, *post meridiem*—Sir Robert Anstruther &c.—(3 others.)

Leslie's Application.

The Meeting elected the said Sir Robert Anstruther Preses.

The Committee having considered the accompt of expense given in by Thomas Lesly in pursuing the Principal and Masters before the Commissars, for clearing of his accompts with the Masters, Answers made thereto,—Are of opinion, that the first nine articles of the accompt, extending to three score ten pounds nine shillings eight pennies Scots, should be paid to him, and do appoint the same to be paid to him, out of the first and readiest of the Rests due to the College that year he was factor, and in supplement, out of the Rests of former years, with annualrent for the same, from this date until payment be made.

The Committee adjourns till Friday the 12th of September next.

(*Note.—If Committee met on 12th September, the Minutes of the Meeting have not been procured.*)

October 14.

St. Andrews, the 14th October 1718—ante meridiem.

Sederunt—The Earl of Rothes, &c.—(8 others.)

Prayers said,—

The Meeting elected the said Earl of Rothes Preses.

Thereafter, the said Mr. John Stirling, Principal, was qualified by taking the oaths of allegiance and abjuration, and signing the same, with the assurance.

Old College Accounts.

The Commission having heard the Report of the Committee formerly appointed for considering the state of the old College, bearing that the College accompts for the years 1699 and 1700 years, and 1701 years, were not as yet seen by them, Do nominate Mr. Robert Hay of Naughton, and Major Hay, to be a Committee to the effect foresaid; and appoint them to meet at three of the clock in the Old College, and to report to the Commission at their next meeting.

Committee for New College named.

The Commission nominate Gleneagles Younger, and Mr. James Henry, to be a Committee for the New College, who are to meet at three of the clock afternoon, and to report to the Commission at their next meeting.

Committee for St. Leonards College.

As also, the Commission nominate the Earl of Rothes, Gleneagles Elder, Sir John Anstruther, Sir William Hope, and Mr. John Stirling, to be a Committee for St. Leonards College, who are to meet at three of the clock afternoon, and to report.

The Commission adjourn till six of the clock in the afternoon, at St. Leonards College.

Eodem die—post meridiem.

October 14.

Sederunt—The Earl of Rothes, &c.—(eight others.)

Prayers said—

The Meeting elected the Earl of Rothes, Preses.

Report of Committee on St. Leonards College.

The Commission having considered the Committee for St. Leonards College their Report anent the payment made to the now deceased Mr. James Rymer, for his board, who served the Cure sometime for the now deceased Mr. John Anderson, late Principal and Minister of St. Leonards, and which board was paid by Bailie Gedde, late Factor for the said College, by Mr. Joseph Drew, present Principal of the said College of St. Leonards, his order; for which board Mr. Rymer granted back-bond to the said Principal Drew, to repay the same to the College, if not allowed by a Visitation, with their opinion that the sum paid to Mr. Rymer was unduly paid,—They approve of the Committee's Report, and do ordain the Principal and Regents to repeat the same from the representatives of the said Mr. Rymer, by virtue of the said back-bond.

The Commission, considering the foresaid Committee their observe, that three of the Regents of St. Leonards College, viz. Masters John Craigie, Henry Rymer, and Ninian Young, have not rooms in the said College, unless they dispossess their Students, and that the Committee are of opinion this practice is wrong, and ought to be remedied, and that it is fit the Hepdomadar lie in the College during his Hebdomadar week,—They ordain accordingly.

Report of Committee on Old College.

The Commission having heard and considered the Report made by the Committee for the Old College, bearing that they had gone through, according to appointment, the haill Accompts of the Rent of the said College for the crops 1699, 1700, and 1701 years, and found, by comparing the charge and discharge, with the instructions for the said years, that the said Rents were bestowed entirely for the College use; and that after all there is resting to Provost Ramsay the sum of £752:8:6 Scots, wherein he was superexpended while managing the Rents the last of the foresaid years; and that the Provost and Masters of the said College had laid before the said Committee their accounts since the last Visitation till 1699, being for crops 1695-96-97-98, and craving that the same might be revised by the said Committee, in regard that these years' accompts are now fully made up, whereof formerly they produced only some parcels to the first Committee,—The Commission do approve of the Committee's revising and examining of the foresaid three crops, viz. 1699, 1700, and 1701, and of the Provost and Regents their good management of these three crops and years; and do appoint the foresaid Committee, viz. Naughton and Major Hay, to examine the accompts of the said College Rent for the years and crops 1695-96-97 and 98, and to report next Sederunt.

Leslie's Application.

The Commission having heard and considered the Petition given in by Thomas Leslie, late Factor to St. Leonards College, craving payment from the Principal and Masters of St. Leonards College, of the sum of £79:9:8 Scots, modified and ordained to be paid to him by a former Committee, as his expenses in pursuing them for clearing his accompts of his intromissions with the Rents of the said College, in which clearance there was a balance of £257, &c. due to him, and also the sum of £6:18s.

money Scots debursed by him in raising and executing horning following upon a decreet obtained at his instance against them, before the Commissars of St. Andrews, for the foresaid balance,—They do approve of the Committee's modifying of the foresaid £70 : 9 : 8 of expenses, and ordain the Principal and Masters either to pay the same, or grant bill to him in the terms of the Committee's deliverance—which is payable out of the first and readiest of the Rests due to the College that year Thomas Leslie was factor, and in supplement thereof, out of the Rests of former years, with annualrent from the Committee's act, 4th September 1718 years, until payment be made. And likewise, the Commission do appoint and ordain the saids Principal and Regents to pay to the said Thomas Leslie the foresaid sum of £6 : 18*s.* Scots, of expenses debursed by him in raising and executing the foresaid horning following upon the foresaid decreet.

The Commission appoint the Committees for the Old, New, and St. Leonards Colleges, to meet to-morrow morning early, and to report to their next Meeting, which they appoint to be the 15th instant, at 11 of the clock in the forenoon.

St. Andrews, the 15th day of October 1718 years—ante meridiem. October 15.

Sederunt—The Earl of Rothes, &c.—(8 others.)

Prayers said,—

The Meeting elected the Earl of Rothes Preses.

The Commission having heard several complaints from the Principal of St. Leonards College, of the disaffection of several Students to the government both of Church and State, too much encouraged or connived at by some of the Masters: having also a Representation given in by the Synod of Fife, to the same purpose, earnestly desiring the Commission may enquire thereinto, and apply suitable remedies; and in regard that this Meeting of the Commission cannot have time to lay down such effectual methods as may be necessary to prevent these evils in all time coming,—They, till the Commission give further orders, do, in the meantime, appoint that all Masters, Students, and others belonging to the several Colleges in this University, regularly attend the Worship in the Church as established by law, under the penalties contained in their Statutes, and Acts of former Visitations; and if any of the Masters, Bursars, or others depending on the College, shall go to any Meeting where the King is not prayed for *nominatim*, in the terms of the Act of Parliament, the said Students are to be extruded, and the Regents suspended; and that all other Students, if they shall go to such Meeting, be admonished to forbear; and if, after the said admonition, they continue in that practice, they are to be extruded; and for that end, the Commission do appoint the Principal and Masters of each College to convene their students, in the common schools, every Sunday morning, and before afternoon sermon, where the rolls are to be called, and absents marked, and they immediately to go to Church in due order; and that every Monday morning, the Principal of each College call Common Schools for censuring of delinquents, according to the rules above set down, and that he shall execute the same, both with respect to Masters and Students within his respective College; and if any person so censured shall conceive himself leised by the said Principal, he may, for redress, appeal to the Rector and his Assessors, that the affair may be heard and judged in the Rectorial Court; and if it shall happen that the Principal Master of the College, from whose sentence the appeal is made, be also Rector, then the Ex-Rector and Assessors of the Rector shall make up the Rectorial Court, who shall hear and judge in the said appeal;—and it is expected by the Commission, from all the Masters, that as a mark of their zeal for the present Establishment, they take all opportunities to recommend to those under their charge, loyalty and duty to his Majesty King George, and good affection to the Government of Church and State, both by example and precept; and the Commission ordains all the Masters of the different Colleges, that upon no consideration whatsoever, they employ, in the management of their rents or revenues, any person who was active and concerned in the late Rebellion, or assisted the Rebels, or is known or reputed to be disaffected to the present Government.

Reports of Committees, &c.

The Commission, having heard and considered the two Reports of the Committee for the Old College, both dated 3d September last, Do approve of the same.

The Commission, having heard the Report of the Committee for the Old College, in desiring a Recommendation to the King, Do approve of the same, and do resolve to recommend.

The Commission do approve of the article of 23 days' Diet, mentioned in the Minutes of the Committee, anent the Principal and Masters, upon the 4th of September last.

The Commission, having heard the Report of the Committee for St. Leonards College, mentioning that the former Committee having made some progress in revising the College Accompts, and that it will take considerable time to revise and adjust these accompts from the year 1695 to this time, are of opinion the Commission may appoint a new Committee to inspect and report.

The Commission approve of the Committee's Report as to the New College.

St. Andrew's, 15th October 1718 years. October 15.

Sederunt *post meridiem*—The Earl of Rothes, &c.—(8 others.)

Prayers said,—

The Meeting elected the Earl of Rothes Preses.

The Commission appoint the haill papers in the Clerk's hands, to be transmitted to Edinburgh, to James Dundas, Principal Clerk.

The Commission having approven, in their last Sederunt, the Reports of the Committee for the Old College, and having resolved to recommend the state of the Old College to the King, Do appoint a Recommendation to be drawn up in favours of the Provost and College, to be signed by the Preses.

Committee named during Recess.

The Commission do appoint, during their recess, the persons afternamed. viz.—Duke of Atholl, &c.—(twelve others)—to be a Committee (whereof three to be a Quorum) for the affairs of the whole University and respective Colleges thereof, and to take under consideration all matters under the power of the Commission, and to have the same in readiness, or so much thereof as they can conveniently expede, to be reported to and laid before the Commission at next Meeting; and for that purpose, that the first Meeting of the said Committee be immediately upon the rising of the Commission, with power to them to adjourn themselves from time to time as they shall see cause, till the next meeting of the Commission: And further, the said Committee, or Quorum of them, is empowered, in case, during the foresaid Recess of the Commission, any differences happen betwixt the Principals and Masters of the respective Colleges concerning the management and administration of the affairs of the Colleges, to interpose their authority for regulating the said differences, which shall be a rule to

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Scheme of Teaching.

Beattie's Application.

Cree's do.

Watson's do.

Allan's do.

Pringle's do.

Anderson's do.

Dickson's do.

the saids Principals and Regents in the said management, to be observed by them till the next meeting of the Commission.

The Commission do appoint the Master of the several Colleges to draw up a scheme of their present method of Teaching, to be laid before them against the next Meeting of the Commission, with proposals of what alterations may be made for a better method.

The Commission approve of the Report for the New College.

There was given in to the Commission a Representation from Agnes Beattie, relict of John Smart, late Post of the University, narrating her case, and craving a recommendation from the Commission to the University for supply, which the Commission granted.

As also a petition from Mrs. Cree, that a Bond, granted by her husband, might be delivered up, containing 500 merks. The Commission, in regard that the granting of the said bond was an unprecedented practice, and owned by the Masters of the University as such, and that the University having enacted that there shall be no such practice in time coming, they are of opinion that the said bond should be given up to the said Mrs. Cree.

A petition, given in to the Commission by Janet Watson, relict of the deceased Mr. Thomas Haliburton, late Professor of Divinity in the New College, craving £176 money Scots of vacant quarter (Diet) due to her husband during the year 1710 and 1711. The Commission remits the consideration of the said Petition to the Committee, and the Principal and Masters to see and answer.

As also, Petition from Geils Allan, relict of the deceased John Methven, late Porter of St. Leonards College, craving the emoluments due to her husband and her, as the Petition bears. The Commission remits the consideration thereof to the Committee, who after hearing of the reasons, are to determine.

Petition Mr. Francis Pringle read, and delayed as to the consideration thereof.

And sicklike, the Commission remits the consideration of the Petition formerly given in by Mrs. Anderson to the Committee, and allows the Principal and Masters of St. Leonards College to see and answer.

And further, the Commission remits the Petition, given in by James Dickson, craving the sum of £80 : 18*s.* from the Old College, to the foresaid Committee, and allows the Provost and Masters to see and answer the same.

The Commission adjourn, and appoint their next Meeting at St. Andrews, the third Tuesday of April 1719 years. (Signed) ROTHES.

(*N.B.—The subsequent Minutes have not been found.*)

Order III.

Order III. Copies of all Regulations enacted by the Senatus Academicus of the said University, or any office-bearer belonging thereto, by which the Discipline, Government, and course of teaching in the said University, are in any way directed or prescribed.

Return by the Senatus Academicus.

R.—In compliance with Requisition Third, a copy has been trransmitted of the statutes of the University.

Statuta Universitatis Sancti Andreæ.

1. Quum a Dei omnipotentis singulari benignitate ad genus humanum profluere bona omnia, nec non literarum studia modo ejusdem bonitate promoveri certissimâ experientiâ didicissent Reipubl. literariæ moderatores, prudentissimum apud Andreanos rati Deo gratissimam esse puræ et sinceræ religionis professionem, ante omnia edixerunt, ut quicumque in hanc Academiam dehinc venerit docendi vel discendi causâ, qui annum ætatis decimum quintum excesserit, modo sex mensibus post adventum in eum inquiratur, illum omnino formam religionis ex animo agnoscat et voce profiteatur, cujus descripta sunt præcipua capita initio libri syngrapharum, qui profitentis nomina continet, vulgus supposita vocat.

2. Item ut adolescentes laureâ [ut vocant] magisterii decorandi, iterum ex animo et sincerè profiteantur capita religionis Christianæ, initio studiorum a se signata et subscripta, sanctèque promittant se in eâdem religione Dei gratiâ perpetuo permansuros. Quod si astutiâ et fraudibus Sathanæ, aut hominum imposturis et blanditiis, aut ullis hostium terriculamentis secus evenerit, (quod omen Deus avertat,) abjuratæ fidei, perjurii execrabilis, et detestabilis perfidiæ notam indelibilem se non recusaturos, et se sciant mortalium profligatissimos ab omnibus bonis existimandos esse.

3. Item ad conservandam doctrinæ puritatem et unionem religionis apud nos Dei beneficio professæ conclusum fuit, ut eligeretur ex singulis collegiis unus quispiam per vices, qui generalibus ecclesiæ adsit comitiis, et Universitatis nomine consultet cum reliquis commissariis urbium et provinciarum, atque agat quæ ad Dei gloriam et Ecclesiæ utilitatem pertinent: cui ad sumptus levandos, ex ærario Collegii sui erogabuntur xl *s.*, et ex ærario Universitatis tantundem.

4. Item ut pridie Kalendas Septemb. et Kal. Octob. in singulis collegiis per vices habeantur duæ orationes in totius Academiæ frequentiâ, altera initio studiorum, ad implorandum opem divinam et successus felices, altera in exitu anni, ad gratias Deo peragendas pro successu temporum præteritorum, quarum ut sit major auctoritas, et conventus ad eas frequentior, voluit ab insignioribus in Academiâ viris haberi, quos Calendis Junii in comitia vocata eadem Academia designaret: Quo qui ex juventute non advolarit, seu præmaturâ sui declinatione, seu tardiore reditu, secludatur a classis suæ prælectionibus, nisi constet de necessariâ absentiæ causâ.

5. Item quo illustrium virorum exuscitetur beneficentia in Academiam et literarum studiosos, statuit celebrari nomina fundatorum aliorumque liberalium hominum, oratione habitâ a quocunque ab Academiâ ad id designato, temporibus et locis opportunis, quæ de more significabuntur per affixas schedas valvis collegiorum et locis patentibus. Has etiam frequentabunt orationes quicunque privilegio Academiæ fruuntur.

De Celebrandis Funeribus.

6. Item quotiescunque videbitur Academiæ cujuspiam funus præsentiâ suâ celebrare, per Bedallum singulis gymnasiis hora et locus prodeundi significetur : Ad Rectorem omnes primum veniant, eumque

comitentur, bedellis facultatum insignia præferentibus. Verum procuratores nationum proximi Rectorem antecedant, ne tam laboriosis muneribus, ut præmia, ita honores negati esse videantur.

Item statuit quoties insignis in Academiâ vir diem suum obierit, ejus exequias funebri oratione celebrari ab aliquo qui sit ejusdemCollegii vel ordinis, ad quam, testandi amoris sui erga vivum gratiâ, omnes cujusvis ordinis in Academiâ veniant: adolescentes aliive quibus animus in pium officium inclinatus erit, epitaphiis mortuum concelebrent.

De Divisione Universitatis in Quatuor Nationes.

7. Item Rectore, Magistro Laurentio Lendoris, statutum fuit, ut omnino essent quatuor nationes, ita divisæ, ut ex eâ regione quæ ad septentriones pertinet a profluente Forthiæ, sit una, quam Fifa complectatur: altera quam borealis regio a Tao amne terminet: duæ aliæ ad austrum spectantes: in harum alterâ censeatur totus tractus Lothianæ a Sterlino occidentali termino, unà cum quibusdam aliis terræ tractatibus quos vulgus valles dicit Tweddalia, Eskdalia, Lauderdalia et Mersia, usque ad fines imperii versus orientem: in alterâ quod reliquum est Glasgouensis ditionis (seclusis nominatis vallibus) ditio Gallouidiana, et Lennoxia tota australis quæ Forthiâ abluitur.

Item conclusum fuit Rectore, M. Jacobo Scrimgeour, ut Thividalenses censeantur in natione Brittannorum, quia in divisione nationum prætermissa est eorum mentio; nisi malit Academia vallium regionem, diversam a cæteris, nationem constituere.

De Electione Rectoris.

8. Eodem M. Laurentio Rectore, legem Academia tulit, ut qui renuntiandus Rector esset in annum insequentem, eligeretur a quatuor juratis electoribus, ex singulis quatuor nationum uno; totâ potestate nationis suæ in unumquemque collatâ: quibus quatuor inter se dissidentibus æquis partibus, accedat his Rector anni superioris, ut quo se inclinarit, is Rector renuncietur.

De Qualitate Suppositorum eligentium Rectorem.

9. Anno Dei millesimo cccc° septuagesimo quinto, Rectore M. Roberto Keith, ad evitanda dissidia, et ad pacem amicitiamque conservandam, statutum fuit, ut ex hoc tempore in electione Rectoris suffragari his tantum liceat, scilicet doctoribus, magistris, licentiatis, bachalauriis singularum facultatum, dummodo nomen dederint Academiæ, et fidem fecerint Rectori; ita nempe ut in hac electione majoris dignitatis ac nominis viri anteponantur. Quod si quâ occasione aut temerario ausu conetur quispiam hujus constitutionis authoritatem non parendo imminuere, Rector anni superioris delinquentem admoneto, ut ab hujusmodi rerum perturbatione desistat, sub pœnâ resecationis ab Academiâ; qui si monitus nihilominus pergat refragari, exscindetur, et, indictis ad ipsum comitiis, resecatio promulgabitur.

Statutum præterea fuit de sacerdotibus quibus suffragium deferri solebat, ne eorum quisquam voto gaudeat, nisi qui Academiæ fuerit initiatus, et ejusdem [ut vocant] suppositum.

Insuper cum plerique adolescentes et literarum studiosi beneficia habeant, statuitmater Academia, ne quid eo nomine habeant privilegii, nisi Bachalaurii sint confirmati, ut in cæteris Academiæ membris consuetudo est; quod si fuerint viri graves qui in Academiâ resederint, et beneficio gaudeant, eos nequaquam a suffragio arcendos.

De Mulctâ Ambientium Munus Rectoris.

10. Item anno 1577, 8 Martii, statutum fuit de electione Rectoris, præside Cancellario [non enim tum erat Rector] propter ambiguitatem suffragiorum, ut quicunque deinceps suffragia Universitatis ambiret, et prehensaret, per se vel per alium, directè vel indirectè, is, vel eo solum nomine, ab eo officio repelleretur: æquum enim est hæc munera iis solum deferri, quos eruditio et probi mores Academiæ commendarunt.

De Juramento Rectoris.

11. Juro me, quâ possum, fide ac diligentiâ Rectoris munere defuncturum; in comitiis Academiæ quæcunque fuerint sancita, executioni mandaturum; iisdem comitiis neminem privato affectu adesse jussurum, verum omnes quorum interest; studia demum omnia in hac Academiâ Andreanâ ac privilegia procuraturum; laudabiles ejusdem constitutiones sacrosanctas habiturum; religionis puritati et Ecclesiæ commodis operam daturum.

De Mulctâ Recusantium Munus Rectoris.

12. Cum deceat et juri naturæ congruat, ut parentem liberi in honore habeant, utilia illi procurent, et quæ ad ejus dignitatem pertinent, sedulò prospiciant, statuit mater Academia, ut si quis obire renuat Rectoris munus ab Academiâ illi decretum, solvat iiij lib.; aut [si] ab ejusdem electione, sciens ac volens, spretâ Academiâ se subtraxerit, præter mulctam pecuniariam iiij librarum, etiam censuram Academiæ in plenissimis comitiis subeat, feratque, quam duxerit ipsa, pœnam infligendam, nisi causam honestam attulerit, omnium sententiis admittendam.

De Jurisdictione et Potestate Rectoris.

13. Item Rectore M. Joanne Barberio vetitum est, ne quis ex eo tempore de Rectoris authoritate et potestate quærat aut dubitet; quum illi vis sit excludendi quoscunque res postulat, atque resecandi ab Academiâ ejusque privilegiis, concessa regiâ facultate et ecclesiasticâ.

De Appellantibus a Rectore.

14. Rectore M. Laurentio Lendoris, ad cohibendam multitudinem provocantium, statuit Academia, ut si quis a Rectoris judicio declinare velit, Academiam ipsam appellet eodem die, secus frustra appellaverit, et pendat xx *s.* ad communes usus Universitatis, restituendos quidem si meritò appellasse eum constiterit. Quod si, præteritâ Academiâ, regem aut alium quemvis nuncuparit judicem, numerabit xl *s.*, neutiquam restituendos. Si ab Academiâ provocans quis regem aut alium quemvis appellet, numeret xl *s.*, reddendos etiam si in causâ vicerit, sin secus minimè.

De Inobedientibus et Contemnentibus Jurisdictionem Rectoris.

15. Item anno salutis 1425, Rectore M. Jacobo Lyndesay, sancitum fuit, ne liceret iis qui nomen Academiæ dedisseut, declinare Rectoris censuram, ut judicis legittimi: qui secus faxit aut facere studeat, privilegiis Universitatis tamdiu ne fruatur; qui si pergat, authoritate publicâ per Rectorem ab Academiâ exscindatur.

16. Statutum præterea fuit, Rectore M. Alexandro Newtoun, si quis Academiæ initiatus ausu

temerario, declinato Rectoris judicio, ex ejusdem curâ excessisset, cum nihilominus causæ illius explicatio ad Rectorem pertineret, si legitimè monitus, nonâ exinde die, erroris sui nullam profiteretur penitentiam, ipso illo facto ab Universitate omnibusque ejus immunitatibus excinderetur.

De Ordine Dignitatis Rectoris et Prioris.

17. Item 24 Martii, M. Jacobo Scrimgeour Rectore vicesimo anno, 1422, præsente domino Henrico Wardlaw, Episcopo tunc Ecclesiæ Andreanæ, convenit domino Rectori Academiæ Andreanæ, cum priori et monasterii sui collegio, ad componendas discordias aut jam pridem excitatas, aut etiam tunc imminentes, ut dominus Rector antecederet ex cellâ in templo positâ, aliisque id genus ritibus, ita nempe ut in prædictâ Ecclesiâ, ex hoc semper tempore, Rector sit episcopo proximus, Rectorem Prior sequatur. Si præsto non sit in Ecclesiâ Episcopus, primus sit Rector, honore, loco, ritibusque reliquis, ut jam dictum est. Cæterum quo ictum hoc fœdus, assentiente Collegio fratrum monasterii Ardreani, constaret, sistebant se coram Episcopo prædicto, præsente Rectore, ex eodem Collegio Dominus Gulielmus Balbuthie, secundus prior; dominus Andreas Newtoun, prior Lacus Leven; dominus Laurentius Fyfiæ, magister hospitalis Sancti Andreæ, quod dictum est, divi Leonardi: et qui hujus fœderis conditiones Academiæ nomine susciperent, M. Joannes Dowglass Murraviensis; M. Laurentius Lendoris, Rector Ecclesiæ de Creich; M. Thomas Cunynghame, rector Newtoun; M. Gulielmus Stephanus, Rector Restalrig; assistentibus plerisque aliis qui Universitati sua nomina dederunt; cui fœderi pacti sunt utrinque, se statutos, nec non posteris suis memoriam tam necessariæ rei commendaturos, de quibus est in veteri libro copiosius.

De Concordiâ initâ de Rixis et Contentionibus quæ a Subditis utriusque contingerent.

18. Item eodem Rectore, 26 die mensis prædicti, 1422, præsente eodem Henrico Episcopo aliisque permultis, sancitum est aliud fœdus inter Rectorem et Priorem, hac formâ. Si quis forte ex Academiâ dehinc Priorem, aut ex illius familiaribus aliquem contumeliâ injuriâve affecerit, id ut inprimis illius anni Rectori significetur; qui si negligentiùs rem curet, ad Episcopum deferatur. Contra si quis ex familiâ Prioris verbo factove ex Academiâ quem lædat, læsus, assistente Rectore, ad Priorem deferet, qui si rei disquisitionem distulerit, aut castigare delinquentem recuset, Rector ab Episcopo orabit, ut hujusmodi malis modus aliquis adhibeatur, aut etiam ipse Rector pœnam reo decernet. Acta fuerant hæc in aulâ Cœnobii Andreani, mense et die supradicto, præsentibus reverendis in Christo patre Henrico Wardlaw, Episcopo Andreano; Joanne Scheves, decretalium doctore officiali; Joanne Dowglas, diacono Murraviensi; et permultis aliis, ut patet ex veteri libro statutorum.

De Curâ a Rectore suscipiendâ in Ponderibus et Pretiis Annonæ.

19. Edicimus præterea ut Rector suâ et ministrorum suorum diligenti operâ curet pretia panis et potûs in civitate.

De continua Morâ Rectoris intra Urbem.

20. Statutum est et imperatum, ne Rector Universitatis ex Academiâ exeat, ut noctem totam foris conficiat, nisi premente necessitate insigni, neque absque veniâ ab Universitate impetratâ: item deputatis et assessoribus.

De Continuatione Rectoris per annum, ejusque Salario.

21. Rector Universitatis electus annum exactum duret in officio, stipendium habeat sex mercas in solidum numeratas. Cætera sibi annumerabit in hac summâ Rector, quæcunque accipiet ab initiatis, aut aliqua laureâ donatis, quorum in exitu anni rationem reddet: hanc mercedem æqui consulat, donec amplioribus fortunis Academia ditabitur.

De Promotore Universitatis, ejusque Officio.

22. Item Rectore M. Jacobo Scrimgeour conclusum fuit, expedire Universitati ut habeat qui sese et operam suam promovendis ejus negotiis intendat.

De Concordiâ cum Civibus conservandâ.

23. Nemo Academiæ nostræ alumnus calumniosè rixetur cum civium aliquo, neve injuriâ afficiat, aut molestiâ; denique nec in bonis nec in corpore lædat: qui deliquerit, pro criminis qualitate, judicio Rectoris et assessorum punietur.

De Observantiâ Statutorum a Civibus editorum.

24. Quia felicis olim memoriæ, Universitatis hujus Antistes, Jacobus Kennedie, magnis vigiliis et laboribus, celebravit contractum pacis, perpetuis duraturum temporibus, inter Academiæ et civitatis incolas, ut, præter alia pleraque, singuli in Academiâ degentes civibus in negotiis gerendis consilio, auxilio et favore adsint: cujus fœderis ratione, mater Academia decorum suæ conditionis intuita, statuit anno salutis 1453, Rectore M. Hugone Spens, singula civitatis statuta de annonæ pretiis, præsertim panis et potûs, a degentibus in Academiâ sedulo observari, quod ea videant ad Reipub. utilitatem conducere; atque ita his obstringi, ut eorum nemo illâ ratione velit aut curet augeri pretium in : itaque edixit, si quis sanctionem hanc violet, ut in primi erroris mulctam solvat ij *s.* ad usus communes Academiæ, ac deinceps iterato delicto mulctam geminam. Et quo deprehendantur qui rei fuerint, statuit nominari exploratores, a quibus delati, nisi se jurejurando purgaverint, obnoxii existimentur. Cæterum hoc statuto nullum afferri præjudicium illi articulo contractus, qui facit Rectori potestatem modum adhibendi rerum pretiis, quoties eam curam magistratus civitatis neglexerit.

De Publico Universitatis Ærario.

25. Rectore M. Joanne Logato, anno negotia communia singuli in quavis facultate, ad gradus ascensuri, aliquid conferent, ut sequitur: in facultate humaniorum artium, Bachalaurius iiii *s.* vi *d.*; licentiatus tantundem: in facultate canonum, id est theologiæ et juris, Bachalaurius ix *s.*; licentiatus x iii. Atque hæc præter ea quæ debentur singulis facultatibus, nempe a Bachalauriis in facultate artium vii *s.* vi *d.*; a licentiatis tantundem: in reliquis facultatibus, a Bachalauriis xv; a licentiatis xxv.

De Lectione Morali.

26. Item, Rectore M. Thoma Logie, statutum fuit, ut prælegatur futuris ex eo temporibus lectio

moralis ex Arist. Ethicis, Œconomicis, aut Politicis, in scholis Theologiæ aut Philosophiæ, statis quibusdam feriis, ut est in veteri libro : de quibus majori opus est deliberatione.

De Magistris et Graduatis ex aliâ Universitate provenientibus.

27. Nemo in diversâ ab hac Academiâ educatus, sive Bachalaurius, sive Magister aut Doctor, in se suscipiat apud nos docere aut disserere, nisi prius nomen Academiæ nostræ dederit, aut bonam Decani facultatis veniam exoraverit ; quam Decanus ne dato, nisi prius consultâ facultate suâ, in cujus comitiis promotionis suæ testimonium proferet, qui docere cupiat. Nec quisquam conetur officio præceptoris defungi, quem non constiterit ritu ac præscripto Academiæ progressum esse et institutum : si quis secus faxit, ex nostris nemo illum suâ auditione dignetur.

De Discipulis Studiorum causâ advenientibus.

28. Nemo in Academiâ nostrâ publicus privatusque lector, cujuscunque artis aut scientiæ, admittat ad se audiendum discipulum post decimum quintum ab accessu suo diem, nisi Rectori jusjurandum fecerit, et Academiæ fidem dederit. Quod si quis præceptorum talibus sui copiam fecerit, reus est hujus edicti. Et ne quem possit ignoratio excusare, statuit Academia sæpiùs eodem anno legem hanc præceptoribus singulis, per facultatum bedallos, significari. Ab hac censurâ ne grammatici quidem eximantur, dummodo toti capaces fuerint majores annis quatuordecim : sed quod hic solvendum erat, Rector condonet, donec fuerint secundiore fortunâ usi.

De Suppositorum (ut vulgo vocant) Juramento.

29. Juro et Polliceor primum Deo fidem, ac legi obedientiam ; in religione apud nostrates professâ constantiam, obedientiam debitam Rectori Academiæ Andreanæ, quamdiu in eâ dignitate ac munere perstiterit ; et quoties ad comitia vocabor, me fidele consilium et auxilium daturum, statuta ac privilegia Academiæ, a me ipso fideliter servata, ab aliis servari curaturum, ad quamcunque vitæ conditionem devenero ; secreta præterea Academiæ, nisi quibus revelanda sunt, me nemini patefacturum : sic mihi propitius Deus esto.

De Discipulis Transfugis.

30. Statutum præterea fuit, si quis contumax discipulus, grammaticus, philosophus, aut cujuscunque alterius professionis in hoc regno Scotorum a societate suâ excluderetur, ne quis alius illum ferat auditorem, donec eo supplex redeat unde contumax discessit, et præceptori suo, tam de contumaciâ quam de aliis, præsertim si quid debet, satisfaciat, atque hujus rei testem secum adferat syngraphæ præceptoris. Item, quo suppositi a veris discipulis cognoscantur, postulatur, ut præceptor quisque suorum catalogum habeat, et quoties res exiget, proferat.

31. Nemo, cujuscunque disciplinæ aut scientiæ studiosus, per se, aut præceptorem suum, aut alium quemvis, roget a Cancellario deferri sibi nomen magistri, aut doctoris, nisi, probatâ prius eruditione suâ, a facultate censeatur idoneus ; idque jurejurando examinatorum interposito, sive Magistri sint, sive Doctores. Quos nemo præceptorum coram Cancellario sistat, nisi et eruditionis laude et vitæ puritate probatos ; et præsertim qui hospitibus ob victum satisfecerint.

De Honestate Habituum Studentium.

32. Item ad decorem Academiæ pertinere creditum est, quod tamen imperatum non fuit, ut adolescentes, in publicis comitiis, in æde sacrâ, foro et locis celebrioribus incedant veste talari et dimissâ, non cinctâ. Postea damnatus fuit abusus excisarum vestium, et cordularum de cervicibus pendentium, consultumque ne his vestibus adolescentes assuescerent.

De Noctu Vagantibus et eorum Pœnis.

33. Statutum insuper fuit, ut ad scholarum dignitatem et modestiam studentium mores comparentur, offensiones evitentur, et [ut] civitati cum Academiâ pax integra permaneat, serio mandatum est, ne quis audeat nocturnas frequentare vigilias, neve omnino armatus, sive etiam inermis, post horam noctis decimam in plateis aut urbis compitis conspiciatur, nisi honestâ eum ac necessariâ aliquâ re impellente : secus facienti, post sancitam hanc legem, primæ transgressionis mulcta erunt xl. *s.*, in publicum ærarium Academiæ deferenda ; si secundò deliquerit, pœna erit exilium ab Academiâ, si res exigat ; alioqui iiii lib. ; si tertio in multiplicis transgressionis pœnam nihilominus .... pergat contra hanc legem prævaricari, a societate Academiæ perpetuo resecabitur, nisi forte potuerit, publicè rogatâ veniâ, gratiam Academiæ rursus inire.

De Armis non Ferendis.

34. Rectore M. Johanne Dowglas, anno 1517, 3 Februarii, vetitum est, ne quis discipulus utatur armis, pugione, gladio, cultello, nisi ad necessitatem victus ; si quis ferre aut tulisse comperiatur, ad arbitrium Rectoris castigabitur, et e Collegio suo expelletur, et privabitur armis, quæ applicabuntur ad quoscunque usus Rectori videbitur. Itaque quicunque discipuli gladios, pugiones aut hujusmodi arma habent, statim, promulgato hoc edicto, ad Collegii sui principalem afferat, ab eo conservanda.

De Ludis Honestis et Vetitis.

35. Quandoquidem animadvertit mater Academia, ad recreanda ingenia adolescentium, et ad alendos animos, ne fastidio literarum capiantur, relaxatione opus esse, censuit ætati teneriori ad ludos aliquid temporis esse condonandum ; edixit tamen ne taxillorum tesseras exerceant, præsertim vero pilam pedalem, nec omnino id genus ex quo seu periculum, seu infamia aliqua imminet, aut adolescentes est aliquando secuta.

De Lenonibus, Taxillatoribus, et Noctu Vagantibus non promovendis.

36. Nemo leno, vagus noctu, arma ferens, adulter, frequentator tabernarum, taxillator, qui monitus non desistit, ad ullum honoris gradum promoveatur.

De Absentibus a Comitiis Academiæ, eorumque Mulctâ.

37. Quicunque in Academiâ degit, ejusdemque fruitur privilegiis, nisi ad comitia, a Rectore legitimè vocatus, venerit, solvet, prout in veteri statuto habetur.

De Procuratorum Nationum Libris.

38. Procurator nationis ne fiat, nisi qui ad gradus ascenderit, aut in Ecclesiasticâ facultate aliquâ

constitutus; habeat vero procurator librum in quo scribantur nomina eorum qui ex eâ natione fidem jurejurando Academiæ fecerint.

De Procuratoribus Nationum, et eorum Officiis et Juramento.

39. Juro me, quatenus licet et expedit, Rectori obtemperaturum; de rebus in Academiâ gerendis omni fide relaturum ad nationem meam, eorumque sententias pari fide recitaturum. Item me authoritatem Academiæ, et nationis meæ dignitatem constantissimè asserturum; secreta Academiæ et nationis meæ nemini reclusurum; privilegia ac libertates studiorum in Academiâ Andreanâ, quoad a me fieri potest, conservaturum; et religioni nunc apud nostrates professæ sedulò operam daturum.

De Loco Procuratorum.

40. Statutum præterea fuit, ut procuratores nationum habeant dignitati suæ congrua loca in publicis scholarum actibus, declamationibus, publicis disputationibus, et id genus aliis conventibus celebribus.

De Residentiâ Procuratoris.

41. Procuratori substitutus eodem die eligatur quo procurator, qui, absente procuratore, illius vice defungatur.

De Bedallis et eorum Officio.

42. Bedallis imprimis mandatur, ut morem gerant Rectori præ ceteris, eique præsertim adsint ad ea exequenda quæ ille mandabit in muneris sui functione; quos, in rebus Academiæ totius occupatos ad Rectoris præscriptum, nemo facultatis cujuspiam decanus avocabit; neque noctem ducant extra civitatem, nisi exoratâ Rectoris veniâ.

De Statutis Universitatis.

43. Statutum præterea fuit, ut hæc statuta a Rectore quotannis perlegerentur, statim ab electione suâ, idoneo tempore et loco, ad comitia Academiæ constituta; ad quæ audienda omnes qui nomina Universitati dederunt, accersantur, ne quis errori suo possit ignorationis excusationem prætexare. Item ut singula gymnasia curent eadem describenda, et, quoties res postulabit, recitanda et explicanda, ut veteri lege cautum est.

De Statutis Facultatum.

44. Statutum insuper, ne quem constitutiones et edicta ullius facultatis ita astringant, ut transgredientibus periculum sit perjurii, nisi prius fuerint ab Universitate approbata et confirmata; neque ita confirmata, possunt ab ullâ facultate rescindi, nisi post disquisitionem maturam, Academiâ bis ob eam rem in plenissimis comitiis consultâ et assentiente.

De Literis Testimonii Universitatis.

45. Si quis Academiæ commendatione et testimonio scripto frui velit, pro suarum facultatum ratione solvat.

46. Anno 1574, M. Roberto Hamiltoune Rectore, 6 Maii, comitiis habitiis in cubiculo Episcopi, assentiente M. Balfour, priore de Pittenweme, conclusum fuit, nulli dehinc dandum sigillum Universitatis, qui acceptâ licentiâ non docuerit publicè, et pileum cœperit magistralem, juxta statuta facultatis et majorum consuetudinem.

Quod in Singulis Collegiis unum præesse oporteat.

47. Statuimus præterea, ut in singulis Collegiis unus aliquis cæteris præsit, sine cujus syngraphâ nemo admittatur studentium ad certamen, sive ad ullos ullius facultatis gradus; cæterum ex his literis nominatim constet Adolescentis doctrinæ sanitas, in literarum studiis diligentia, præsertim de victûs pretio satisfactum esse.

De Professoribus.

48. Nemo admittatur facultatis professor cujusvis, nisi qui in comitiis facultatis suæ, post probatum ingenium et eruditionis editum specimen, ab eâdem facultate potestatem acceperit; ac jurejurando polliceatur, se summâ fide et diligentiâ prælecturum, atque eruditionem studentium in suâ facultate explicaturum; cum honestâ ratione dignitatem successusque doctrinæ, mores denique audientium ad omne probitatis exemplum, quoad a se fieri potest, comparaturum.

49. Item, ut ad exemplum præceptorum sese adolescentes componant, habitu gravi, nullam præ se ferente insolentiam, professores utantur, et in prælectione sint assidui; in quibus si deficiant præceptores, aut discipuli bonum exemplum non sequantur doctrinæ et morum, istis decidetur aliquid e tempore cursûs.

50. Item statutum fuit, ut si quis præceptor cujusvis Collegii invadat alium præceptorem Collegii pugno, fuste, cultello, aut armis, et hujus criminis reus convincatur, quamprimum ex collegio suo expellatur, privatus omni officio et emolumentis quæ ibi habebat, sine ullâ spe redeundi in gratiam.

De Moderandis Declamationibus.

51. Communi Academiæ consensu vetitum est, ne quis, in exordiis suarum prælectionum, ita professionis suæ encomia prædicet, ut odiosè reliquos insectetur, aut quovis modo justæ offensionis materiam aliis præbeat; cæterum ita conferre liceat, ut concordiæ facultatum interea studuisse videatur qui dixerit. Qui secus faxit, contentionis reus esto, et ex Academiæ consilio puniatur.

52. Item, Rectore M. Joanne Douglas, anno 1572, convocatione assessorum habitâ ut contentiones, et injuriæ, atque orationes invectivæ, in quas literarum professores quidam, liberiùs tum temporis quam oportuit, prorumpebant, et magno Academiæ scandalo conviciis se invicem proscindebant, imposterum reprimantur et in perpetuum extinguantur, maturâ deliberatione assessorum habitâ, per viatorem, ut moris est, convocatorum, statutum fuit, ut omnes, cujusquunque loci et ordinis fuerint, professores ab hujusmodi orationibus invectivis penitus desistant; et pro suâ auctoritate interdixit omnibus, ne quid tale imposterum tentare audeant, iis denuntiando, si secus fecerint, ab omni literarum professione, et privilegiis Universitatis, officiis et dignitatibus esse resecandos.

53. Anno 1581, Rectore M. Jacobo Wilkie, assistente Cancellario, et assessoribus frequentissimis, et præceptoribus Academiæ, lege perpetuâ sancitum est, ne contendentium ad magistralem lauream quisquam examinetur, priusquam solenni jurejurando fidem fecerit, se boni consulturum, quemcunque ordinem aut locum examinatores ei constituerint; nec ob eam causam illaturum iis ullam injuriam, facto, scripto, verbo, aliâve ratione, suâ aut aliorum operâ, ut est fusius in statutis facultatis artium; qui secus faxit, seu clandestinis obtrectationibus, famosis libellis, publicisve orationibus præceptorum suorum

famâ lædendo, primùm ut detracto honore [si quem adeptus est], ab omni spe potiundi commodi cujuscunque in Academiâ perpetuo arceatur, deinde ad disciplinam scholasticam retrahatur; denique ut Academia det operam, ne quis hujusmodi Magistri nomine dignus censeatur, et factum infectum esse possit.

54. Quo die edicto Academiæ cautum est, et lege perpetuo valiturâ sancitum, ut adolescentes laureâ (ut vocant) magisterii decorati modestè se gerant, et, ut probos decet adolescentes, nocte in gymnasiis se contineant, ne per vicos discursantes vociferationibus suis ludibrio se præbeant, aut nocturnam civium quietem perturbent, eorumve lapides, aut ligna, aliave bona disturbent; quod si secus fecerint, sciant Academiam iis denegaturum honores quoscunque postea conferre potest, nec ullum eorum admittendum ad professionem literarum in gymnasiis, nec ad divini ministerium, nec ad causas civiles in foro pertractandas; et præterea si in exteras regiones abeundum fuerit, literæ (ut vocant) testimoniales denegabuntur. Denique, Academia curabit, ut omni jure, honore, libertate et privilegio, cum magnâ ignominiâ, careant; et si ullius ordinis aut scientiæ professor, ulliusve professoris auditor, eos nocte per vicos concomitatus fuerit, statim sine ullo ordine judiciario ex Academiâ ejicietur.

Nos quorum subscribuntur nomina, de argumento veræ falsæque Religionis rectè instituti, et ex institutione veram sententiam amplexi, conscientiæ testimonium sequentes, confitemur ex animo, palam profitemur, et singraphis obsignamus, esse hanc salutarem, veram et unicam Christianæ Religionis professionem, quam Deus in suâ misericordiâ terrarum orbi postremo hoc sæculo patefecit, quam hodie Scotorum Ecclesia cum multis gentibus colit, et variis Parliamentorum actis, piè et sanctè stabilitam, agnoscit. Ideoque huic adhæremus, ut quæ unico Dei verbo nitatur. Omnes contrarias sectas detestamur; abhorremus Papismum, et sectæ papisticæ doctrinam, Dei verbo repugnantem in genere. Speciatim vero abominamur illam Papæ tyrannidem, libros scripturæ sacræ, totam ecclesiam, regnum, sceptra, et conscientias hominum sibi subjicientem. Adversamur ab eo descriptas leges, hominibus Christianis rerum indifferentium liberum usum adimentes; errorem quem spargit de verbi scripti perfectione, de imperfectione legis, officii Christi et Evangelii; errorem de peccato originali, de imbecillitate naturæ nostræ, et rebellione adversus Dei legem; ejus blasphemiam repugnantem justificationi per fidem, asserentem posse in nobis esse sanctificationem perfectam, legis plenam obedientiam, naturam, numerum, et usum Dei sacramentorum pervertentem. Abhorremus quinque ipsius adulterina sacramenta, ceremonias temerè illis adjunctas, et doctrinam a Dei verbo alienam, crudelem censuram de infantibus defunctis extra Baptismum, execrandam opinionem de transmutatione elementorum in sacramentis, et reali corporis Christi cum ipsis præsentiâ, ut ab improbis sumi possit Christus, et in corpora hominum demergi. Aversamur a solennibus votis concessam solutionem, veniam perjuriis, incestis nuptiis, datam, et crudelitatem adversùs divortia partium immerentium.

Abhorremus sacrilegam missam, sacerdotia, sacrificia pro peccatis mortuorum, et viventium mortalium theothesian seu relationem in divos, invocationem angelorum et sanctorum, cultum imaginum, reliquiarum, sanctæ crucis, dedicationes templorum, altarium, dierum, votorum, purgatoria, preces peregrino more conceptas, processiones, blasphemam litaniam, mediatorum multitudinem, et ordines innumeros, confessionem desperatam et incertam penitentiam, generalem dubiamque fidem hominum, pro delictis satisfactionem, operum justificationem, opus operatum, et supererogationis opera merita, indulgentias, peregrinationes et stationes.

Abominamur verè profanam, Papæ vero sacram aquam, baptismum cymballorum, excorcismos, signa crucis, unctiones, Deificationem creaturarum, cum superstitiosâ de his opinione, monarchiam terrenam, hierarchiam, tria vota solennia, diversos rasorum ordines, sanguinaria et erroris plena Concilii Tridentini decreta, cum totâ illâ manu conjuratorum adversus Dei Ecclesiam. Denique aversamur inanes allégorias, ritus, signa, traditiones in Ecclesiam Dei invectas, contra Dei verbum ac Ecclesiæ reformatæ doctrinam.

Cui Ecclesiæ reformatæ ultro adhæremus, doctrinâ, fide, religione, disciplinâ et usu sacramentorum; ut viva ipsius membra, in Christo, capite nostro, promittimus, et per Dei sacrosanctum nomen juramus, nos in doctrinâ et disciplinâ istius Ecclesiæ obedienter permansuros, ac pro nostrâ conditione et viribus eandem propugnaturos, salvâ nobis et incolumi vitâ. Si quid adversum (quod absit) conati fuerimus, non recusamus legis sanctionem, cum corporis animæque jacturâ, in die horrendi judicii formidando.

Et quia plerisque usuvenit, a Satanâ vel pontifice Romano subornatis, ut subscribant, jurent, et repugnante conscientiâ sacramentis participent, inde sibi meliorem occasionem evertendæ veritatis sperantes, et religiosorum animos a verâ fide flectendi secum interea statuentes, mutatis temporibus hostiles animos patefacere, decepti vanâ et futili papisticæ dispensationis opinione, in istius confusionem, ipsorum vero horrendum judicium: ergo ne quid hujusmodi suspicionis inesse videatur nostræ professioni, testem invocamus unicum illum cordum Scrutatorem, mentis nostræ cogitationes cum oris confessione, jurejurando et singraphâ consentire, nec ullâ re mortalium necessario cogi, sed veritatis notitiâ promoveri, quam spiritus sanctus obsignavit in animis nostris. Ita nobis propitius Deus esto.

Et quia momenti plurimum inest in Regiæ majestatis salute, ad quietam, stabilem et diuturnam Ecclesiæ, et in eâ veritatis, nobiscum permansionem, pollicemur et juramus, ut supra nos illius sceptrum propugnaturos, saluti ipsius prospecturos, quantumcunque in nobis ipsis, in fortunis nostris, et vitæ profusione situm esse videbitur, ut justitiam tueri, pacem colere, sceleratos compescere, et Dei religionem fœliciter queat propagare.

Order IV.—A Return of the Manner in which the Senatus Academicus in the said University is composed, and the constituent Members thereof.

Return by the Senatus Academicus.

R.—The Senatus Academicus of the University is composed of the two Principals of the Colleges; the Professors of Divinity, Ecclesiastical History, and Hebrew, in St. Mary's College; and the Professors of Greek, Latin, Logic, Moral and Natural Philosophy, Mathematics, Civil History, and Medicine, in the United College. The Rector, or, in his absence, one of his Deputies, presides at its meetings.

University of St. Andrews.

Appendix, Part I. University. Order V.

ORDER V.—A Return of the Office-bearers in the said University, *e. g.* Chancellor, Rector, &c., and of the Persons or Electors by whom such Office-bearers are nominated or elected, and of the Manner in which such Nomination or Election is made.

Return by the Senatus Academicus.

R.—In the University of St. Andrews there is a Chancellor and Conservator of the Privileges of the University, who is elected by the Senatus Academicus on a vacancy of the office. A Rector who is chosen annually on the first Monday of March, at a Comitia consisting of all the Masters and Students then connected with the University, who are divided into four nations—Fifani, Angusiani, Lothiani, and Albani, as is stated in the statutes of the University. Each of the nations elects an intrant, and the four intrants name the Rector: if the suffrages of the intrants be equally divided, the last Rector, who presides at the Comitia, has the casting vote. The newly-elected Rector, after taking the oath *de fideli*, nominates his Substitutes and Assessors from among the members of the Senatus Academicus. There is also a Dean of the Faculty of Arts, who is chosen annually in November by the members of the Faculty of Arts, viz. the Principal and Masters of the United College.

Order VI.

ORDER VI.—A Return of the Manner in which the Professors are appointed; in what hands the power of Inquiry and Correction, Suspension or Deprivation is vested, or by whom it is claimed.

Return by the Senatus Academicus.
Answered by the Colleges.

Order VII.

ORDER VII.—A Return of the Salaries of the Principal and Professors; specifying the amount of each, and the funds whence derived; by what authority the amount is fixed; and, if by the Senatus Academicus, whether under any, and what control.

(1.)—*Return by the Senatus Academicus.*
Answered by the Colleges.

Endowments of the St. Andrews Professorships.

(2.)—Dr. Taylor's Report as to the Emoluments of the Principals and Professors in the Colleges of St. Andrews.

St. Mary's College.

ST. MARY'S COLLEGE.

Principal.—Original Salary, £106 : 11 : 2; the average of Diet Money, viz. 14 bolls wheat, 48 bolls barley, and £30—for the last seven years, £100 : 1 : 1$\frac{6}{12}$; allowance on account of expense, to which the Principal is peculiarly exposed, £8; Garden dressing, £1; Queen Anne's Bounty, £17 : 15 : 10; Rent of Public Garden, £5—altogether, besides a House	£238	8	2
Professor of Divinity.—Original Salary, £89 : 17 : 10; Diet Money, averaged as above, £100 : 1 : 1$\frac{6}{12}$; House Rent, £24; Garden dressing, £1; Queen Anne's Bounty, £11 : 17 : 3; Rent of Public Garden, £5—altogether	231	16	3
Professor of Ecclesiastical History.—Diet Money, averaged as above, £100 : 1 : 1$\frac{6}{12}$; House Rent, £24; Garden dressing, £1; Queen Anne's Bounty, £10 : 18 : 11; other Exchequer Grant, £150—altogether	286	0	1
Professor of Hebrew.—Original Salary, £50; Diet Money, averaged as above, £100 : 1 : 1$\frac{6}{12}$; House Rent, £24; Garden dressing, £1; Queen Anne's Bounty, £10 : 18 : 11; other Exchequer Grant, £25—altogether	211	0	1

There are no Fees paid to the Professors of this College; but even though such fees as the Commission have thought of, were paid to them, their whole Emoluments, considering the comparatively small number of the Students, would still be so moderate, as to form no security for the Chairs being always filled by such men as should occupy them.

United College.

UNITED COLLEGE.

SALARIES, *as in* 1823—being the year returned by the College to the Commission, in answer to the Requisition (No. 7) 'for a Return of the Salaries of the Principal and Professors,' &c.—But, as the annual amount of these Salaries depends partly on the annual prices of the victual-revenue of the College, it must necessarily be different in different years. In 1823, the Candlemas Dividend, to the Principal and each Professor, was £105; in 1824, it was £140.

Principal.—Original Salary, £160; House Rent, £24; Lammas Diet Money, £15; Candlemas do. £105; Kain hens, £3—altogether	£307	0	0
Professor of Greek.—Original Salary, £80; House Rent, £16; Lammas Diet Money, £15; Candlemas do. £105; Kain hens, £3; average of Class Fees for the last seven years, £225—altogether	444	0	0
Professor of Logic.—Salary, made up of all the items as above, £219; average of Class Fees for the last seven years, £90 : 14 : 1—altogether	309	14	1

Professor of Moral Philosophy.—Salary, as above, £219; average of Moral Philosophy Class Fees, for the last five years, the period of Dr. Chalmers' Incumbency, about £125; average of Political Economy Class Fees, for the last three years (that Class not having existed longer as a separate Class), about £28—altogether . £372 0 0

Professor of Natural Philosophy.—Salary, as above, £219; average of Class Fees for the last seven years, £59 : 5.—altogether 278 5 0

This Professor, by the strict enactments made by the University in 1826, as to Graduation, loses annually a sum about equal to his Class Fees. The whole emoluments of the Chair, therefore, form no proper remuneration for the high scientific attainments which are always looked for in those who hold it, and by which its present occupant is so eminently distinguished.

Professor of Humanity.—Original Salary, £60; other Salary items, as above; the average of Class Fees for 1824-5, 1827-8, 1828-9, the only years for which Dr. Hunter has been able to ascertain his Class receipts, nearly £259—altogether . 458 0 0

1824–5, however, furnished the most numerous class which Dr. Hunter ever had.

Professor of Civil History.—Original Salary, £60; other Salary items, as above—altogether 199 0 0

No Class is taught—the Professor having failed in all his attempts to form one.

Professor of Medicine.—Original Salary, £60; other Salary items, as above; his Chemistry Class Fees averaged, for the last seven years, and after deducting £12 for Experiment Money and Instruments, about 28—altogether 227 0 0

This Professor also suffers a great diminution of income by the new Graduation enactments—he receiving £4 : 1 : 2½ for every Medical Degree conferred, and about twenty of such Degrees being formerly conferred, every year.

Professor of Mathematics.—Original Salary, £71; other Salary items, as above; the average of Class Fees, for the last seven years, £230—altogether . . . 440 0 0

It is proper to observe that the last seven years give rather a high average of Class Fees, as the period includes two years, in which the number of Students was unprecedentedly great.

(Signed) THOS. TAYLOR.

(3.)—See also the Documents appended to Order X.*, page 243 of this Appendix.

ORDER VIII.—A Return of all the Fees payable, either by Students on attending classes, or by Candidates for Graduation, at their Examination, or on receiving Degrees—whether to Professors, or to the Libraries, or to any of the Institutions or Funds of the University; of the Authority by which the same are fixed—and whether under any, and what control. Order VIII.

(1.)—*Return by the Senatus Academicus.*

R.—The Degree of Doctor in Divinity has in general been conferred by this University as an honorary mark of distinction, without any Fee. When Fees are charged, the following is the rate fixed by the Senatus Academicus, and the mode of distribution, viz.—

To the Library Fund	£10	19	9
„ Professor of Natural Philosophy	2	4	6
„ three other Professors of Philosophy	0	7	3
„ Faculty of Arts	0	3	6
„ Archbeadle	0	5	0
	£14	0	0

The Degree of Doctor of Laws appears to have been uniformly honorary since the Revolution, and no fee has been exacted.

The Fees paid for a Doctor's Diploma in Medicine are

To the Library Fund	£15	19	3
„ Professor in Medicine, including allowance for wax, box, &c. for the seal	4	1	2½
„ Apparatus of Natural Philosophy	2	5	5¼
„ Professor of Natural Philosophy	2	5	3¼
„ three other Professors of Philosophy	0	9	4
„ Faculty of Arts	0	6	9
„ Archbeadle	0	9	8
	£25	16	11

The Fees paid by Masters and Bachelors of Arts, on receiving their degrees, are of two classes, viz.—

By Seconders,

To the Library Fund	£1	8	1
„ Professor of Natural Philosophy	2	4	6
„ three other Professors of Philosophy	0	11	6
„ Faculty of Arts	0	3	5
„ Archbeadle	0	5	0
	£4	12	6

University of St. Andrews.

Appendix, Part I. University. Order VIII.

By Terners,

To the Library Fund	£0	14	6
„ Professor of Natural Philosophy	1	2	3
„ three other Professors of Philosophy	0	5	6
„ Faculty of Arts	0	1	8
„ Archbeadle	0	2	6
	£2	6	5

These Fees have been fixed at their present rate by the Senatus Academicus, by whom they had previously been altered from time to time.

(2.)—See also the Documents appended to Order X.*, page 243 of this Appendix.

Order IX. ORDER IX.—A full and specific Return of the whole Rentals, Funds, Revenues, and Estate of the said University during the last 50 years, distinguishing the several sources from which the same may be drawn, as well as all occasional payments, during the same period.

Order X. ORDER X.—A full and specific Return of the whole Expenditure of the said University, specifying, in detail, the mode in which their Revenue is employed, and the purposes and objects to which the annual Revenue or occasional Receipts have been, for the last 50 years, and are applied;—and all the Persons or Office-bearers receiving regular or occasional salaries, payments, gratuities, or fees therefrom; specifying separately the amount of the public burdens, taxations, or deductions, of whatever sort, borne by the Revenues of the said College.

Return by the Senatus Academicus.

R.—In compliance with Requisitions IX. and X., copies have been transmitted of the accounts of the Library Fund for the years 1776, 1800, and 1835, and a view of the present income and expenditure.

The printed papers under the Commission do not contain any such Returns respecting the Library Fund.

Order X*. ORDER X*.—"A Copy of a Memorial from the University of St. Andrews, to the Lords of the Treasury, about the year 1810, complaining of the Diminution of their Revenues, by the Allocation of their Teinds;—

"Also, another Memorial from the same to the same, within these few years;—

"Also, Reports of the Barons of Exchequer on the above Memorials to the Treasury."—Ordered 18th August 1827.

Return by the Senatus Academicus.

Memorial of the University. 10 May 1810.

Memorial of the Rector, Principals, and Professors of the University of St. Andrews, praying Augmentations to their Livings.

Unto the Right Honourable the Lords Commissioners of his Majesty's Treasury,

The Memorial and Petition of the Rector, Principals, and Professors of the University of St. Andrews;

Humbly Showeth,—

That this University originally consisted of three Colleges, St. Salvator's, St. Leonard's, and St. Mary's, founded at different times, and separately endowed: That the two former were united by Act of Parliament in 1747, and now constitute the United College of St. Salvator and St. Leonard, in which there is a Principal and eight Professors, and in which the Students are educated in Literature and the several branches of Philosophy; and that St. Mary's College, in which there is a Principal, who is also a teaching Professor, and three Professors, is appropriated to the study of Divinity.

That in this, as in the other Universities of Scotland, the Professors are themselves the Teachers, each of whom, by stated Prelections, during the session or term of College, instructs the Students in his particular department.

That the original endowment of St. Salvator's College consisted wholly of Tithes or Teinds: That to St. Leonard's was conveyed a right to certain tithes in Aberdeenshire: That the original endowment of St. Mary's College consisted wholly of tithes; and that all the successive grants to that College were in tithes or fee-duties, or money, never in land.

That as Colleges are exempted from the obligation to which the law of Scotland subjects other titulars, of selling their tithes, at nine years' purchase, to the heritors, the tithes have remained with the Colleges of this University ever since they were first conveyed; but that the value of them has been continually diminishing, by those Valuations of Teind, and Conversions of Teind into Money, which the law of Scotland allows; by that power of prorogating Leases of Teinds, in several instances for more than an hundred years, in one instance for nineteen times nineteen years, which the Commission of Teinds formerly assumed, and was accustomed to exercise; and by Augmentations of Stipends out of the Teinds, which, by the law of Scotland, are liable to an indefinite burden for the maintenance of parish ministers.

That successive Augmentations of Stipends have almost wholly exhausted the original endowment of St. Salvator's College, so that, had it not been for the union of the two Colleges in 1747, St. Salvator's College would have been an Academical Establishment, with hardly any revenue to keep the Fabric in repair, and to support either the Teachers or the Students, for whose maintenance the Foundation provides: That the same cause has greatly impaired that part of the original Revenue of St. Leonard's and St. Mary's which arose from teinds; and that from old valuations of teinds and prorogations of leases, the sums now drawn by the United College, as coming in place of St. Leonard's, and by St. Mary's College, out of the lands of which, at a remote period, they were constituted titulars, bear no proportion to the present value of those lands.

That in the beginning of the last century, by a Royal Grant, King William assigned to St. Mary's College twenty-seven pounds, fifteen shillings, seven-pence halfpenny yearly, out of the Rents of the Archbishoprick of St. Andrews, "in remuneration to them of the damage sustained by a decreet of Augmentation of the Stipend of Tynninghame, by which that sum was taken off from the College." That no further remuneration has been given to that College for frequent similar diminutions of its Revenue: That no such remuneration was, at any time, given to St. Salvator's or St. Leonard's College; but that your Petitioners understand an annual sum has of late been granted to King's College, Aberdeen, as a compensation to them for the diminution of their Revenue by the Augmentations of the Stipend.

That although, within the last twenty-two years, each of the two Colleges which now compose the University, has suffered from the Augmentations of the Stipends of Parishes in which it is Titular, a diminution of more than £300 sterling yearly, the evil is not exhausted; for some processes of Augmentation, affecting the two Colleges, are now in dependence; others may be expected, as soon as the legal interval between two successive augmentations has elapsed; and from the nature of the thing, there can be no doubt that, in progress of time, in addition to the £600 or £700 yearly, stated above, a sum not less than £500 yearly, which the United College at present derives from Teinds, and a sum not less than £473 yearly, which St. Mary's College at present derives from Teinds, will be withdrawn from these Colleges, and wholly applied to the support of Parish Ministers.

That, even in the present state of the Teinds of the two Colleges, there are some Professorships not equal in value to that amount to which the expected relief from the "Small Stipend Bill" will raise the smallest Stipends in the Church of Scotland, and that the best livings in the University are not equal to many of the Stipends in the Church.

That this University, therefore, instead of holding forth an inducement to men of talents in the Church, or in other lines, to devote their time and studies to the education of youth, will soon be filled only by those who cannot find a place in any other creditable profession—a situation degrading to this ancient Seminary, and extremely hurtful, as far its influence extends, to the interests of Church and State in this part of the United Kingdom.

That, at a time when Parliament, from a just sense of the depreciation of money, and a becoming desire to support the credit and respectability of the Established Institutions of the Country, is granting a large augmentation to the Salaries of the Judges of Scotland, your Petitioners are willing to hope, that the documents respecting the separate Revenue of each College, which they have committed to Lord Viscount Melville, their Chancellor, will satisfy your Lordships, that the state of this University is entitled to the attention of Government.

May it therefore please your Lordships to take into your consideration this Memorial of your Petitioners, and to recommend that relief be given out of the general Teinds of the country, out of the private revenue of his Majesty, or in any other way that to your wisdom may seem meet; and your Petitioners shall ever pray.

Signed, in name and by authority of the University of St. Andrews, this tenth day of May eighteen hundred and ten years. (Signed) Ja. Playfair, *Rector.*

General View of the Revenue of St. Mary's College, under the four heads of Teinds, Feus, Rents of Land, and Interest in the Public Funds.

In this View, the Grain, which forms part of the Rental of the College, and also of its Disbursements, is taken on an average of the last 16 years, at the following prices per boll:—Wheat, 30*s.*; Bear, 21*s.*; Oats, 17*s.*; Oatmeal, 20*s.* 8*d.*; Pease, 17*s.* 4*d.*

Revenue of St. Mary's College.

1. Teinds, which form the principal part of the original revenue of the College,			£815 16 0	
But Teinds being subject, by the law of Scotland, to an indefinite burden, for the maintenance of the Parochial Minister, there must be deducted from this sum—				
1. Stipends paid by the College before 1793*	£165 6 0			
2. Augmentations granted by Court of Teinds since 1793,	206 9 7			
			371 15 7	
Free Teind at present remaining with the College,				£433 19 5
2. Feus, or Perpetual Rents, which admit no rise,				44 17 6
3. Rents of Lands and Gardens, after deducting land-tax, Bishop's rents, and feu-duties,				230 17 11
4 Interest of £10,000, 3 per cent. consols,				300 0 0
				£1009 14 10
From this gross sum must be deducted—				
1. Annual payments to Bursaries, the Stock of which is incorporated with the Revenue of the College,		£167 0 0		
2. Annual expense of maintaining the College Fabric,		26 9 6		
Carried forward		£193 9 6		1009 14 10

* *Note*—In 1701, King William, by Royal Grant, assigned to St. Mary's College five hundred merks (£27:15:7) yearly, out of the Rents of the Archbishoprick of St. Andrews, "a remuneration to them of the damage sustained by a decreet of Augmentation of the Stipend of Tynninghame, by which that sum of five hundred merks was taken from the College."

University of St. Andrews.

Appendix, Part I. University. Order X*.

Revenue of St. Mary's College.

Brought forward .	£193	9	6	£1009	14 10
3. Expenses of management, chiefly law expense for augmentation processes, ...	50	0	0		
4. Salary of Factor, and wages of College servants, . .	57	0	6		
				300	10 0
Free Revenue, which remains for paying the salaries of the Masters, . . .				£709	4 10
The Factor of the College accounts annually to each Master, at the prices of the year, for 14 bolls of Wheat, and 45 bolls of Bear, which bolls, taken at the above-mentioned average prices, are included in the following Statement of money paid to each, out of College Revenue:—					
The Principal, ...	£222	9	2		
To the Professor of Divinity, ...	221	15	10		
To the Professor of Church History, ...	126	8	0		
To the Professor of Hebrew, ...	176	8	0		
				747	1 0
Excess of Expenditure over Revenue, ...				£37	16 2

The Masters at present receive £37 : 16 : 2 more than what is stated above as the average price of grain can afford. It is impossible for the College to go on long with such a balance against it; and, although the high prices of grain in succeeding years should raise the Rental beyond its average amount, yet the probable issue of three processes of augmentation now pending before the Court of Teinds, will render a retrenchment of the Salaries unavoidable.

Beside what is paid to the Masters out of the College Revenue, the Principal receives annually £17 : 11*s.* as his portion of the sum of £200, granted by Queen Anne to the University of St. Andrews, and paid at the Exchequer, under the name of Royal Bounty. The portion of the Professor of Divinity is £11: 14.—of Church History £10 : 16 : 2—of Hebrew, £10 : 16 : 2.

The Professor of Church History also receives at the Exchequer annually £150, being the sum fixed by the Lords of the Treasury, upon a Report from the Barons of Exchequer, as the equivalent for certain quantities of grain which Queen Anne, who founded the Professorship, ordained to be paid out of the Archbishoprick of St. Andrews; and the Professor of Hebrew receives annually at the Exchequer £25, being a sum granted by King William, as an augmentation to that Professorship.

With these additions, the Official Incomes of the four Masters may be thus stated:—

The Principal	£240	2	0	A house in the College, and a small garden.	
Professor of Church History, . .	287	14	2	No house,	,, ,, a small garden.
Professor of Divinity, ...	233	9	2	No house,	,, ,, a small garden.
Professor of Hebrew, ...	212	4	2	No house,	,, ,, a small garden.

*** As St.Mary's College is appropriated to the Study of Divinity, none of the four Masters receive any Fees from their Students.

The two lowest of these incomes are inferior to the average of good Stipends in the Church of Scotland; and many Stipends are superior to the two best; so that one encouragement to the Literature and Science of the Ministers of the Church is withdrawn; and it will soon be difficult to find respectable men willing to quit the Church for a situation in this College.

In a general view of the Revenue of St. Mary's College the following remarks deserve attention:—The Masters pay the Property-tax for their official incomes; and that part of the College Revenue which is not distributed in Salaries, is also charged with the Property-tax.

The College Buildings are old, and may soon stand in need of very expensive repairs.

The maintenance of those Bursars who have a seat at the public table of the College, is a growing expense, which already far exceeds the sum allowed for that purpose by the Foundation, and by successive Endowments of Bursaries.

The Founders of St. Mary's College endowed it, not with Lands, the rents of which might have kept pace with the progress of the country, but with Teinds, which never go beyond the rate at which they are fixed in a process of valuation before the Court of Teinds, and which are liable to perpetual diminution by augmentations of Stipends.

The College, possessing very little land, already draws the full valued Teind from every Parish wherein it is titular, except Laurencekirk and Craig, where prorogated tacks of Teinds were granted long ago by the Court of Teinds, which will not expire for a great number of years, some for not less than a hundred. Out of the Teind which the College receives, nearly one half is now paid in Stipend; and upon the principle on which augmentations of Stipend are granted, the whole of this original patrimony of the College will, in process of time, be exhausted.

St. Mary's College, St. Andrews, October 11th, 1808. (Signed) Geo. Hill, *Principal.*

Letter—Principal Geo. Hill to Lord Viscount Melville.

St. Mary's College, St. Andrews, February 3d 1809.

Letter—Principal Hill to Lord Melville.

My Lord—I am directed by the Masters of this College to represent to your Lordship, as Chancellor of the University of St. Andrews, that, in consequence of Augmentations granted by the Commissioners of Teinds to the Ministers of Cupar, and to the Minister of Tynninghame, the College, as Titulars of Teinds in those parishes, will soon be called upon for additional payments of Stipend to the Ministers, so large as to render it impossible for us, with our present Funds, to continue our Salaries upon their present footing.

We have this day, therefore, Resolved, that from the term of Candlemas 1809, there shall be a deduction of £16 yearly from the Salary of every one of the four Masters; producing in all an annual retrenchment of £64, which will not cover the additional payments that we have henceforth to make to the Ministers of those two Parishes.

In the statement of the Revenue of St. Mary's College, which I had the honour of transmitting to your Lordship some months ago, it was mentioned that some Processes of Augmentation were in dependence; and now that the result of them is known, we beg leave to request that your Lordship

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Letter—Principal Hill to Lord Melville.

will be pleased to attach this Letter to that Statement, in order that any persons to whom you judge proper to show it, may have a correct view of our present situation.

We trust it will appear to your Lordship to merit some attention, that while the Legislature has wisely provided for augmenting the Stipends of the Ministers of the Church of Scotland, the effect of some augmentations upon the Revenue of a College, founded for the purpose of training young men for the Church, appropriated to the study of Divinity, and in which the Students pay no fees, has compelled the Principal and Professor of that College to retrench their incomes, although the highest Salary in the College is not better than a good Stipend in the Church of Scotland, and the lowest is under the average of ordinary Stipends.—I have the honour to be, with the highest respect and esteem, my Lord, your Lordship's most obliged and most devoted Servant,

Lord Viscount Melville. (Signed) GEO. HILL, *Principal.*

Statement regarding the College of St. Mary's, in the University of St. Andrews.

Statement regarding St. Mary's College.

St. Mary's College, St. Andrews, is appropriated to the Study of Divinity.

The Students of this College pay no Fees to the Masters.

The original Revenue of this College consisted principally of Tithes.

Tythes, by whomsoever they are held, are liable to an indefinite burden, for the support of the Parish Minister.

Since the year 1791, the Revenue of this College, by successive Augmentations of the Stipends of those parishes in which it held Tithes, has suffered an annual diminution of £260 sterling: and in consequence of the augmentations granted in the course of last year, it became necessary to make a retrenchment of £16 sterling yearly, upon the payments formerly made to the four Masters, leaving the Salaries of the four, as under:

Principal, 14 bolls Wheat, 48 bolls Bear,	£152	12	$2\frac{8}{12}$
Professor of Divinity, 14 bolls Wheat, 48 bolls Bear,	146	1	$10\frac{6}{12}$
Professor of Church History, 14 bolls Wheat, 48 bolls Bear,	190	16	2
Professor of Hebrew, 14 bolls Wheat, 48 bolls Bear,	124	16	2

The Principal is the only Master that has a House. Neither the Principal, nor any of the Professors, has a Glebe.

The natural improvement of a large landed Estate might counterbalance the diminution of Revenue from Augmentations of Stipend. But as St. Mary's College has not above fifty acres of land, future Augmentations of Stipend will require further retrenchment on the Salaries of the four Masters; and yet the lowest of those Salaries will soon be inferior to the worst Stipend in Scotland, and the highest is not equal to a good Stipend.

(Signed) GEO. HILL.
Principal of St. Mary's College, University of St. Andrews.

St. Mary's College, St. Andrews, July 17th 1809.

REPORT of the Principal and Masters of the United College of St. Andrews.

Report from the Principal and Masters of the United College, to the Lord Chancellor of the University of St. Andrews.

Report from the United College.

The free Rental of the United College, after deduction of Ministers' Stipends, Teind and Feu-duties, maintenance and support of thirty-two Bursars or Exhibitioners, and various other expenses necessarily incurred by the College, consists of £900: 17 sterling, and fifty-one chalders, three bolls, and one firlot of different kinds of grain. The value of this last part of the Rental varies with the price of victual; but on an average of the last five years, during three of which the price of corn was unusually high, it has been £717: 9, and of consequence the whole free Rental of the College has amounted to £1618: 6 sterling. The College is composed of a Principal, and eight Masters or Professors, whose Salaries on the above average have been as follows:—

On an average of the last five years, the Principal has usually received.	£265	14	0
The Professor of Natural Philosophy,	177	14	0
,, of Moral Philosophy,	177	14	0
,, of Logic,	177	14	0
,, of Greek,	177	14	0
,, of Mathematics,	168	14	0
,, of Humanity,	157	14	0
,, of Medicine,	157	14	0
,, of Civil History,	157	14	0
	£1618	6	0

Of the above Rental, money and victual, to the annual amount of £560 sterling, are Teinds of Lands not belonging to the College, a species of Revenue of which there has been, and will be, a continual diminution. In consequence of Parochial Augmentations, the United College, as appears from the enclosed certificates, has within the last twenty-five years, lost £225: 2: $4\frac{4}{12}$ sterling in money, and 111 bolls 1 firlot 2 pecks $3\frac{1}{2}$ lippies of grain a-year, which, on an average of the price of grain for the last five years, may together be estimated at the annual sum of £336: 10: $11\frac{6}{12}$ sterling. Two Ministers, of whose parishes this College are Titulars, have lately commenced processes, and expect considerable augmentations. In the course of the winter, two or three other Clergymen, standing in the same relation to the College, will probably make similar applications, and the time is perhaps not very distant when this branch of the College's Revenue will be entirely swept away. This event will be accelerated by the new bill for defining and regulating the powers of the Court of Teinds, by which it is provided that all future Stipends shall be assigned in Grain, "according to a certain rate of Fiars." The money, accordingly, in which the far greater part of the College's Titularities have been valued, must be employed for purchasing grain to the Parochial Incumbents, at the high and gradually increasing prices of these times, and of consequence will soon be exhausted.

It is not merely by the loss of the Teinds of Lands, of which they are only Titulars, that the members of this College have reason to apprehend a diminution of their Livings. The greatest part of their landed property is situated in the parishes of St. Andrews and St. Leonards, and the Teinds of this property have never been valued—of consequence, when the Ministers of these parishes shall obtain augmentations of their Stipends, for which it is probable they will soon apply, a much

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10 May 1810. Report from the United College.

greater proportion of these augmentations will be allocated on the lands of the College than on other estates, the Teinds of which had long ago been valued. The College are either proprietors or titulars of the whole parish of St. Leonards.

The Principal and Masters are aware, that had all these diminutions of their Livings actually taken place, their claim to compensation would have appeared still stronger than at present; but as Trustees for the College, they wish to make known the hardship of its situation, at a period when the Chancellor and Protector of the University is friendly to Literature, and has the liberality of mind to perceive that the Teachers of youth can be respectable and useful, only when able to live suitably to their station in society. It will occur to the Chancellor, that Academical offices should be so endowed as to be objects of ambition to men of literature and ability. If, however, there be a gradual diminution in the Benefices of the Members of this College, while Parochial Stipends are progressively increasing, it is obvious that no Clergyman of eminence will be desirous of an office in the United College; but that, on the contrary, its Members will resign their stations as soon as they can obtain Livings in the Church, that is, at the time when by improvement in knowledge and the habit of teaching, they have become most qualified for an Academical office. Drummelzier is far from being a wealthy parish; yet, if instead of accepting the Profession of Mathematics in the United College, Mr. Haldane had retained that benefice, and obtained an augmentation of Stipend, there is not a doubt that, notwithstanding his industry and ability, he would there, with his Manse and Glebe, have enjoyed a greater income than he will derive from his Salary and the Fees of his Class in St. Andrews.

The Principal and Masters of the United College do not deny that their Salaries, though far inferior to those of the Members of the University of Glasgow, are greater than in the College of Edinburgh; but they beg leave to state, that however favourable for their Students may be the situation of St. Andrews, in consequence of the smallness of the town, and the absence of those temptations to idleness and dissipation, which are to be found in large places of resort, it is far from being advantageous to the Professors. The Universities of Edinburgh, Glasgow, and Aberdeen will always be attended by a number of young men residing in these great and populous cities, and from their respective positions naturally attract almost all the Students from the south, the west, and the north of Scotland. St. Andrews, on the contrary, is bounded on the east by the ocean, and with the exception of part of the counties of Fife, Angus, and Perth, more distant than some other University from every other part of Scotland. This disadvantage is not compensated by the cheapness of living at St. Andrews. Butcher meat and bread are generally cheaper in large towns than in small ones, and poultry and articles of a similar description, though once to be purchased here at a very moderate rate, are now carried in such quantities to Edinburgh and Dundee, that they are sold for more than double the price which it was customary to pay for them.

The Members of the United College have no official Houses as at Glasgow, nor Glebes as in King's College, Aberdeen; and they do not take grassums or fines for leases of any part of their lands or teinds.

It is perhaps unnecessary to add, that in Scotland the Professors perform the whole duty of superintending and teaching the Students. In the United College, they read Lectures to their Classes five days in the week, during a session of more than six months, and some of them three hours a-day.

While, from the causes already explained, the amount of the College Teinds is perpetually diminishing, such has been the rise in the wages of labour and the price of provisions, that the expense of keeping the Servants necessarily employed within the College, of upholding its Fabric, and of maintaining the Bursars or Exhibitioners at the Public Table, has of late been annually increasing, and will soon materially affect the Livings of the Masters.

Signed, in name and by appointment of the Principal and Masters of the United College of St. Salvator and St. Leonard, (Signed) HENRY D. HILL,
St. Andrews, October 27th, 1808. *Factor for said College.*

Note of Augmentations.

NOTE of Augmentations of Stipends of Parishes of which the Teinds belong to the United College of St. Andrews.

Date of Augmentations.	Parishes.	Amount of Augmentations — Meal. B.	F.	P.	Barley. B.	F.	P.	Sterling. £.	s.	d.
1791, June 22.	Skene,	24	0	0	24	0	0	0	0	0
1792, May 23.	Drumblade,	11	0	0	11	0	0	15	8	9
1795, May 20.	Dyce,	5	0	0	0	0	0	28	2	2
June 3.	Kinkell,	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	19	10
Feb. 25.	Kemnay,	12	1	$2\frac{3}{4}$	5	3	$1.1\frac{1}{2}$	22	3	4
1799, Dec. 11.	Kilmeney,	0	0	0	0	0	0	35	0	0
1802, Jan. 20.	Forteviot,	9	0	$1.2\frac{3}{4}$	9	0	$1.2\frac{3}{4}$	5	1	$2\frac{1}{12}$
1792, July 4.	Cults.—The whole valued Teind of this Parish was modified for Stipend, amounting to . . . . 98*s.* 1F. 1P. 1L. of Victual.—The old Victual Stipend was . . 64 0 0 0									
	Rests . 34 1 1 1									
	This, computed at only 20*s.* per boll, is . . . £34 6 6									
	But his old Money Stipend was diminished by . . 12 19 5									
		0	0	0	0	0	0	21	7	1
	Total . .	61	1	$3.3\frac{5}{12}$	49	3	$3\frac{1}{2}$	£133	2	$4\frac{4}{12}$
	The above Victual, converted at 20*s.* per boll is . .							111	8	$7\frac{8}{12}$
	At this rate, the value of the Augmentations is . .							£244	10	$11\frac{6}{12}$

Edinburgh Teind Office, 24th October 1808—Excerted from the Records, by (Signed) JAMES MILLER.

Carried forward . . £244 10 $11\frac{6}{12}$

Brought forward . .	£244	10	11 6/12
In addition to this accurate Statement of Mr. Miller, the Masters of the United College beg leave to mention, that in 1783, the Minister of Forteviot obtained an augmentation of	42	0	0
And that within the last twenty-three years the Principal and Masters, in consideration of the extreme smallness of the Living of Kemback, of which they are Patrons and Titulars, and with the view of saving the expense of a process to themselves, and to the Minister of that Parish, have at different times granted him small augmentations of his Stipend, amounting in all to	50	0	0
	£336	10	11 6/12

(Signed) HENRY D. HILL.

Memorandum respecting the Salaries of the United Colleges of St. Andrews.

St. Andrews, July 17th, 1809.

Memorandum respecting Salaries.

The Masters of the United College of St. Andrews having been informed by Dr. Hill that Lord Melville is desirous of knowing the amount of their Salaries, and whether they are accustomed to receive Fees from their Students, take the liberty of submitting to his Lordship's consideration the following observations.

The Revenue of the United College, consisting partly of Victual, the amount of it, and of consequence the sums annually paid to the Members of the College, are perpetually changing; but on an average of five years, during three of which the price of grain was unusually high, the Salaries received by the Principal and Masters were as follows:—

The Principal annually received	£265	14	0
The Professors of Greek, Logic, Moral Philosophy, and Natural Philosophy, each	177	14	0
The Professors of Humanity, Medicine, Civil History, each	155	14	0
The Professor of Mathematics	168	14	0

With the exception of the Principal, who does not teach a Class, all the members of the United College take Fees from those who choose to attend their classes; but they beg leave to observe, that in this respect their situation is unfavourable. The Universities of Edinburgh, Glasgow, and Aberdeen, will always be attended by numbers of young men residing in the large and populous cities in which they are situated, and from their respective positions naturally attract almost all the Students who come from the south, the west, or the north of Scotland. St. Andrews, on the contrary, is bounded on the east by the ocean, and, excepting the county of Angus, and a part of the counties of Perth and of Fife, is at a greater distance than the seat of some other University from every other part of Scotland.

In a communication lately made to the Lord Chancellor of the University by the Masters of the United College, they transmitted a document, from which it appeared that, besides £90 sterling a-year obtained within the last twenty-three years by the Ministers of Forteviot and Kemback, the College have lost, by Augmentations granted since 1791, the annual sum of £240 sterling; and in consequence of the Act respecting Teinds, passed last year by the Legislature, it is probable that the £500 a-year which they still draw out of the Teinds of different parishes, will soon be entirely swept away. They are convinced that this hardship in their situation will not be overlooked by a Chancellor who is friendly to Literature, and who has the liberality of mind to perceive that Teachers of youth can only be respectable or useful when able to live suitably to their station in society. The high respectability hitherto maintained by the Academical Establishments of Scotland has partly been occasioned by the number of Clergymen who, in consequence of the smallness of their livings in the Church, were desirous of obtaining more lucrative offices in Universities; but if, while the Stipends of Ministers are receiving frequent augmentations, the funds of Universities are perpetually decreasing, those bred to the Church will no longer regard a situation in them as an object of ambition, or will abandon it as soon as they have interest to procure a Benefice. Certain it is, that the living of Cameron, a moorland parish, four miles south from St. Andrews, is attended with greater emolument than any single office in this University; and that were Mr. Haldane to resign his Professorship, and remain in the small parish of Drummelzier, notwithstanding his industry and ability as a Teacher of Mathematics, he would enjoy a greater income than he will derive from his Salary, and the Fees of his Class of St. Andrews. The Masters of the United College receive no Grassums for leases of their Lands or Teinds, and have no official Houses as at Glasgow, nor Glebes as in King's College, Aberdeen. Their Session continues for more than six months, and some of them teach three hours a-day.

Signed, in name and by appointment of the Masters of the United College, by
(Signed) HENRY D. HILL.

Minute of the University of St. Andrews.

Library, St. Andrews, April 21st, 1810.

Sederunt, Dr. Cook, Ex-Rector; Dr. Hill, Mr. Cook, Dr. Flint, Dr. Hunter, Mr. Hill, Dr. James Hunter, Mr. Robertson, Mr. Ferrie, Mr. Jackson.

Minute of the University.

A Member in his place having inquired whether any communication had recently been received from the Lord Chancellor of the University, relative to the representation transmitted to his Lordship by order of the University, May 11th, 1808, and the documents connected with the Representation afterwards sent to his Lordship by the two Colleges,—Several members delivered their opinions with regard to the most respectful and expedient method of forwarding the object of that Representation; and, after reasoning, it was unanimously resolved by the University,—

1. That, from the documents sent to the Lord Chancellor it appears, that the defalcations of the Revenues of the two Colleges, by successive Augmentations of the Stipends of the parishes of which they are Titulars, have rendered the Livings of the Professors so mean and incompetent that, in a short time, unless some remedy be applied, no respectable Minister of the Church of Scotland, and no man of talents in any other line, will be found ready to accept of them.

2. That, since the date of those documents, the evil has increased, by Augmentations granted in the course of the two last years, by the continued rise in the price of the necessaries of life, and particularly

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by the rise of the rents of houses in this city, where it is now impossible for a Professor to find any dwelling suited to his station, without paying a rent equal to nearly one-fourth part of the income of his office.

3. That, while the Members of the University are thus imperiously called upon to lose no time in endeavouring to obtain some relief, they are encouraged to consider the present as a favourable season, when they observe that Parliament, from a just sense of the depreciation of the value of money, and a becoming desire to support the credit and respectability of the established Institutions of the country, is disposed, upon the recommendation of His Majesty, to augment the small Livings of the Clergy, both in England and Scotland, and has this session granted a large augmentation to the Salaries of the Judges of Scotland.

4. That, combining these circumstances with the relief given a few years ago, on the application of the Duke of Gordon and Lord Glenbervie, to the University of Aberdeen, they are inclined to hope that a Petition from the University to the Chancellor of the Exchequer, if laid before that Minister by their Lord Chancellor, might draw his attention to the growing inadequacy of the funds of this ancient University, and might induce him to propose to Parliament, as a measure of public utility, connected with the essential interests of the Church and State, that some relief should be given out of the general Finances of the country.

5. That they submit this suggestion to the Lord Chancellor of the University, with a grateful recollection of the kind manner in which he expressed himself in his letter of the 17th of May 1808, and with entire confidence in his readiness to take the most prudent and effectual method of attaining the object; and that they request to be informed by his Lordship, whether he approves of the general idea of such a Petition—whether he will be pleased to favour the University with any directions as to the form or manner of the Petition—and whether, if it meets his approbation, he will have the goodness to lay it before the Chancellor of the Exchequer; or, in case the measure does not appear to him advisable, whether his Lordship will be pleased to substitute any other in its place.

6. That a copy of this Minute of University, subscribed by the Clerk, be transmitted by the Ex-Rector to the Lord Chancellor of the University.

Extracted from the Minutes of the University by

(Signed) JOHN COOK, *Cl. Un.*

Letter from Mr. Cook to Lord Melville, with the preceding Minute.

Letter—Mr. Cook to Lord Melville.

My Lord,—According to the resolution of the University I do myself the honour of transmitting to your Lordship the enclosed Extract from its Minutes.—I have the honour to be, with very great respect, your Lordship's much obliged and most humble servant,

(Signed) JOHN COOK, *Ex-Rector.*

St. Andrews, 23d April 1810.

Reference of the Memorial of the University of St. Andrews, and relative Papers, to the Barons.

Reference to the Barons.

My Lords,—Having laid before the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury a Memorial of the Rector and Professors of the University of St. Andrews, dated the 10th day of May last, with several enclosures, representing the great diminution their Incomes, derived from Teinds, have sustained in consequence of the number of Processes of Augmentation which have been carried against them of late years by the Parochial Ministers, and praying relief;—I am commanded by their Lordships to transmit the said Papers to you, and to request your Lordships' opinion upon them, regard being had to the situation of all the other Professorships in the other Universities in Scotland, and what effect any favourable determination upon this application would have, by way of precedent, to other applications of a similar nature from other Universities; and I am to desire you will also procure and return with your Report a Statement of the number of Students in the several Universities, and the number of Pupils attending on the several Professors for 10 years back, distinguishing each year, in order to see how far the University was in a state of Increase or Decline.—I am, my Lords, your Lordships' most obedient servant, (Signed) GEO. HARRISON.

Treasury Chambers, 4th July 1810.

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9 July 1812.

Report of the Barons on the Memorial of the University of St. Andrews, and relative Papers.

To the Right Honourable the Lord Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury.

Report of the Barons.

May it please your Lordships,

In obedience to your Lordships' commands, signified to us by Mr. Harrison's letter, of 4th July 1810, transmitting for our consideration and opinion, a Memorial of the Rector and Professors of the University of St. Andrews, with several enclosures, representing the great diminution their incomes, derived from Teinds, have sustained, in consequence of the number of Processes of Augmentation brought against them of late years by the Parochial Clergy, and praying relief; and requesting our opinion upon them, regard being had to all the other Professorships in the other Universities of Scotland, and what effect any favourable determination upon this application would have, by way of precedent, to other applications of a similar nature from other Universities; and desiring that we would also procure and return with our Report, a Statement of the number of Students in the several Universities, and the number of Pupils attending on the several Professors for ten years back, distinguishing each year, in order to see how far the University was in a state of increase or decline,—We beg leave to acquaint your Lordships,

That we have made every inquiry in our power upon this subject, and have to state to your Lordships, that the University of St. Andrews is the oldest Academical Establishment in Scotland, and originally consisted of three separate and distinct Colleges—St. Salvator, St. Leonards, and St. Marys. In the year 1747 the Colleges of St. Salvator and St. Leonards were, by the consent of the respective Professors, and under the authority of an Act of Parliament, united into one, under the designation of the United College. The Act of Parliament proceeds upon a narrative, that the Funds were not sufficient for the maintenance of two Colleges, the Professors of which taught almost the same branches of Education, and that therefore it was expedient to unite them and their Revenues under one manage-

20 Geo. II. cap. 32.

ment, and to unite also the correspondent Professorships thereof, as the same should become vacant by death or resignation. This union accordingly took place; and the United College of St. Salvator and St. Leonard at present consists of a Principal and eight Professors, viz. of Medicine, Moral Philosophy, Natural Philosophy, Mathematics, Humanity, Greek, Logic, and Civil History.

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St. Mary's College was entirely appropriated to the study of Theology, and is therefore distinguished by the name of the Divinity College, and consists of a Principal and three Professors, viz. of Divinity, Church History, and Oriental Languages.

Among other sources of Revenue enjoyed by the United College were, certain Tithes or Teinds of Lands, which were granted at various times for its support: That, from documents laid before us, it appears that in consequence of Processes of Augmentation, brought by the Ministers of the different parishes from which these Teinds were drawn, that College has sustained a loss, since the year 1791, of £615 : 18 : 5, which has been allocated by the Court of Teinds to the different clergymen. Of this sum £259 : 2 : 4 was allocated prior to 1808, and £356 : 16 : 1 since that time; and that a further deduction is still expected from other Augmentations about to be granted to other clergymen, so that, in a short time, that source of revenue will be entirely exhausted.

The revenue of St. Mary's College also in a great measure arises from Tithes, and it appears that it has also sustained a loss, within these last 20 years, of £481 : 2 : 5, by Augmentations. Of this sum, £179 : 8 : 6½ has been localled since the year 1808, and it is still subject to further diminution of its revenue from the same cause.

In order that your Lordships may judge of the situation and emoluments of the Professors of these two Colleges, we have subjoined a state of their Salaries, &c. for the year 1808; as also a state of the Salaries of the Professors of the two Colleges of Aberdeen—the Professors of the Universities of Edinburgh and Glasgow being in a different situation, and amply provided for either by the state of their Funds, as in Glasgow, or from the fees of the Students, as in Edinburgh.

See Appendix, Nos. 1 and 2. Nos. 3 and 4.

We have also subjoined, for your Lordships' information, as directed in Mr. Harrison's letter, a statement of the number of Students in the several Universities, and the number of Pupils attending on the several Professors for ten years back, distinguishing each year; from which your Lordships will observe that they are in a state of progressive increase; two of them, Edinburgh and Glasgow, in a very remarkable degree.

No. 5.

With regard to what is stated in Mr. Harrison's letter, as to what effect any favourable determination upon this application would have by way of precedent to other applications of a similar nature from other Universities, we beg leave to recal to your Lordships' recollection the Grant which his Majesty was lately pleased to make of £700 per annum to the King's College of Aberdeen, and to our Report upon a similar application from the Marischall College of Aberdeen, in which are recommended an addition to the Salaries of certain Professors of that College, of an annual sum of £205 among them, but which, we believe, has not yet been granted. Small additions have likewise been made of late years to the Salaries of the Professors of Botany, Rhetoric, and Church History, in the University of Edinburgh.

We cannot close our Report upon this subject without calling your Lordships' attention to the original Endowments of the Universities of Scotland. At the time of the Reformation it was anxiously provided, that for the payment of the sums appropriated to the Professors, the Temporalities of Bishopricks and Collegiate Churches should be destined, so far at least as was required; but from the late decisions of the Courts of Law, by which it has been found that the Tithes, originally destined for the support of the Universities, are now subject to the Augmentation of the Stipends of the Parochial Clergy, these Tithes have in a great measure been transferred from the Universities. And it is now matter of serious consideration, whether the Legislature should not apply a remedy for increasing the allowances to the Professors, to at least what they were formerly; for if they are allowed to sink into insignificance, it must be attended with the worst of consequences to the Literature, and even Religion, of this part of the United Kingdom.

All which is humbly submitted by your Lordships' most faithful humble servants,

(Signed) R. Dundas. John Stuart.
H. Norton. James Clerk.

Treasury Chambers, Edinburgh, 9th July 1812.

APPENDIX.

Appendix.

No. 1—Salaries of the Professors of the United College of St. Andrews, for the Year 1808.

Professorships.	Salary from the Funds of the College. £.	s.	d.	Fees of Teaching. £.	s.	d.	Total. £.	s.	d.
Principal	299	0	0	Does not teach.			299	0	0
1. Medicine	191	0	0	Does not teach.			191	0	0
2. Moral Philosophy	211	0	0	26	0	0	237	0	0
3. Natural Philosophy	211	0	0	24	0	0	235	0	0
4. Mathematics	202	0	0	60	0	0	262	0	0
5. Humanity	191	0	0	101	0	0	292	0	0
6. Greek	211	0	0	91	0	0	302	0	0
7. Logic	211	0	0	40	0	0	251	0	0
8. Civil History	191	0	0	28	0	0	219	0	0
	£1,918	0	0						

No. 2.—Salaries of St. Mary's, or the Divinity College of St. Andrews, for the Year 1808.

	£.	s.	d.
Principal	226	8	$2\frac{8}{12}$
1. Divinity	219	17	$10\frac{6}{12}$
2. Church History	273	12	3
3. Hebrew	198	12	2
	£918	10	5

None of the Professors in this College take Class Fees, as they are Professors of Divinity.

University of St. Andrews.

Appendix, Part I. University. Order X*.

10 May 1810.

No. 3.—Salaries of the Professors of the University of King's College, Aberdeen, including Proportion of Grant of £700, made in 1808.

Professors.	Salary from College Funds, and including Grant of £700. £.	s.	d.	Class Fees. £.	s.	d.	Total. £.	s.	d.
Principal	206	15	$1\frac{4}{12}$	Does not teach.			206	15	$11\frac{4}{12}$
1. Divinity	190	3	11	No fees.			190	3	11
2. Oriental Languages	128	13	4	6	6	0	134	19	4
3. Civil Law	126	16	0	Does not teach.			126	16	0
4. Medicine	126	16	0	Ditto.			126	16	0
5. Humanity	126	16	0	23	0	0	149	16	0
6. Greek	108	6	0	45	0	0	153	6	0
7. Mathematics	126	14	4	45	0	0	171	14	4
8. Natural Philosophy	108	6	0	45	0	0	153	6	0
9. Moral Philosophy and Logic	108	6	0	45	0	0	153	6	0

The Principal, Professor of Divinity, Medicine, Humanity } Have each a free house.

No. 4.—Salaries of the Professors of Marischall College of Aberdeen.

Professors.	Salary from the Funds of the College. £.	s.	d.	Class Fees. £.	s.	d.	Total. £.	s.	d.
Principal	183	15	3	No fees.			183	15	3
1. Divinity	216	14	1	No fees.			216	14	1
2. Natural Philoshphy	97	8	0	92	12	9	190	0	9
3. Moral Philosophy	97	8	0	67	0	0	164	8	0
4. Natural History	97	8	0	70	0	0	167	8	0
5. Greek	97	8	0	70	0	0	167	8	0
6. Mathematics	120	0	0	92	12	0	212	12	0
7. Medicine	60	0	0	Does not teach.			60	0	0
8. Oriental Languages	50	0	0	Ditto.			50	0	0
9. Chemistry	40	0	0	20	0	0	60	0	0

The above Salaries are exclusive of the £205 recommended by the Barons to be granted to some of the Professors.

No. 5.—Statement of the Number of Students attending the Universities of Edinburgh, Glasgow, Aberdeen, and St. Andrews, for 10 years, ending 1811.

Years.	Edinburgh.	Glasgow.	Aberdeen. King's Coll.	Aberdeen. Marisc. Coll.	Aberdeen. Total Aberd.	St. Andrews.	Total.
1801—1802	983	532	155	203	358	93	1966
1803	1042	574	170	188	358	97	2071
1804	989	704	168	207	375	84	2152
1805	991	800	171	224	395	81	2277
1806	1089	904	189	243	432	75	2500
1807	1142	1024	213	258	471	85	2722
1808	1214	1116	216	267	483	98	2911
1809	1274	1120	221	254	475	101	2970
1810	1421	1303	270	266	536	113	3373
1811	1515	1288	236	284	520	118	3441

12 February 1823.

Letter from Mr. Harrison, of the Treasury, to the Barons, with Memorial of the University of St. Andrews, praying Compensation for Defalcation of Revenue.

Treasury Chambers, 12th February 1823.

Letter—Mr. Harrison to the Barons.

My Lords,—I am commanded by the Lords Commissioners of his Majesty's Treasury to transmit to your Lordships, for your consideration and Report, the under-mentioned Memorial, viz. of the University of St. Andrews, praying compensation for the defalcation of the Revenue.—I am, my Lords, your obedient servant, (Signed) Geo. Harrison.

Memorial of the University of St. Andrews to the Lords of the Treasury.

To the Right Honourable the Lords Commissioners of his Majesty's Treasury.

The Humble Memorial of the Rector, Principals, and Professors of the University of St. Andrews;

Sheweth,

Memorial of the University, 1823.

That this University, which is the oldest in Scotland, was founded in 1412. It consisted at one time, of the three Colleges of St. Salvator, St. Leonard, and St. Mary. The two former of these were united by Act of Parliament in 1747. The United College, in which there are at present upwards of 200 Students, educated in Literature, and the several branches of Philosophy, consists of a Principal and eight teaching Professors; and St. Mary's College, appropriated solely to the study of Divinity, and the branches of learning connected with it, in which there are at present about 50 Students, consists of a Principal, who is also a teaching Professor, and three other Professors.

That the original Endowments of St. Salvator's College consisted wholly of Teinds or Tithes; of St. Leonards, partly of Teinds, and partly of Estates in Lands; of St. Mary's, wholly of Teinds—and all the successive Grants to these Colleges were in Teinds, in Money, or in Feu-duties, which never increase in value.

University of St. Andrews.

Appendix, Part I. University Order X*.

10 May 1810.

That the Patrimony of these Colleges, in so far as this consisted in Tithes, has sustained a very great defalcation from the operation of two causes:—1st, From the power which the Commissioners of Teinds, appointed by the Parliament of Scotland, assumed, of granting Prorogations or Prolongations of the Leases of Teinds, given by the Titulars of the Teinds to the Proprietors of the lands. In consequence thereof, Leases granted by the Colleges as Titulars, at very moderate rents, and for short specified periods, were, in several instances, prolonged for periods which amounted almost to alienation. In one case the prolonged Lease does not expire till 1900, and in another it was made to endure for nineteen times nineteen years.—2d, But the principal cause of this defalcation of Revenue has arisen from the Augmentations made to the Stipends of the officiating clergy in those parishes the Teinds of which formed a large portion of the original Endowment of the Colleges; it having been found, by a final decision of the Courts of Law, that the claims of the clergy for Augmentations of Stipends were good, even as to those Tithes which were originally set apart for the maintenance of Seminaries of Learning.

That in consequence of these Augmentations of Parochial Stipends within the last thirty years, the yearly Revenue of the United College has suffered a diminution of between £700 and £800; the yearly Revenue of the College of St. Mary's a diminution of about £530; causing to each of the Masters of this College an actual loss of Salary to the amount of £130 per annum.

That in the United College the present yearly income of the Principal does not much exceed £300; the income of each of four out of the eight teaching Masters, including Class-fees, does not amount, on an average, to £300 per annum; and the yearly income of the Principal and Masters of St. Mary's, where the students pay no fees, does not exceed, on an average, £220 to each; out of which, with the exception of the Principal of St. Mary's, the Members of each College have to pay a rent for their houses, which generally amounts to a fifth part of their income.

That this diminished Revenue still continues burdened with the support of the College Buildings. The Masters of St. Mary's College, in order to keep their old decayed Buildings in a tolerable state of repair, are subjected to an expense which they can ill afford to spare from their diminished, and now altogether inadequate incomes. The Masters of the United College have incurred a considerable Debt (which they are in the act of liquidating) in making the Repairs which are absolutely necessary on their chapel and class-rooms. The Buildings are still very ruinous, two sides of the Court presenting only naked walls without roofs, and the greater part of the other two sides being in a state of dilapidation which cannot well be imagined by those who have never visited St. Andrews.

That in May 1810 a Memorial was prepared by the University, stating the amount of the losses then actually sustained, and setting forth the farther losses which might be reasonably anticipated from the continued operation of the same cause, the Augmentation of Parochial Stipends. This Memorial was transmitted by the late Lord Melville, their Chancellor, to Mr. Perceval, then first Lord of the Treasury, and was subsequently referred to the Barons of Exchequer in Scotland. Mr. Perceval, in his answer to Lord Melville's letter covering the Memorial, concludes in these terms (which the Memorialists cannot but view as favourable to their claim of compensation for past losses):—"Whatever may be right to be done upon a view of the present state of things in this University, I do not think that the expectation of future probable reduction should make any part of the ground for present proceedings. When such reduction shall take place it may be the ground of future application." But before any decision was come to in this matter, both these eminent statesmen had been removed by death to another world.

That the Barons of Exchequer, after receiving exact documents from the University upon all the points embraced in the Memorial, transmitted to the Treasury, where they still remain, without (it is believed) giving any opinion as to the claim of compensation, by stating simply that the Salaries in this University were larger than in the Universities of Edinburgh and Aberdeen. On the 19th of September 1812, a letter was written by Mr. Wharton, then one of the Secretaries of the Treasury, announcing the decision of their Lordships upon this Memorial, which concludes in these words:—"My Lords, adverting to the Salaries in other Universities in Scotland, do not see any reason at present to make any addition to those of the said Professors in the University of St. Andrews."

That, with the most respectful deference for this decision of their Lordships, it does not, when fairly considered, appear to the Memorialists to stand in the way of the present application, for these, among other reasons:—1st. It bears to be a decision merely for the present, and under then existing circumstances. But it is humbly submitted there is now a most material alteration of circumstances, inasmuch as the Revenue of the Colleges has suffered a still farther defalcation. In the Memorial of 1810 the defalcation in the two Colleges is stated as upwards of £600 yearly. By the time the Barons of Exchequer had reported upon that Memorial, which was in the beginning of 1812, the amount, in consequence of returns received by them from the University, must have been stated as greater. The total defalcation now, from the continued operation of the said cause, is about £1300 a-year. 2d. The decision of their Lordships seems to have been given under a misapprehension of the state of the case. When the salaries of the Professors in this University were mentioned as being larger than those in the other Universities in Scotland, the term Salary must have been used as synonimous with the entire professional incomes enjoyed respectively by the members of these several bodies, otherwise there would exist no ground of comparison, as applicable to the merits of this case. The Salaries in the University of Edinburgh, which are very trifling indeed, bear but a small proportion to the emoluments of the Professors. For instance, the Salary of the Professor of Chemistry is believed to be about £50 a-year, whereas the emoluments of his class exceed £2000; and generally the Salaries of the other Professors are below £100, whilst the fees of the greater number of classes vary from £600 to £1200, and £1500 a-year, being double, treble, and, in some cases, quadruple the amount of the incomes derived from the corresponding classes in this University; and even in Aberdeen, where the remark is certainly more applicable, though that part of the revenue which goes under the name of Salary may be smaller, it is believed that the entire incomes of the Professors are larger than St. Andrews. The Professors in King's College in Aberdeen have houses, with glebes extending to several acres of valuable land attached to them. In Aberdeen, too, which is the capital of the north of Scotland, with an extensive country behind it, the number of Students is greater than in St. Andrews, which is placed in a corner, and naturally connected with but a small district of country. The richly-endowed University of Glasgow is believed not to have been alluded to by the Barons of Exchequer, and is therefore not understood to have been referred to in the decision of their Lordships.

That the principle of compensation here respectfully submitted to your Lordships' consideration has more than once been admitted, and acted upon, by the Government of this country. In the beginning of the last century the Funds of the original Endowment of Colleges were considered so sacred, that

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Appendix, Part I. University. Order X.*

10 May 1810.

King William, by a Royal Grant in 1701, assigned to the College of St. Mary's 500 merks yearly, being, as the Grant bears, "in remuneration to them of the damage sustained by a decreet of Augmentation of the Stipend of Tyningham, by which the sum of 500 merks was taken off from the College." In the beginning of the present century a grant of £700 yearly was made to King's College, Aberdeen, as a compensation in part for the diminution of the Revenue by Augmentation of Minister's Stipends; and in 1814 the sum of about £400 yearly (upon what ground the Memorialists cannot affirm) was granted to Marischal College, Aberdeen, amounting in whole, to the two Colleges there, to £1100 yearly.

That the Memorialists beg leave most respectfully to represent to your Lordships that their Livings generally are not (all things considered) equal in value to those of a great proportion of the clergy in the National Church of Scotland; and that it is for the interest of Literature, of Science, and of Religion, that the situation of a Public Teacher in our Universities should be such as might hold out an inducement to a person of high talents, and eminent acquirements, to accept of such a situation.

That the Memorialists respectfully submit that it is highly expedient to preserve from further decay those Buildings in this University, which have been erected at great expense, while it is obvious that this cannot be accomplished by the Memorialists out of their present reduced incomes. In other cases this claim has been recognized and acted on. In 1809 the University of Glasgow, the most richly-endowed of the Scotch Universities, obtained from the public a Grant of £2500, to assist in repairing their College Buildings, and for a good many years past the annual sum of £10,000 has been granted by Parliament for completing the Buildings in the University of Edinburgh.

But the Memorialists beg leave to rest their present application to your Lordships upon the reduction which has taken place in their Revenues from the causes before-mentioned; and if measures shall be taken for restoring this ancient Seminary of Learning to the situation, in point of Revenue, in which it was originally placed by its founders, they will readily concur in setting apart such proportion of the Revenue for the repair and support of their College Buildings, as may be deemed reasonable.

May it therefore please your Lordships to take the premises into your consideration, and to recommend that compensation or relief be given to your Memorialists for the defalcation of their Revenue, arising from the causes aforesaid, out of the general Funds of the Country, or in such other way as to your Lordships may appear to be most expedient in the circumstances of this case. And your Memorialists shall ever pray, &c.

(Signed) Francis Nicoll, *Rector.*

Letter of the Barons of the Exchequer of Scotland to the Treasury.

To the Right Honourable the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury.

Letter of Barons of the Exchequer to the Treasury.

May it please your Lordships,

In obedience to your Lordships' commands, signified to us in Mr. Harrison's letter of the 12th February last, transmitting, for our consideration and Report, a Memorial of the University of St. Andrews for compensation or relief for the defalcation of their Revenue,—We beg leave to acquaint your Lordships—

That, in the year 1810, your Lordships transmitted, for our consideration and opinion, a similar Memorial from the University of St. Andrews, on which, after procuring every information on the subject in our power, we had the honour of making a very full Report on the 9th July 1812; and we beg leave to refer your Lordships to that Report, of which we annex a copy.

We understand that your Lordships did not see any reason at that time to make any addition to the Salaries of the Professors in that University, and the Professors have therefore been again induced to present the present Memorial to your Lordships.

We have attentively perused the Memorial, and we have every reason to think that the facts there stated are perfectly correct; and we are therefore of opinion that the Professors have a strong claim for remuneration for the loss they have sustained.

This University is the most ancient in Scotland, and was endowed by grants of the Teinds or Tithes of various parishes in Scotland, which, of course, at the time, were considered as not more than necessary for the support of the Professors, and would have probably continued to be so had they not been deprived of the greater part of their Revenue by the allocation of those Tithes for the support of the Parochial Clergy, as mentioned in our former Report. Their claim to indemnification for such losses (which they were unable to prevent) was recognized by the Grant of his Majesty King William in 1701, particularly stated in their present Memorial, which was to the amount of the losses they had at that time sustained; and since that period there has been a much greater deprivation of their Revenues by farther parochial allocations.

The Professors of the University of St. Andrews seem to be in a worse situation than those in any other of the Scottish Universities. With the exception of the Principal of St. Mary's College, they have no houses or glebes, and their salaries, particularly those of St. Mary's, who are prevented by their constitution from taking any fees from the students, are now lower than the Livings of any of the poorest of the Parochial Clergy, inasmuch as since the Augmentation of Stipends to £150, by the late Act of 50th Geo. III. cap. 84, all the clergy have free Manses and Glebes over and above the statutory allowance.

We cannot, therefore, avoid pressing upon your Lordships' attention the necessity of affording some relief to those learned individuals, whose labours are of the highest importance to the interests of the Literature and Religion of the country, and without which that University must soon fall into insignificance and decay, and it will be difficult to find men of talents or learning to accept of the situation of Professor; and that article of the Treaty of Union will be infringed, which provides, "That the Universities and Colleges of St. Andrews, Glasgow, Aberdeen, and Edinburgh, as now established by law, shall continue within this kingdom for ever."

We have the honour to be, your Lordships' most faithful humble servants,

(Signed) S. Shepherd. Pat. Murray.
J. Clerk Rattray. David Hume.

Treasury Chambers, Edinburgh, 5th July 1823.

ORDER XI.—A Statement by whom are the Estates of the said University managed, and their funds and revenues administered; and the application and expenditure thereof regulated; and if, whether under any, and what control. *University of St. Andrews.* Appendix, Part I. University, Order XI.

Return by the Senatus Academicus.

R.—The Library Fund is under the management of the Senatus Academicus, who appoint a Questor to collect and disburse the Revenue, and who accounts to them annually for his intromissions with the funds.

ORDER XII.—A Return of the Number of Bursaries at each College, by whom founded, and in whom is the right of presentation; of the funds attached to the same, and the annual allowance to each Bursar; and what certificates are required from Bursars previous to admission. Order XII.

ORDER XIII.—What is the commencement and duration of the Session at the said University? by what authority has the same been fixed? and, if any alterations have taken place therein, when did the same take place? Order XIII.

Return to Orders XII. and XIII. by the Senatus Academicus.

Answered by the Colleges.

ORDER XIV.—A Return of the Number of the different Faculties established in the said University, and by what authority, and when instituted. Order XIV.

Return by the Senatus Academicus.

R.—The Senatus Academicus has for a long period formed the only Faculty by which degrees of every description have been conferred. There is, indeed, still a separate Faculty of Arts in the University, of which, as has been already stated, the Principal and Masters of the United College are the constituent members; but they do not confer degrees in the Arts, but only recommend to the Senatus Academicus of the University such candidates as they may judge qualified to receive the degree.

ORDER XV.—A Return of the Number of Professorships, and of classes in the said University; specifying the date of the institution of each, the Faculty to which each class belongs, the subjects of the course of study, and whether the classes are carried on for more than one Session, and for how many. Order XV.

ORDER XVI.—A Return of the Professorships in the said University, under which no duty is performed, and no Lectures delivered; of the salary or emoluments, if any, attached thereto; and the period when the duty of the class was discontinued. Order XVI.

ORDER XVII.—Is there any, and what general course of study, or order, for the attendance of classes prescribed for Students entering at the said University? Order XVII.

ORDER XVIII.—A Return of the hours of teaching of each Professor in the said University; of the manner in which his class is taught, whether by lectures or by examinations; and, if partly by both, whether the examinations take place during the same, or extra hours. Order XVIII.

ORDER XIX.—Are any of the examinations of the Students in the different classes public examinations? Do any such examinations take place before all the Professors, or the Principal, or before the whole University? Order XIX.

ORDER XX.—Is there any public general examination of the Students at the commencement of each Session of the classes of Greek, Latin, Philosophy, and of the Theological classes in the said University? and if so, are such examinations had in the presence of the Principal, and all the Professors? Order XX.

ORDER XXI.—Is any examination required by the Charters, Rules, Statutes, or Laws of the said University of the Candidates for Bursaries, or any of them at the said University? Who are appointed Examiners? and, if any such examination is prescribed, is it in practice observed? Order XXI.

[*University of St. Andrews.*

Appendix, Part I. University. Order XXII.

ORDER XXII.—Have any classes been transferred from one Faculty to another, and the objects and subject of the course of study of any of the classes changed? and if so, by what authority?

Order XXIII.

ORDER XXIII.—At what period was each Professor limited to one particular department? and when was the practice of each Professor, or Regent carrying forward one class for the whole period of the course of study, through all the sciences, discontinued?

Order XXIV.

ORDER XXIV.—Are there any prizes in the different classes of the University, or any prizes open to competition to all the Students at the University? and by whom are the subjects prescribed? and by whom, and in what manner, are such prizes awarded and conferred?

Order XXV.

ORDER XXV.—Have the Students any voice in the appropriation of the prizes? and if so, on what authority is that regulation founded?

Returns by the Senatus Academicus to the preceding Orders, from XV. to XXV. inclusive.

Answered by the Colleges.

Order XXVI.

ORDER XXVI.—Have any Funds been mortified, or otherwise appropriated for Prizes; and in what manner are the same managed and distributed?

Return by the Senatus Academicus.

R.—The only Fund for Prizes, under the management of the University, was established about 30 years ago by Dr. Gray, of London, who had been educated at this University. He gave a sum of money, with which, with his consent, the University purchased some acres of land in the Priory of St. Andrews, the free rent of which is divided between the two Colleges, so as to form annually a prize for each, of from £5 to £6 sterling. The competition for the prizes is open to all the students who attend the respective Colleges.

Order XXVII.

ORDER XXVII.—Are any Students admitted to attendance at any of the classes in the said University without paying fees? and if so, is such exemption matter of right, or of indulgence by the Professors individually?

Order XXVIII.

ORDER XXVIII.—Is there any regulation requiring the Professors, as a body, or with their respective classes, to attend Divine Service on Sunday in any Church or Chapel connected with the University, or in any particular place of worship, and is the same in observance; or, if not, how long has it been in non-observance? And is there any accommodation appropriated for the use of the Students generally, or of any particular Students in any particular place of worship; and is there any regulation applicable to Students not of the Established Church?

Return to Orders XXVII. and XXVIII. by the Senatus Academicus.

Answered by the Colleges.

Order XXIX.

ORDER XXIX.—A Return of the Number of Students matriculated at the said University for the last 50 years, specifying the numbers for each year, and of the numbers entered for the different Faculties respectively.

Return by the Senatus Academicus.

R.—The Matriculation Roll of this University embraces the names of those students only who have for the first time, during the course of the particular session, studied at this University; but a number of them had previously studied at other Universities. The number matriculated for the last 50 years is as follows:—

In 1777	25	In 1787	29	In 1797	24	In 1807	30	In 1817	43
8	23	8	29	8	24	8	26	8	51
9	31	9	39	9	22	9	20	9	52
1780	40	1790	20	1800	23	1810	33	1820	53
1	31	1	27	1	25	1	35	1	54
2	36	2	37	2	18	2	42	2	66
3	33	3	20	3	26	3	47	3	77
4	44	4	25	4	23	4	44	4	68
5	36	5	29	5	32	5	43	5	149
6	36	6	24	6	13	6	45	6	85

ORDER XXX.—A Return of the Proportion of Medical Students at the said University during the same period, distinguishing the number from the different parts of the United Kingdom, and those from foreign countries.

University of St. Andrews.

Appendix, Part I. University. Order XXX.

Return by the Senatus Academicus.

R.—So far as the University can learn, there have been no lectures delivered on any branch of Medicine to regular Medical students during the last 50 years, except by the present incumbent. The answer to the 29th Query therefore is, that no Medical students have been matriculated at the University of St. Andrews till the year 1811 during the last 50 years.

The University of St. Andrews are the undoubted Patrons of the Chandos Professorship of Medicine in this University. By an agreement entered into by the Duke of Chandos, the founder and liberal doter of the professorship in the year 1721, the University has the power of forming "such regulations and statutes for the said professor as may most conduce to the flourishing and improving of the Art of Medicine." In consequence of this power vested in the University, on the death of the late Dr. James Flint, professor of Medicine, and before electing another Chandos Professor, the University at their meeting held on the 9th of February 1811, *inter alia*, enacted,—1st, That the Chandos Professor shall be a teaching professor, who shall open classes to be regularly taught during the session of the United College, for the instruction of those students who may apply to him, in the principles of Medicine, Anatomy, and Chemistry, and that he shall be entitled to receive such fees from the students as the University may direct. Further, That the fees or dues arising from degrees in Medicine, having been always under the direction and disposal of the University, there shall be paid to the Chandos professor, out of the money received from every degree of M.D., ay and until the University shall see meet to alter the same, the sum of £1: 13: 4: being the emolument of the Chandos professor, fixed by the Minute of University, December 17, 1728; and that the sum of £1: 6: 8: (N.B. This sum was also enjoyed by Dr. Flint), being the dues formerly paid to the Vice-Chancellor for every Degree of M.D., as mentioned in the Minute of University, November 28, 1747, shall, so long as there is no Vice-Chancellor, be left in the hands of the Questor, in order to constitute a fund to be applied, under the direction of the University, for defraying the expense of a Chemical Apparatus, and of Experiments in the Chemistry class, &c.

In consequence of the above resolutions, the University soon after advanced £253 for the purchase of a small Chemical Apparatus belonging to Dr. Thomas Thomson, then of Edinburgh, and now professor of Chemistry in the University of Glasgow; and instructed the present incumbent to commence teaching two very important branches of Medical Science, Chemistry, and Chemical Pharmacy, at the commencement of session 1811–12 of the United College, of which he is a constituent member, as ratified and confirmed by act of Parliament.

Ever since that time the class has been taught every winter session during five days every week, beginning about the 4th of November, and terminating about the 28th of April of the succeeding year. Since the commencement of session 1811–12, to the year 1824–5 inclusive, the number of students attending the Chemical class amounts to 274, being a fraction more than 18 students yearly, and all of them, with one or two exceptions, were subjects of his Majesty, and natives of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland.

ORDER XXXI.—A Return of the Number of Students at each class during each Session during the same period.

Order XXXI.

Return by the Senatus Academicus.

Answered by the Colleges.

ORDER XXXII.—In what Faculties are Degrees conferred, and by whom are the same conferred?

Order XXXII.

Return by the Senatus Academicus.

R.—The Chancellor or his Deputy, with advice of the Masters, is authorised by the charter of the foundation of the University, to confer Degrees in Divinity, in Law, in Medicine, in the Arts, *et aliis licitis facultatibus quibuscunque*, and he has been in the habit of conferring such degrees. As has been already stated, the Senatus Academicus, where the Rector presides and acts as Vice-Chancellor, confers all degrees in the Chancellor's absence.

ORDER XXXIII.—What are the Qualifications required of Candidates for Degrees in regard to Attendance and Course of Study or Curriculum at the said University; and at what period and by what authority were the same fixed?

Order XXXIII.

Return by the Senatus Academicus.

R.—Candidates for the degree A.M. must have attended regularly for four sessions at some University. During one of these sessions they must have attended the Greek class, and during three of them, the Logic, Moral and Natural Philosophy separately. This was fixed by a meeting of the Scotch Universities on 3d October 1803.

Candidates for the degree D.D. do not receive it sooner than 20 years after their matriculation, nor those for the degree LL.D. sooner than 15 years after matriculation; both fixed by the Scotch Universities in 1813. The qualifications of candidates for degrees in Medicine will be explained under another head.

With regard to the 33d and 34th Queries, the resolutions of the University, as entered in their Minutes, dated 14th May 1802, will, it is hoped, be considered as sufficient Answers:—

"*St. Andrews, May* 14, 1802.—The Committee appointed to report upon the existing regulations concerning Medical degrees, having met this day, and having found that those regulations, as col-

University of St. Andrews.

Appendix, Part I. University. Order XXXIII.

lected in a minute of University dated June 15, 1799, appear to require some amendments and improvements, humbly submit to the University, as their unanimous opinion, that the regulations concerning Medical degrees shall be conceived in the following terms: That when a candidate for a degree in Medicine presents himself to be tried by the University, he shall in the first place deliver to the professor of Medicine certificates of his character, and of his having had a regular education: That the professor, if he is satisfied with the certificates, shall lay them before the Rector, who, if he sees no objection, shall give directions for the candidates undergoing a private examination by the professor of Medicine in presence of two members of the University: That if his appearance at this examination gives satisfaction, the professor of Medicine shall prescribe to him an Aphorism of Hippocrates, and a Discourse or a History of a Medical case; his illustration of which, written by his own hand in the Latin language, shall be read by him at a meeting of the Senatus Academicus, summoned for that purpose, and then given into the meeting, who will judge, from the report of his examination, and from the exercises submitted to them, whether he is worthy of the honour of the degree he solicits.

"That when a Candidate for a degree in Medicine does not present himself to be tried by the University, he shall transmit a certificate under the hands of not less than two Physicians of eminence, known to the University, in the following words: We A. B., residing at and C. D. residing at do hereby certify that G. F., candidate for the degree of M.D. is a gentleman of respectable character; that he has received a liberal and classical education; that he has attended a complete course of lectures in the several branches of Medicine, and that from *personal knowledge* we judge him worthy of the honour of a doctor's degree in Medicine. Dated and signed A. B., M.D., and C. D., M.D." Of the advantage derived by many highly respectable individuals from this mode of obtaining degrees, a copy of a printed letter, circulated by order of the University, is herewith produced.

Notwithstanding this circular, however, the University, in regard to the confidence and trust reposed in them, and to prevent as far as in their power the graduation of any unqualified and improper candidate, did enact as follows:—

"*St. Andrews, 25th February* 1826.

1st, No degree in Medicine shall be conferred on an absent candidate.

2d, The candidate must produce a satisfactory certificate that he is upwards of 21 years of age, and that he is of unexceptionable moral character.

3d, The candidate, if he be not in possession of a diploma as A.M., must produce certificates of his having had a liberal and classical education, and be ready to undergo an examination as to his proficiency in classical literature, by a committee of the University, or by the Senatus Academicus.

4th, The candidate must produce certificates that he has attended in some University, or celebrated school of medicine, for at least four complete sessions, during four years, the following branches of medical education, viz. Anatomy and Surgery; Practical Anatomy, or Private Dissections; Materia Medica and Pharmacy; Chemistry and Chemical Pharmacy; the Theory of Physic; the Practice of Physic; Midwifery, and the Diseases of Women and Children; Botany; and Clinical Lectures delivered by professors, or accredited medical officers, on the cases of the sick in a large public hospital. (It is not meant that the candidate shall have attended more than two or three of the above-mentioned medical classes during one session.)

5th, The candidate must bring certificates of his having attended the daily visitations of the physicians and surgeons of such hospital, for at least six months a-year, during two different years.

6th, If the candidate shall have so far satisfied the University, the Rector shall be requested to fix a day for his examination by the medical and other professors on all the branches of Medical Science; and provided this examination shall satisfy the Senatus Academicus, the candidate shall have delivered to him a medical case or cases, with questions subjoined, which questions he must answer in writing, and defend his answers before the members of the University.

7th, The whole proceedings shall then be submitted to the consideration of the Senatus Academicus; and if they are satisfied, the degree of M.D. shall be conferred on the candidate by the Rector in the hall of the public library.

Such are the regulations appointed by the University of St. Andrews to be observed in all ordinary cases. When, however, the candidate, possessed of a surgical diploma from Edinburgh, London, Dublin, or Glasgow, shall have been in regular practice for some years, or when he shall have been appointed and have acted as surgeon in his Majesty's navy or army, or to the forces or ships of the East India Company; a three years' attendance on the above-mentioned courses of medicine, and one year's attendance on a public hospital, shall be deemed sufficient to rank him as entitled to be examined.

Farther, it is desirable that every candidate communicate by letter with the Medical professor, and send him a list of the certificates he means to produce before he repairs to St. Andrews for examination. This may prevent disappointment, delay, and expense to the candidate.

8th, The University reserves to itself the power to confer Honorary Degrees in Medicine on highly distinguished individuals, who cannot be expected to comply with the above regulations: But every such Honorary Degree shall be conferred unsolicited and free of expense."

From the above extract it appears that the course of study required, and the form and course of the examinations of all candidates for degrees in Medicine are fixed by the University, as so empowered by the acts of foundation, constitution, and confirmation, and sanctioned by Act of Parliament; the which Acts, or copies of them, are already produced.

Order XXXIV. ORDER XXXIV.—By whom are Candidates for Degrees examined, and what is the Form and Course of Examination? Are any of the Examinations for Degrees public, and do the same take place in presence of the whole University; and if examinations in public have been discontinued; at what period were they so discontinued?

Return by the Senatus Academicus.

R.—Candidates for degrees in the Arts, who have studied regularly at this University, have not in general, for a long series of years, been subjected to any public Examination immediately previous to the conferring of the degree, in addition to the annual public examination at the close of each session.

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The Senatus Academicus are guided, in forming their sentiments of the candidates' qualifications, by the recommendation of the Faculty of Arts, through which the application in his behalf is made, and by the *vivâ voce* statements of the professors whose classes he has attended. If these be favourable, the degree is conferred. It is not the practice of this University to confer degrees on persons who have studied at another University, unless as an honorary distinction, on persons of high literary and scientific attainments.

There is no examination in this University for Degrees in Divinity and in Laws, but the procedure of the Senatus Academicus is regulated by their personal knowledge of the character and qualifications of the candidates, by information relative to these particulars, derived from individuals in whose skill, integrity, and means of information they can confide, or by their public celebrity. From the very defective state of their minutes, the Senatus Academicus cannot state at what particular time the public and private examinations, which appear at an early period to have taken place previous to graduation, were discontinued in this University.

Order XXXV.

ORDER XXXV.—Are any Degrees conferred by the said University without the Examination or Attendance of the Persons on whom such Degrees are conferred? Is this the case, or has it been the case within the last 50 years, in regard to Graduation in the Faculty of Medicine; and if there has been any alteration in this respect, when did the same take place?

Return by the Senatus Academicus.

R.—Degrees are conferred by the University in Divinity, Law, and formerly frequently in Medicine, without any examination or attendance of the candidate; but ever since the month of February last, so far as regards Medical degrees, that practice is abandoned; and before that period, when degrees in Medicine were granted on certificate, it appears, from what has been already stated, that in every case the candidate must have had a complete Medical and Literary Education, as attested by at least two Physicians of eminence, as stated in the return to query 34.

Order XXXVI.

ORDER XXXVI.—Are any of the Degrees conferred by the said University Honorary Degrees; and if so, in what Faculties?

Return by the Senatus Academicus.

R.—Since the Revolution, as has already been stated, almost all the degrees in Divinity conferred by this University have been honorary; the degrees in Laws conferred have been uniformly honorary. In a few instances the degree of Doctor in Medicine has been conferred as an honorary mark of distinction without any fee; and, in a considerable number of cases, the degree of Master of Arts has also been conferred on distinguished students without any fee.

Order XXXVII.

ORDER XXXVII.—A Return of all the persons who have graduated at the said University during the last 50 years; distinguishing the number obtaining degrees in the different Faculties, and, in the Faculty of Medicine, specifying the number (if any) who have obtained medical degrees during the same period, who had not attended any classes in the University, or were not personally examined at the time of graduation; the number who had carried on part of their medical education at other Universities; and also the number of medical graduates from the different parts of the United Kingdom, and those from Foreign countries.

Returns by the Senatus Academicus.

R.—It is not easy to give a satisfactory answer to all the particulars contained in this query. Most of the Graduates in Medicine had no part of their education at this University; part of the graduates in Medicine attended the classes for Languages and Philosophy at St. Andrew's University, but, previous to 1811, they could not be considered as students in Medicine, as no Medical lectures were delivered during the last 50 years. Since 1811 several of the Chemical students here have gone to Edinburgh University, and either graduated there, or returned and graduated at St. Andrews. During the last 50 years many candidates have received their diplomas here, some after examination, and others without examination, the Senatus Academicus being satisfied of their qualifications from testimony.

The following is a list of the Numbers of all those who have received their Diplomas at the University of St. Andrews during the last 50 years, extracted from the records of the University:—

Year.	No. of those who have received the Degree of M.D.	No. of Graduates in Divinity.	No. of those who received the Degree of LL.D.	Year.	No. of those who have received the Degree of M.D.	No. of Graduates in Divinity.	No. of those who received the Degree of LL.D.
1776	9	0	2	1790	21	0	0
7	13	2	0	1	11	1	0
8	11	1	0	2	19	0	0
9	13	4	0	3	19	1	2
1780	14	2	0	4	15	3	0
1	10	2	0	5	8	2	0
2	17	3	1	6	29	2	0
3	29	5	1	7	20	0	0
4	26	2	1	8	25	1	0
5	29	2	1	9	21	0	0
6	29	1	2	1800	34	2	0
7	24	3	4	1	24	2	0
8	24	0	1	1802	20	2	0
9	22	1	0	3	22	3	0

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Year.	No. of those who have received the Degree of M.D.	No. of Graduates in Divinity.	No. of those who received the Degree of LL.D.	No. who have received the Degree of A.M.
1804	28	3	1	0
5	31	0	0	0
6	26	0	0	0
7	15	3	0	0
8	24	3	0	0
9	20	6	0	0
1810	23	1	0	0
1	10	5	0	0
2	27	2	0	0
3	21	0	0	0
4	33	3	1	0
5	23	2	0	0
6	28	2	0	0
7	26	4	0	0
8	33	0	0	0
9	29	1	0	0
1820	28	2	2	0
1	18	1	0	0
2	26	3	0	0
3	16	1	0	0
4	20	3	0	0
5	43	1	0	0
6	3*	1†	0‡	0
7	0	2	2	1
8	1	7	0	3
9	1§	0	0	2
1830	1	1	0	2

ABSTRACT.

Doctors in Medicine	1112
——— Divinity	104
——— Laws	21
——— Music	1
	1238

From the above List, taken from the Records of the University of St. Andrews, it appears that 1112 gentlemen have received the Degree of M.D. during the period in question, being on an average about 20 each year. From the same Records it appears that since the year 1811, up to the year 1826, 35 candidates have been refused diplomas.

On January 8, 1791, the University conferred upon one gentleman the Degree of Doctor of Music.

Order XXXVII.* ORDER XXXVII.*—A Return of the Number of Students who for the last five years have obtained Certificates from the Professors before the end of the third last week of the Session.—Ordered 22 August, 1829.

The following is an Extract from Dr. John Hunter's letter in respect to this Order:—"I regret that I cannot make any authentic Return of those Students who, for the last five years, obtained Certificates of the Professors before the end of the third last week of the Session, no record or list of these having been kept."

Order XXXVIII. ORDER XXXVIII.—What Offices or Situations, exclusive of church livings, are in the gift or appointment of the Senatus Academicus, or of the Principal, or any particular Professors *ex officio*—and what are the duties, perquisites, and emoluments of the same?

Return by the Senatus Academicus.

R.—The Chancellor, as has been already stated, is elected by the Senatus Academicus; also the Professor of Medicine. They elect their Librarian and Clerk, who has a salary of £63, and their Questor, who for the last two years has had no remuneration for his trouble, but whose predecessor had a salary of £20 a-year. They elect also their own Archbeadle, whose duty it is to obey the Rector's orders in summoning meetings of the Senatus Academicus—to continue in waiting during such meetings—to assist at the election of the Rector—and to perform various other services. He receives a yearly allowance of £12 from the University funds, 2*s.* from each Seconder, and 1*s.* from each Terner at their matriculation, and 5*s.* for each degree conferred not of an honorary description.

Order XXXIX. ORDER XXXIX.—Have the members of the Senatus Academicus any, and what Power, Privileges, or Immunities in the Town in which the University is situated, either in regard to burghal taxations or burdens, or as to exemption from the jurisdiction of the ordinary Magistrates within the same?

Return by the Senatus Academicus.

R.—From the first foundation of the University to the period, it is believed, of the Union of the

* See note 1. † Note 2. ‡ Note 3. § An honorary degree, gratis.

Kingdoms, the members of the Senatus Academicus were exempted by their foundation charters, by letters passed under the Privy Seal of the different Sovereigns, and by Acts of Parliament, from all tributes, taxations, &c. within the kingdom; but, since the latter period, public burdens of every description have pressed upon the members of the University equally as upon the other citizens. By a contract between the City and University, of an ancient date, and still in force, it is provided, that if any of the citizens do injury to the person or property of any one connected with the University, any process relative to the injury must be brought before the Provost and Magistrates of the city as judges in the case. But if, on the other hand, a member of the University does injury to a citizen, the complaint against him must be laid before the Rector and his Assessors, as the judges of the delinquency.

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ORDER XL.—Have the Professors individually, or the Senatus Academicus collectively, or any of the Office-bearers in the University, any jurisdiction as Magistrates within the city in which the University is situated, either over the inhabitants thereof generally, or over the Students of the said University?

Order XL.

Return by the Senatus Academicus.

R.—Neither any Professor individually, the Senatus Academicus collectively, nor any of the Office-bearers in the University, have any jurisdiction over the citizens generally, but over their own Students only.

ORDER XLI.—In what manner are disorders, or delinquencies, or breaches of the peace, or improper conduct, on the part of the Students, brought before the Senatus Academicus; and by whom, and in what manner, are the same punished?

Order XLI.

Return by the Senatus Academicus.

R.—Delinquencies or breaches of the peace, on the part of the Students, are generally brought before a meeting of the Masters of the College with which the delinquent is connected; who, after a due investigation, pronounce their judgment with regard to the case, and in forming their decision respecting the penalty incurred by the guilty, are guided by the laws and statutes of their College. An appeal has sometimes been made from their decision to the Senatus Academicus, or to the Rector and his assessors. When a student of one of the Colleges has trespassed against a member of the other, the case has in general been brought at once before the Senatus Academicus, or the Rector's court.

ORDER XLII.—In whom is the power of Expulsion of Students vested, and by whom is it exercised, and on what authority is such power or claim founded?

Order XLII.

Return by the Senatus Academicus.

R.—The power of expelling students is in general exercised by a meeting of the Masters of the Colleges, who claim this as a power conferred on them by the charters of their foundation, and by the statutes of their College. The Rector and his assessors claim and exercise the same powers, upon the same grounds, in such cases as are brought before them.

ORDER XLIII.—Are Students, who have been expelled from other Colleges or Universities, excluded by any regulation from admission, matriculation, or graduation, at the said University? and if so, by what authority was such regulation introduced?

Order XLIII.

ORDER XLIV.—Are Students, on entering at the said University, if they have previously studied at any other, required to produce any certificates of good conduct from such other University?

Order XLIV.

Return to Orders XLIII. and XLIV. by the Senatus Academicus.

Answered by the Colleges.

ORDER XLV.—Are Graduates of other Universities admitted *ad eundem* at the said University?

Order XLV.

Return by the Senatus Academicus.

R.—Graduates in Medicine, who had obtained their degrees at other Universities, have, in a few instances, on producing satisfactory evidence with regard to their qualifications, been admitted *ad eundem gradum* by this University. Doctors in Law have also in one or two cases been admitted *ad eundem gradum*.

ORDER XLVI.—What are the qualifications necessary for the office of Principal of the said University? May a layman hold the office?

Order XLVI.

ORDER XLVII.—Does the Principal of the said University visit and examine the Students of any of the classes? and how often do such visitations take place?

Order XLVII.

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Appendix, Part I. University. Order XLVIII.

ORDER XLVIII.—Does the Principal of the said University teach any class, or give any course of Lectures? and if such duty has ever been performed, when, and by what authority was it discontinued?

Return to three preceding Orders by the Senatus Academicus.

Answered by the Colleges.

Order XLIX.

ORDER XLIX.—Does the Chancellor, or Vice-Chancellor, Rector, or Dean of Faculty of the University, exercise any, and what Authority or Jurisdiction, over the Principal, Professors, or Students thereof; and from what source is such authority or jurisdiction derived?

Return by the Senatus Academicus.

R.—The Chancellor is the Head of the University; but it is not required that he should reside within its precincts, or even in its vicinity, or that he should take any active share in the administration of its government or discipline. He is consulted, however, on all public matters relative to its welfare, and he is also the Conservator of its privileges. By the foundation charters the power of conferring degrees is vested in him, but this he may exercise either personally when present, or by his depute when absent, with the advice of the doctors and masters of the University. The Rector acts as Vice-Chancellor in conferring degrees, when no other person is specially appointed to that office. He is required by the laws and statutes to be constantly resident in the University, at least during the period of the session of the Colleges. He confers degrees in all the Faculties with the concurrence of the other members of the Senatus Academicus; and with his assessors he hears and determines in all causes that may be brought before him. He has the powers of a Magistrate within the University, and may administer oaths to the masters or students. As has been already stated, by the agreement entered into between the City and University, all persons connected with the latter who may injure a citizen, must appear before him as their judge-ordinary, with his assessors, and have their delinquency judged of, and, if necessary, punished. The statutes invest him with the power "excludendi atque resecandi ab Academiâ ejusque privilegiis quoscunque res postulat."

The Dean of the Faculty of Arts presides at the meetings of that Faculty, and announces its decisions, with regard to candidates for degrees to the Senatus Academicus; but has not been in the habit, for a long series of years, of exercising any other authority or jurisdiction over the masters or students.

Order L.

ORDER L.—Are there any Controversies, Pleas, or Disputes now subsisting in the said University in regard to the jurisdiction, powers, privileges of the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, Rector, Dean of Faculty, Principal, Professors, or any Office-bearers in the said University; and if so, upon what points connected therewith, and between what parties, have such controversies, pleas, or disputes arisen?

Return by the Senatus Academicus.

R.—There are at present no Controversies, Pleas, or Disputes subsisting in the University relative to the points alluded to under this head.

Order LI.

ORDER LI.—Are there any Controversies, Pleas, or Disputes now subsisting in the said University, in regard to the members composing the Senatus Academicus, or the several Faculties or Professions belonging to the Senatus Academicus, or as to the rights and privileges and powers of the Senatus Academicus over individual Professors, or as to the Classes belonging to the different Faculties; and if so, upon what points connected therewith, and between what parties, have such controversies, pleas, or disputes arisen?

Return by the Senatus Academicus.

R.—There are at present no Controversies, Pleas, or Disputes, subsisting in the University relative to the points alluded to under this head.

Order LII.

ORDER LII.—Are there any Controversies, Pleas, or Disputes, now subsisting in the said University as to the Rules for granting Degrees, or as to the Curriculum or Course of Study necessary for Students graduating at the said University; and if so, upon what points connected therewith, and between what parties, have such controversies, pleas, or disputes arisen?

Return by the Senatus Academicus.

R.—There are at present no Controversies, Pleas, or Disputes subsisting in the University relative to the points alluded to under this head.

Order LIII.

ORDER LIII.—Is there any Authority or Corporate Body, Office-bearer, or any set of individuals, who have any right of instituting new Faculties or Pro-

fessorships in the said University; and if so, what are the rights, and Academical privileges, and immunities, belonging to the same, so instituted?

ORDER LIV.—Are the Professors of such new classes admitted Members of the Senatus Academicus, or of the Faculties in the University, with the subjects and department of which such classes are connected?

Return to Orders LIII. and LIV. by the Senatus Academicus.

R.—Any individual or Corporate Body may devote Funds for the Endowment of a Lectureship or Professorship in this University; but without the concurrence of the Senatus Academicus, the new Professor could not be admitted a member of that body: nor could he, it is understood, be incorporated with either of the Colleges, so as to have a share in the administration of its funds, without the consent of parties and the authority of an Act of Parliament.

ORDER LV.—Do the Students, or any of them, live within the buildings or the precincts of the said University, or in any manner under the inspection and observation of the Professors? Order LV.

ORDER LVI.—Is there any Academical dress prescribed in the said University? Order LVI.

Return to the two preceding Orders by the Senatus Academicus.

Answered by the Colleges.

ORDER LVII.—Were any buildings in the said University at any time appropriated for the residence of students, and any funds destined or employed in the repair and maintenance thereof? and, if such buildings are not so occupied, when did such change take place; under what authority; and how are the funds now employed which were destined or formerly employed in the repair or maintenance of such buildings? Order LVII.

ORDER LVIII.—Do any of the Professors of the said University reside in any houses, or buildings, within the precincts of the said University, and by what authority were the buildings so occupied and appropriated? from what funds are the same repaired and maintained? by what authority were such funds appropriated to that object, and by whom is the expenditure of the same regulated and applied? Order LVIII.

ORDER LIX.—Were any funds, at any time, and by what authority, mortified, or in practice employed in the maintenance, repair, and improvement of the fabric and buildings of the said University? Order LIX.

ORDER LX.—Are such funds so employed at the present time, and by what authority, and by whom is the expenditure of the same authorized, regulated, and applied; and, if not so employed, to what purposes, and by what authority, have such funds been diverted? Order LX.

(1.) *Return to the four preceding Orders by the Senatus Academicus.*

Answered by the Colleges.

(2.) The following correspondence relating to the state of the buildings in the University is here inserted.

Copy of a Letter from the Lord Viscount Melville to the Chancellor of the Exchequer.

Melville Castle, Edinburgh, 28th December 1827.

Sir,—Having, as Chancellor of the University of St. Andrews, had several communications with you and with Lord Goderich, then Chancellor of the Exchequer, respecting the ruinous state of the Buildings in that University, Mr. Reid, His Majesty's Architect for Scotland, was directed to prepare plans and estimates for the repair or rebuilding of such parts as were in the most dilapidated state. These plans were accordingly prepared, and the total amount, supposing the whole to have been executed, exceeded, as far as I recollect, the sum of £40,000. It appeared to me that the amount of building, as proposed by Mr. Reid, was unnecessarily large, and consequently expensive; and he was requested to modify and curtail it. He has accordingly prepared another set of plans on a more moderate scale, but which, I have no doubt, will afford sufficient accommodation; the estimated cost of which, as you will perceive by the inclosed paper, and supposing also the whole to be executed, does not exceed £23,500. The amount, however, which is at present required, and which is really indispensable, but which will be sufficient till it may be convenient to supply funds for completing the whole, need not, I think, exceed £12,000 or £14,000. I understand that Mr. Reid is to proceed to London immediately with his plans, in order that he may afford to you any explanation you may require.

The University of St. Andrews consists of two Colleges, viz. the United College of St. Salvador and St. Leonard (united by Act of Parliament about 80 years ago), and St. Mary's College, the latter being limited to Students in Divinity.

University of St. Andrews.

Appendix, Part I. University. Order LX.

1st. The buildings of the United College are in a ruinous, and, as appeared to me, really in a dangerous state, or at least a considerable part of them; but you will perceive from the inclosed paper, and it will be pointed out to you by Mr. Reid, that it is proposed at present to erect only one portion, amounting to about £5,600, besides some additional items for a Porter's Lodge, for drains, levelling the ground, &c.

2dly. St. Mary's College is generally in a better state, and will only require some repairs and alterations to preserve the fabric from decay, and to render it sufficiently commodious. The estimated amount, as you will perceive, is £2000, and which, I have no doubt, will be quite sufficient.

3dly. The building which contains the University Library is in good repair, but is incapable of containing the books now in their possession, and still more of providing for the daily increase which is taking place. An addition to the building is indispensably required, the estimated amount of which you will perceive is under £3000; and which is connected also, as the plans will show, with the proposed alterations at St. Mary's, a ruinous and unoccupied portion of which is intended to be taken down, and the space appropriated to the required addition to the Library.

You are, no doubt, aware, that a Commission has been employed for above a year in visiting the several Universities and Colleges in Scotland; and though the subject to which this letter relates was brought under the consideration of the Treasury long before that Commission was issued, I considered it to be proper, and indeed highly necessary, being myself one of the Commissioners, to submit the whole to their consideration, the condition of the buildings in each University being one of the points to which they were enjoined to direct their inquiry; and I am enabled to state to you, that the Commissioners who visited St. Andrews were unanimously and decidedly of opinion, that the buildings and repairs, to the extent now proposed by Mr. Reid to be executed forthwith, are indipensable, and that the whole ought to be completed at as early a period as may be practicable. I have not thought it necessary to request the opinion of the Commissioners as to the description of architecture, and the elevation and external appearance of the proposed new buildings. The Lords of the Treasury are perfectly competent to form a judgment on those points, and can either adopt the elevations proposed by Mr. Reid, or direct any alterations in that respect which may appear to them to be requisite.

I think it right to state for your information, that the Commissioners for visiting the Scottish Universities will have to report hereafter on the buildings in the University of Aberdeen, and the extent of repair or renewal which they will require; but that question is connected with and depends mainly on another, viz. the proposed Union of the two Colleges in that University. No such cause of delay has arisen, or can arise as to the Buildings at St. Andrews, because, as I have already stated, St. Mary's College is limited to the study of Divinity, and the United College embraces the other branches of Learning and Science usually taught in the Scottish Universities, exclusive of Divinity; and even if those two Colleges were to be conjoined, which is not contemplated or proposed, still the same extent of new building would be required. At Aberdeen, however, the case is totally different. The two Colleges there are independent of each other, and there are Professors in each who teach the same branches of Science, which, of course, would be deemed unnecessary if the Colleges were united, as was done at St. Andrews (as above mentioned) in regard to the Colleges of St. Salvador and St. Leonard, and for reasons similar to those which have suggested the Union at Aberdeen.

At the Colleges of Glasgow and Edinburgh no such demands are likely to be made on the public. The former possesses sufficient funds for the repair of its fabric, or for any necessary additions to it; and the College at Edinburgh has recently been completed by grants from Parliament.

I have the honour to be, &c. (Signed) MELVILLE.

The Right Hon. J. C. Herries, &c. &c. &c.

Abstract of the Estimated Expense which will attend the Erection of the New College Buildings, and other matters proposed to be executed at St. Andrews, agreeably to the Plans thereof.

New Buildings for the United College of St. Salvador and St. Leonard.

Amount of the expense of completing the proposed new range of buildings intended to be first erected on the east side of the College Court, containing Class-rooms and other accommodations, as filled in with a dark grey tint, and marked No. 1 on the General Plan	£5,579	0	0
Amount of the expense of completing the proposed new range of buildings, as intended to be afterwards erected on the north side of the College Court, containing a great Hall for the general assembly of the Students, a Hall for the meetings of Professors, Class-rooms, and other accommodations, as filled in with a red tint, and marked No. 2 on the General Plan	9,829	0	0
Amount of expense of making alterations in the old building at the entrance, in fitting it up as a house for the porter, and other accommodations	350	0	0
Amount of the expense of forming the ground, making common sewer, drains, boundary walls, &c.	1,250	0	0
	£17,008	0	0

St. Mary's College.

Amount proposed to be allowed in repairs and alterations in the present buildings	2,000	0	0
Amount of expense of building and furnishing an addition to the Library, agreeably to the plans thereof	2,850	0	0
	£21,858	0	0
Add 7½ per cent. on the amount of the foregoing estimate, for incidental charges, &c.	1,638	15	0
	£23,496	15	0

Edinburgh, December 1827. (Signed) ROBERT REID, *Architect.*

Copy of a Letter from the Earl of Rosebery to the Chancellor of the Exchequer.

College, Edinburgh, October 17, 1828.

Sir,—I have the honour, in the name of the Commissioners for Visiting the Universities in Scotland, to transmit to you copies of the Minute taken by a Committee of the Royal Visitors, on a personal

inspection in July 1827, of the buildings connected with the University and Colleges of St. Andrews, and of the evidence given by Mr. Balfour, the architect whom they called before them. *University of St. Andrews.*

Lord Melville, as Chancellor of that University, having had a correspondence with Mr. Herries, when Chancellor of the Exchequer, on the subject of a grant of public money for restoring these buildings to a condition fit for the purposes of the University, he has laid before the Commission a copy of his letter to Mr. Herries, of December 28, 1827, stating, at the same time, that in a communication with you relative to this object, you had expressed a desire to receive fuller and more detailed information on these points. Appendix, Part I. University. Order LX.

In consequence of this wish the Commissioners have desired that the inclosed paper may be forwarded to you, and that I should also state that they entirely coincide in the Report which the Committee have made with regard to the University and College Buildings at St. Andrews, and approve of the plans laid before them, duplicates of which, they understand, are at the Treasury.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) Rosebery, *Chairman.*

Right Hon. Henry Goulburn.

Order LXI.—Is there any Museum, or are there any instruments, or apparatus for philosophical experiments, or collections of specimens, or of preparations belonging to the said University, or any of the classes thereof? from what fund have the same been purchased and kept in repair, and under whose management are the same and the said funds? Order LXI.

Return by the Senatus Academicus.

R.—The Answers to this Query are already given by the United College, excepting what relates to the Chemical class. When the Chemical apparatus was purchased from Dr. Thomson, as already related, there was included a small collection of Minerals, and which was paid for at the same time, and from the same fund derived from degrees in Medicine, as stated more at length in answers to Query XXX. Since that time various specimens have been added at different times, and the whole are under the management of the Chemical Professor and control of the University. Students attending the Chemistry at St. Andrews pay nothing for the supply of articles for experiments, &c., as at other Universities; and with the exception of about £7 sterling, all the articles used in experiments, and for replacing the damage from tear and wear, are purchased by the professor. No doubt, as soon as the original debt contracted in the purchase of the instruments, &c., can be paid up, the teacher looked forward to the period when a fund would be at the disposal of the University for enlarging and repairing the Chemical apparatus; but since the change in the mode of granting degrees in Medicine has been resolved on, not only are the livings of the Professor of Natural Philosophy and of Chemistry diminished about one-fourth, but the fund for supplying and repairing the instruments used in their classes is entirely cut off.

See also the Answer to Order XXX.

Order LXII.—Is there any Astronomical Observatory belonging to the said University, and any fund applied or destined to the maintenance of the same? and by whom is such fund managed and applied? Order LXII.

Return by the Senatus Academicus.

Answered by the Colleges.

Order LXIII.—When was the Library of the said University instituted; by what Fund is it maintained; by whom is the application of those funds superintended; and what are the rules and regulations for the custody and management of the Library, and under which it is open to the Professors, Students, or the public? Order LXIII.

Return by the Senatus Academicus.

R.—Each of the Colleges, soon after its erection, had a Library attached to it. The first notice of a public University Library occurs about the beginning of the seventeenth century. A catalogue of the books then belonging to it is still extant. They consisted, for the most part, of donations from King James VI. and the members of his family. In process of time the Libraries of St. Salvator's and of St. Mary's Colleges were incorporated with the public Library. That of St. Leonard's College, which was more extensive and valuable than either of the others, was kept in a separate building until within these 50 years, when it was transferred to the public Library.

The Funds for the support of the University Library are derived from the following sources:—

1. The interest of a sum of money, which has been gradually increasing, and which has arisen from the balance of the receipts over the expenditure of the funds.

2. The surplus rent derived from the subset of a favourable lease of the Teinds of the Prior Acres of St. Andrews, and two of the Abbey parks, from the Honourable the Barons of his Majesty's Exchequer.

3. The contributions paid annually by the students attending the University; and

4. From the fees paid by graduates on receiving their degrees, of which two-thirds were in the practice of being paid into the Library fund.

These different sources of revenue are under the management of the Senatus Academicus. The Rules for the custody and management of the Library are, That during the session of the Colleges two hours a-day, during three days of the week, are allotted to the students for receiving and returning books; and one hour a day, for three days in the week, is allotted to Professors for the same purpose. The Library is open but once a-week during the summer vacation. Every seconder at the United College pays 5*s.* at the annual enrolment for the use of the Library; terners 2*s.* 6*d.* each, and students in Divinity at St. Mary's College 3*s.* each. Students at the United College are allowed to have two

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Appendix, Part I. University. Order LXIII.

volumes at a time from the Library; Divinity students four. The books must be returned in three weeks. If students find it necessary to have additional books they must obtain them through one of the Professors. None are allowed to carry books with them from the Library to the country without the special permission of the Senatus Academicus; and all are held bound to replace any books that they may have lost or seriously injured. Gentlemen who are engaged in literary pursuits, though residing at a distance, are, on application to the Senatus Academicus, in general allowed the use of books from the Library; and each Professor is permitted to take out three books at a time for the perusal of such respectable individuals in the city and its vicinity as may apply for this indulgence, the Professor being responsible for the safe custody and due restoration of the books. A review of the Library usually takes place every year after the rising of the Colleges, by a Committee of the Senatus Academicus.

The following Reports are taken from the Records of the University of St. Andrews:—

Report as to Library of University of St. Andrews.

Library, St. Andrews, 2d August 1798.

2 August 1798. The Committee appointed to examine the state of the Library gave in a List of the Books not found in the Presses and not accounted for, accompanied with a Report, the tenor whereof follows:—

1. Having examined the different Presses and the Books contained in them, as far as the Press Catalogue extends, they found 329 books entirely wanting and unaccounted for, as will appear from the list herewith given in, and referring to the presses and shelves in which the books were formerly placed.

2. The Committee found 96 books rendered incomplete, by one or more volumes of them being wanting.

3. The Committee found many of the books much torn, the plates cut out—the margin, blank leaves, and title-pages scribbled over—and therefore humbly suggest to the University that the 8th article of Regulations for the Library, of date 20th February 1734, be ordered to be strictly observed.

The following is a copy of the 8th article referred to:—"That the Library-keeper, when he lends out any book, shall carefully consider what condition the book is in; and when the said book is returned he shall then likewise examine its condition with as great exactness; and if the book happens to be spoiled he shall not cross the receipt granted for the said book, till he shall have represented the damage the book has suffered to the Curatores Bibliothecæ, who are hereby empowered to judge and exact what particular reparation ought to be made; and if the Library-keeper fails to represent the matter as above to the Curators, he shall himself be liable for the damages."

(N. B.—*A copy of the Regulations of* 20th *February* 1734, *which are of considerable length, is in the possession of the Clerk of the Commission, with a copy of the Instructions for the Committee appointed to execute the Regulations.*)

4. The Committee beg leave to submit to the consideration of the University the propriety of making the Students who take out books deposit money as a pledge of their care of them, and that no Student be allowed to take out a book without a line from Professors. Also, that Students should not be allowed to have out more than two volumes at one time, and that the Keeper of the Library should mark the dates at which all books are given out, and make the Students subscribe the receipt for them with their own hands.

5. It is humbly proposed that article 3d of the Regulations, of date 11th December 1763, should be rescinded, and persons residing in St. Andrews, or within 12 miles thereof, be allowed to take out books through the medium of some one Master in the University. No person to have more than two volumes in his possession at one time; and that all books which any person, not a Master in the University, may have had out for more than two months, should be recalled immediately.

6. It is proposed that the University should, if they shall judge it proper, enact, that the books received from Stationers' Hall shall be examined by the Curatores Bibliothecæ within a short time after they come to hand, and that only such of them shall be bound as the Curatores may judge proper to be so.

7. It appears that new Catalogues of the Library are absolutely necessary.

(Signed) Rob. Arnot. John Trotter. John Botheram.

P. S.—It is recommended that a book be kept for the purpose of entering all such books as are ordered to be purchased—that the date when the book was ordered, and another date when the book was received, be inserted therein—and also, that the same order-book be open for inspection at every University Meeting. It was suggested, that means should be taken for procuring from Stationers' Hall a half-yearly List of the Books. * * * The University instruct the Librarian to use diligence to recover those that are still wanting, and to report his diligence by the 1st of October. The University, agreeably to the Report of the Committee, recommended to the Librarian the strict observance of the 8th article of Regulations for the Library, 20th February 1734, as to examining the condition of books returned—and also article 7th of the Regulations, enacted the 11th December 1763, as to Students bringing lines for books from Professors.

The University agree to delay till the 1st of October the consideration of the first clause of the 4th article of the Report of the Committee.

The University agree to rescind article 3d of Regulations, December 11, 1763, as to persons residing in St. Andrews, and not belonging to the University, and adopt the other parts of the Report. The University order, that the parcel containing the books from Stationers' Hall shall be sent by Mr. Bower to the Library unopened; that he shall give notice to the Curators and Librarian of his having done so; that the parcel shall be opened in their presence; that a list of the books shall be made up and laid before the first meeting of University, with a Report from the Curators of such books in the list as they judge proper to be bound. Delay the consideration of the means of procuring from London a list of the Stationers' Hall books till the meeting in October. The University agree, according to the recommendation of the Committee, that an Order-book shall be kept, which book shall commence from the beginning of 1798. The University unanimously agree to return their thanks to Dr. Arnot, Mr. Trotter, and Dr. Botheram, the Committee appointed to revise the Library, for the very great pains they bestowed in the execution of the business committed to them, and request the continuance of their labours in inspecting those books that are not contained in the Press Catalogue.

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Minute of Library of University of St. Andrews.

Regulations respecting the Deposit.

Library, St. Andrews, October 2, 1798.

The Report of the Committee appointed to examine the state of the Library, contained in the Minute of the 2d August, was read. The University, agreeably to the first clause of the fourth article of that Report, resolve that every Student, the first time he borrows a book, shall deposit with the Librarian the sum of 10*s.* if he be a Secondar, or 5*s.* if he be a Student of Divinity or a Ternar—which money shall remain in his hands till the end of the Session, not as an equivalent for the value of the book, but as a pledge of the Student's care of the books which he may borrow. Dr. Arnot having reported, that when he was in London last summer he learned, in a conversation with the Clerk of the Stationers' Hall, that a half-yearly List of the books entered there, under the hands of the Clerk, might be procured from thence for the yearly sum of two guineas,—the University empower the Questor to pay that sum to Dr. Arnot for such Lists. The University order, that a fair copy of the Regulations now adopted, and the old ones not rescinded, be made out, and hung up in the Library.

Report of the Committee appointed to review the University Library, given in to the Meeting of the Senatus Academicus on the 1st of October 1814.

1 October 1814.

The Committee began their labours on the 1st of June, and continued them every lawful day for five weeks. The difficulties which they had reason to expect were greatly diminished by the active assistance of Mr. Henry Cook, who carried their views into effect with the utmost earnestness and perseverance.

All the books were taken down from the shelves, and after being cleaned and placed in their order, were compared with the Press Catalogue. A list was taken of the volumes wanting, and of all which appeared to be so materially damaged as to be unfit for further use. The name of the Library, and the press-mark, were then written on the title-page of every volume not previously so distinguished. By far the greater number of volumes were without any such marks, and in some of the presses it was necessary to mark almost every volume. To prevent the books falling into disorder, every volume was labelled on the back with the mark of its place in the Press Catalogue. This operation, trifling as it may seem, was more troublesome than almost any of the others—but certainly not less necessary. Very many of the books had long been out of their places, some of them not in the shelves which they should have occupied, and several of them even in different presses, so that when they were looked for, it had been supposed that they were out of the Library. As a proof that books were often very long overlooked in consequence of this circumstance, it may be mentioned, that several books were reported wanting at the review of the Library in 1799 and 1801, which have now been discovered in other presses, where they could not have been put, or at least could not have remained for any length of time unnoticed, if they had been numbered on the back.

The Committee have the satisfaction of reporting that almost all the books of considerable value were either found in their places, or satisfactorily accounted for. But not less than double of those reported missing in 1801 appear to be wanting now.

The whole number wanting when the shelves were compared with the Press Catalogue was 1386. Of this number nearly 200 were given in before the review of the Library was concluded. Of the remainder not more than 50 volumes are accounted for in the Professor's receipt-book. The number still unaccounted for is about 1150. Besides these 99 volumes are either worn out, or in such bad order as to be unfit for use.

In the above number of books wanting are included 106 works found incomplete—some wanting one volume, and others a considerable number. Only 12 of these books are accounted for. Many of the others, and perhaps some of these, are supposed to be irrecoverably lost.

As some of the shelves below were entirely empty, it was thought advisable to fill them with such of the books in the Librarian's room up stairs as appeared to be most worthy of preservation. Among these may be found some of the earliest specimens of printing, and a great many curious works, of which there are no other copies in the Library.

Though few of the works wanting are of great value, yet as there is said to be no trace of the greater part of them in any receipt-book, the University will probably think it deserves to be considered in what manner similar losses may be prevented in time to come. Of the volumes wanting, 219 are Sermons, or books on religious subjects, only 22 of which are accounted for in any receipt-book; and however unpleasant the conjecture may be, it is not impossible that a proportion of these may have disappeared in consequence of the incautious and irregular practice said to have been followed by some former Library-keepers, in giving the key of the presses to Students of Divinity when they applied for books. It is remarkable, too, that most of the other books missing are of a pocket size. The practice above alluded to ought certainly to be strictly prohibited; and it may also be a convenient and useful regulation, if every person were required to leave the Library, whenever he hath received the books for which he had applied to the Library-keeper.

As none of the periodical works have been bound up for several years, the Committee have been at some pains in collecting and arranging the different Magazines and Reviews. As many numbers are still wanting to complete some of the sets, it is earnestly hoped that the Members of the University will take the trouble to send such as may still happen to be in their possession.

The thanks of the University were given from the Chair to Dr. Lee, and the Rector was requested to prepare a minute, expressive of the sense which they entertain of the value of his services. The Committee was desired to lay before next ordinary Meeting a statement of the remuneration which it may appear to them proper to give to the different persons employed to put the books in order during the late Review.

The following are the Regulations under which books are at present given out to Students:—

Regulations concerning the Library of the University of St. Andrews.

Subsisting Regulations.

1st. The Library is to be open for Students, during the Session, on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, from nine in the morning to eleven o'clock; and in Vacation time, from ten o'clock till twelve every Wednesday.

2d. Every Student of the University shall, at the beginning of each Session, be obliged to pay,

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according to the following rates, viz. a Secondar 5*s.*, a Ternar 2*s.* 6*d.*, and a Student of Divinity 3*s.*, besides the usual dues for Degrees. The money to be received by the Library-keeper, and by him to be accounted for to the Questor on the first Wednesday in December, yearly.

3d. No Student of Philosophy shall have at a time more than two volumes, and no Student of Divinity more than four.

4th. The Library-keeper, when he lends out any book, shall carefully consider the condition of the book, and when it is returned, he shall then likewise examine its condition with as great exactness; and if the book happen to be spoiled, he shall not discharge the receipt granted for the said book till he shall have represented the damage the book has suffered to the Curatores Bibliothecæ, who are hereby empowered to judge and exact what particular reparation ought to be made. And if the Library-keeper fail to represent the matter to the Curatores as above, he shall himself be liable for the damages.

5th. Every Student, the first time he borrows a book, shall deposit with the Library-keeper the sum of £1, which money shall remain in the hands of the Library-keeper till the end of the Session, not as an equivalent for the value of the books which he may borrow, but as a pledge of the care he takes of them.

6th. The Library-keeper is not allowed to lend out Commentaries and Critics on the Bible, except to Students in Divinity; and to no Students is he allowed to lend out folio Systems of Geography, Manuscripts, large Anatomical books, books that are taught in the classes, Dictionaries, Encyclopedias, the best editions of books, if there be any other copies in the Library, nor any books whatever, on which the Curatores may think fit to put their veto.

7th. If a Student shall leave the College, either in the time or at the end of the Session, without first returning what books he had belonging to the Library, he shall be immediately prosecuted.

8th. Students residing in the country, during the Vacation, are not allowed to take any book out of the Library, without a special act of the University for that purpose, the deposit-money remaining in the hands of the Library-keeper.

9th. That all books which any Student may have had out for more than three weeks, be recalled by the Library-keeper, who, in case of non-compliance, is instructed to report the matter in writing to the next University Meeting.

10th. That the Library-keeper shall mark the date at which all books are lent out, and cause the Student to subscribe the receipt for them.

11th. That all books be returned in to the Library in the second week in April, previous to the review of the Library.

I hereby certify that the above are the Regulations and instructions given me for the direction of my conduct as Librarian to the University of St. Andrews.

St. Andrews, 2d September 1827. (Signed) JAMES HUNTER.

Order LXIII.*

ORDER LXIII.*—A Return of the Number of Students who have availed themselves of the use of the Libraries of the Universities of Scotland during Session 1826-27, with the Number of Volumes taken out by each during that period.—Ordered 27 October 1827.

Abstract of the certified list transmitted from St. Andrews: 173 Students used the Library, and had out 5368 volumes, averaging $31\frac{5}{173}$ to each Student.

Order LXIII.**

ORDER LXIII.**—The total Number of Books at present amissing from the Libraries of the Universities of Scotland, distinguishing the Number amissing as at 1st January 1826.—Ordered 1827.

Return.

St. Andrews, 28th October 1828.

Sir,—I send you inclosed a very brief Return, for the Royal Commissioners, of the books amissing from the Library since the year 1788. Had more time been allowed, a full history of the Library could have been furnished, from its foundation to the present time. I beg that the Commissioners may understand that Dr. Jackson's Report contains a list of the books amissing since 1817, the year when I became Librarian, and that the books stated as amissing in his Report, and not so in Mr. Duncan's (*See Mr. Duncan's Report below*), have been recovered.

I remain, Sir, your most obedient servant, (Signed) JAMES HUNTER.

James Aitken, Esq.

Return to the Royal Commissioners of the Number of Volumes lost from the Library of the University of St. Andrews.

In 1788 the number of volumes amissing, and which were never returned, amounted to 107; but in 1817 the number had increased to 1327.

After the last-mentioned date there was no review of the Library till those of 1826 and 1827, which have been already laid before the Royal Commission.

Should any farther explanation be required, a history of the Library from its foundation, mentioning the name of each Librarian and the number of volumes lost under his incumbency, is now in progress, and can be furnished to the Commission upon a very short warning.

(Signed) JAMES HUNTER,
Librarian to the University of St. Andrews.

St. Andrews, 20th May 1828.

Review of the Library by Dr. Briggs and Mr. Duncan.

Report of Mr. Duncan, &c.

The following is a list of the books missing, and that cannot be traced in any person's page at the Review of this date—(*the number of volumes is* 15).

All these books were missing at the Review in May 1826, unless the 11th volume of the Edinburgh Encyclopædia, which first disappeared at the Review in May 1827. None therefore has disappeared since the Review in May 1827.

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Attested by (Signed) THOMAS DUNCAN.

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"*University Library, St. Andrews, 22d May* 1828.

"Dr. Briggs and Mr. Duncan, Curators for the Library, gave in their Report. The Meeting find that the Librarian is responsible for none of the books in the above list, excepting the 11th volume of the Edinburgh Encyclopædia, which first disappeared in the Review in May 1827, because the sole charge of the Library was not committed to him till after the Review in May 1826, when the keys were delivered over to him by the gentlemen employed to make out the catalogue for publication.

"The University resolve, That the Professors shall be furnished with lists of the books still standing against them in their pages, and that these books shall be returned or replaced at their own expense, on or before the 1st day of December next—and that this Resolution shall be observed in all time coming."

Extracted from the Minutes of the University of St. Andrews, on the 25th day of October 1828, by (Signed) JAMES HUNTER, *Clk.*

N.B.—*Dr. Jackson's Report not printed, because the books amissing, and not since recovered, are embraced in the above Report.*

ORDER LXIII.***—A Return of all Books entered in the Receipt-books of the Libraries of the Universities of Scotland, prior to the date of this Order, as borrowed out by the Professors respectively; specifying the titles of the Books, and the number of Volumes of the same, the year when such borrowing took place, the name of the Borrower, and distinguishing such as may appear in the Receipt-books to have been borrowed by any Professor for the use of other persons; together with a List of the Books which may have been returned to the Library by the Professors respectively, at the date of the Return thus ordered.—Ordered 17th October, 1827.

Order LXIII.***

Return.—*The following Table contains an Abstract of the number of Books borrowed out and unreturned at the date of the Order, and the number of Volumes returned between that date and the date of the respective Returns,* together with the number of Volumes borrowed for Literary Gentlemen, Students, and others, made out in a similar manner.*

ST. ANDREWS UNIVERSITY LIBRARY.

Books borrowed by Professors.

Name of Borrower.	No. of Books out on 17th Oct. 1827.		No. of Vols. returned between 17th Oct. and 12th Dec. 1827.	No. of Vols. borrowed for Literary Men, &c.	
	Works.	Vols.		Out on 17 Oct. 1827.	Returned on 12 Dec. 1827.
Prof. Alexander,					
1821	25	47	11	..	..
22	4	4	..	1	..
23	29	49	9	..	..
24	30	49	12	..	..
25	24	35	2	..	..
26	3	5	1	..	..
27	12	31	..	5	4
Total	127	220	35	6	4
Prof. Briggs, 1821	24	57	16	..	..
22	28	46	2	..	..
23	32	47	6	..	..
24	23	27	1	..	..
25	29	37	4	..	..
26	17	26	1	..	..
27	9	20	1	4	2
Total	162	260	31	4	2
Prof. Buist, 1821	1	1	..	..	..
22	3	3	..	..	..
23	3	3	..	..	..
24	4	4	1	..	..
25	6	9	..	..	..
26	21	25	..	..	..
27	33	68	9	6	3
Total	71	113	10	6	3

Name of Borrower.	No. of Books out on 17th Oct. 1827.		No. of Vols. returned between 17th Oct. and 12th Dec. 1827.	No. of Vols. borrowed for Literary Men, &c.	
	Works.	Vols.		Out on 17 Oct. 1827.	Returned on 12 Dec. 1827.
Prof. Baird,					
1823	5	5	..	..	..
24	28	37	..	..	..
25	19	21	..	..	..
26	1	1	..	..	..
27	13	14	..	6	..
Total	66	78	Nil.	6	Nil.
Prof. Chalmers,					
1823	1	1	1	..	..
24	8	12	11	..	..
25	9	11	7	1	..
26	6	9	3	..	..
27	6	9	4	..	..
Total	30	42	26	1	Nil.
Prof. Duncan, 1827					
Total	40	51	2	3	3
Prof. Ferrie,					
1821	2	2	..	..	..
22	4	8	..	..	..
23	4	6	..	..	..
24	4	12	..	..	..
25	6	16	..	..	..
26	11	29	..	..	..
27	9	19	..	6	..
Total	40	92	Nil.	6	Nil.

* The College Returns, containing the titles of the books borrowed, are with the clerk of the Commission.

'*University of St. Andrews.*

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Books borrowed by Professors.

ST. ANDREWS UNIVERSITY LIBRARY—*continued.*

Name of Borrower.	No. of Books out on 17th Oct. 1827.		No. of Vols. returned between 17th Oct. and 12th Dec. 1827.	No. of Vols. borrowed for Literary Men, &c.	
	Works.	Vols.		Out on 17 Oct. 1827.	Returned on 12 Dec. 1827.
Prof. Gillespie, (by special permission.) 1822	1	1	..	..	..
23	1	1	..	..	..
24	14	20	..	..	..
25	23	43	..	..	..
26	33	45	1	..	..
27	33	53	3	4	4
Total	105	163	4	4	4
Prin. Haldane, 1821	24	46	6	..	..
22	34	57	8	..	..
23	22	44	4	..	..
24	23	40	4	..	..
25	21	34	7	..	..
26	39	70	16	11	..
27	23	37	18	4	..
Total	186	328	63	15	Nil.
Prof. James Hunter, Librarian, 1821	5	9	9	..	..
22	1	1	..	..	..
23	1	1	..	..	..
25	4	4	4	..	..
26	9	10	9	11	11
27	10	16	16	35	34
Total	30	41	38	46	45
Prof. John Hunter, 1821	39	98	..	..	..
22	17	29	..	..	..
23	23	41	..	..	..
24	14	41	..	..	..
25	9	13	..	..	..
26	8	11	..	..	..
27	11	25	9	3	2
Total	121	258	9	3	2
Prof. Jackson, 1827 Total	10	14	Nil.	6	1
Prin. Nicoll, 1820	1	1	..	..	..
23	2	3	..	..	..
24	7	14	6	..	..
25	10	54	46	..	..
26	4	4	..	2	..
27	24	43	39	4	3
Total	48	119	91	6	3
Prof. Mitchell, 1825	11	48	48	..	..
26	18	34	20	..	..
27	12	20	1	1	1
Total	41	102	69	1	1

The Persons whose Names follow borrowed Books by Permission of the University, as under:

Name of Borrower.	No. of Books out on 17th Oct. 1827.		No. of Vols. returned between 17th Oct. & 12th Dec. 1827.
	Works.	Vols.	
Rev. Mr. Brewster, Leven, 1826—Total	2	4	Nil.
Rev. Dr. Lee, Edin. 1826—Total	2	13	Nil.
Rev. Mr. Blair, Ferry Port-on-Craig, 1826	1	1	..
27	3	3	..
Total	4	4	Nil.
Mr. Haig, St. Andrews, 1827–Total	2	2	Nil.
Rev. Dr. Adamson, Cupar, 1822	13	20	..
23	12	15	..
27	22	25	..
Total	47	60	Nil.
Rev. Mr. Brown, Largo, 1827—Total	4	5	Nil.
Rev. Dr. Cook, Laurencekirk, 1827—Total	3	8	8
Mr. Cleghorn, of Stravithy, 1827—Total	5	11	4

St. Andrews, 26th Dec. 1828.

The University of St. Andrews have to report to the Royal Commissioners for Visiting the Universities and Colleges of Scotland, in reference to their Requisition respecting the state of the Library, of date the 10th November last, that all the books remaining in the possession of Professors at the date of the 12th December 1827, the time up to which the last report of a similar nature was made to the Commissioners, have been returned to the Library, excepting the following:—

8 Volumes borrowed by Principal Haldane.
2 Do. Dr. Gillespie.
1 Do. Dr. James Hunter.
13 Do. Dr. Lee.

With the exception of those in the possession of Dr. Lee, such of the above works as cannot be found, have been ordered from Edinburgh or London, and will be immediately replaced in the Library, or, if they cannot be purchased, their value paid to the University.

(Signed) ROBERT HALDANE, *Rector.*
JAMES HUNTER, *Librarian.*

Note.—With reference to the 13 volumes in the possession of Dr. Lee, the Secretary on communicating with him was shown these books, which are as follows, and which were borrowed for purposes connected with the present Commission:—Bulæi Hist. Universitatis Parisiensis, 6 vols. Crevier Histoire de l'Université de Paris, 7 vols.

ORDER LXIV.—Are any Meetings of Graduates held at the said University, and on what occasions, and for what purposes? or do any of the University meetings include the Graduates, and what are their privileges? *University of St. Andrews.* Appendix, Part I. University. Order LXIV.

Return by the Senatus Academicus.

R.—No Meetings of the Graduates of this University are accustomed to be held. The only University meeting in which the students are included is that of the Comitia for the election of the Rector.

ORDER LXV.—Is a Representative annually returned from the said University to the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland; and of whom is the meeting, in which such Representative is chosen, composed? Order LXV.

Return by the Senatus Academicus.

R.—A Representative to the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland is annually elected by the Senatus Academicus from their own body.

ORDER LXVI.—Are there any complaints, applications, or petitions now before the Principal and Professors, or other authority of the said University, from the Students, or any of them, praying for the alteration of any Academical rules and regulations; or complaining of any alleged grievances at the said University; and if so, transmit copies of the same, and state the procedure thereon? Order LXVI.

Return by the Senatus Academicus.

R.—The only Petition from the Students of the University which has been laid before the Senatus Academicus for a considerable period, is one which was drawn up in March last, the tenor whereof follows:—

Unto the Lord Rector, Principals, and Professors of the University of St. Andrews, the Petition of the undersigning, the Members of a Committee appointed at a General Meeting of Students;

Humbly Sheweth,—That whereas, by the fundamental statutes of this University, the only persons who are eligible to the office of Rector are the two Principals, the Professor of Divinity, and the Professor of Church History: such restriction appears to your petitioners to be unnecessary, and even detrimental to the interests of the University and of all who are connected with it.

That the antiquity of such a regulation affords no good reason, why there should not be admitted upon it any alteration which may be deemed conducive to its improvement.

That notwithstanding the integrity and honour of which it may be presumed, and of which your petitioners know by experience, that individuals in the situations of the four Viri Rectorales are possessed; yet as a part of the duties of the Rector consists in superintending the proceedings of that body, of which he is, at present, necessarily a member, it would seem to be more natural and more consistent with the free and unshackled discharge of duty, were the person appointed to that important office totally unconnected with any of those over whom he is called to preside.

That for such alteration an additional reason presents itself from the consideration that the present system does but afford to the students of the University a mean of expressing, in the comparison of some of their teachers, a preference or a prejudice which may be founded on circumstances unworthy of being regarded.

That it further appears to your petitioners, that much advantage might accrue to the University, were its members, in filling the only office which it is in the power of a vast majority of them to bestow, to select men, who, from the eminence of their situation, or of their talent, might be enabled or disposed to confer upon them what, under the present system, they can never expect to obtain.

That for these and other reasons it appears to your petitioners, that in the laws regarding the election of Rector such an alteration should take place as would remove the limitation to the individuals above mentioned; and they hereby earnestly request that the Lord Rector and the Senatus Academicus would be pleased to promote the advancement of their endeavours to obtain this or any modification of the present regulations, which may be by all parties deemed desirable. And your petitioners will ever pray, &c.

Signed, in the name and by the appointment of the Students of the University, by

(Signed)	Rob. Trail.	A. Melville.	John Keay.
	Francis Wylie.	John Craig.	John Cook.
	Alexander Duff.	Donald Stewart.	Peter Wilson.
	William Tait.	Henry Craik.	

The Senatus Academicus, of date 18th March 1826, having taken into consideration this petition of the students, resolved that the following answer be made to them by the Rector, as their unanimous deliverance.

"While some difference of opinion exists in the Senatus Academicus in regard to the public advantage of the object proposed in the petition under its consideration, there is no individual of that body who would agree to the extension sought, without such a restriction of the right of voting as would effectually prevent cabals among the students; which are universally considered as most detrimental to the objects for which they are sent to the University, and would in fact render it a matter of little importance to the students on what respectable person the choice might fall."

No further procedure relative to this matter has taken place.

ORDER LXVII.—Are the Principal, Professors, Masters, and others bearing office in the said University, before their admission to the exercise of their respective functions, required to acknowledge, profess, and subscribe the Order LXVII.

University of St. Andrews.

Appendix, Part I. University. Order LXVII.

Confession of Faith, and Formula of the Church of Scotland, as approved and fixed by Act of Parliament, and to swear and subscribe the oath of allegiance to his Majesty? and on what occasion, and before whom, is such acknowledgment and subscription made, and such oath taken?

Order LXVIII. ORDER LXVIII.—Is there any common table kept in the said University for any Professors, Fellows, Bursars, Poor Scholars, or Students? if so, from what fund is the expense thereof paid, and by whom is such expense regulated and allowed; and are any of the Professors required to preside at the same, and is such duty performed?

Order LXIX. ORDER LXIX.—Are any private buildings erected, and on what authority or title, within the precincts, belonging to the said University?

Order LXX. ORDER LXX.—Is it the practice in the said University to appoint, during the lifetime of a Professor, an Assistant and Successor to such Professor? How many such appointments have occurred during the last 100 years? And in these cases specify the names of the Incumbents, and of the persons appointed Assistants and Successors, and of the parties or body by whom such appointments have been made; and state what allowance and salaries have been given to such Assistants and Successors.

Order LXXI. ORDER LXXI.—Are the qualifications required by the Charters, Statutes, or laws of the said University, as a condition of the nomination of Professors, invariably observed in practice?

Order LXXII. ORDER LXXII.—Has any person been appointed Professor in the said University under 21 years of age?

Order LXXIII. ORDER LXXIII.—Are any lands, or other estate, and revenues attached to any Professorship in the said University? Is there any house attached to the office of Principal, or any Professorship; and is the same inspected, and its state of repair examined from time to time? or if any lands or house were formerly granted and mortified for the use of the Principal or any Professor, when and for what purposes, and by what authority or transaction have the same been diverted?

Order LXXIV. ORDER LXXIV.—Are the provisions of the Charters, Statutes, or Acts of Visitation, with respect to the residence and attendance of the Professors duly observed? and in what manner is leave of absence granted, or in what manner, and by what authority, is non-attendance noticed and corrected?

Order LXXV. ORDER LXXV.—Are there any rights of Patronage of parish churches, or other church endowment vested in, and attached to, the said University? and by whom, and in what manner are such rights of patronage exercised?

Returns by the Senatus Academicus to the nine preceding Orders.

Answered by the Colleges.

PART II.

THE UNITED COLLEGE OF ST. SALVADOR AND ST. LEONARD.

Remarks by the Principal and Masters of the United College prefixed to their Returns.

University of St. Andrews.

Appendix, Part II. United College.

BEFORE proceeding to answer the Queries transmitted by the Royal Commissioners, it may not be improper to mention, that the expression, SENATUS ACADEMICUS, is not, in our ancient Charters, employed to designate any of the Colleges established at St. Andrews, considered as separate Bodies or corporations; but it is exclusively applied to a Meeting, consisting formerly of the Principals and Professors of the whole three Colleges of the University, and now of those of the United College, and of the College of St. Mary. In speaking, therefore, of the two Colleges now united, we shall not use the term Senatus Academicus as applicable to either, but designate them as THE COLLEGE of ST. SALVATOR, and THE COLLEGE of ST. LEONARD.

In framing their Report, the College, of necessity, have employed the separate research of its members individually; and in consequence, for the accuracy of much of the statement which it contains, they are responsible, only in so far as they relied upon the information and inquiry of the individuals to whom the preparation of the Report, in detached portions, was committed. In fine, the Report, in many of its parts, as might have been anticipated, is the result necessarily of individual inquiry; and the College have adopted it as their own, after such careful revision as was practicable, in perfect reliance upon the integrity of those who have so prepared it, and upon its correctness in the main.

Order I.

ORDER I.—Copies of all the Charters of Erection or Foundation of the United College of St. Salvator and St. Leonard, whether granted by the Crown, or by Bishops, by Corporations, or by private Individuals.

Return by the Principal and Masters.

R.—In answer to Query 1st, the United College has transmitted—

(1.)—BULLA PII II., Confirmans Fundationem Collegii Sancti Salvatoris per Jacobum Kennedy, Episcopum Sancti Andreæ in Scotiâ. 1458.

PIUS Episcopus, Servus servorum Dei, ad perpetuam rei memoriam.

Sept. 13, 1458. Papæ Pii Confirmatio.

Inter cæteras felicitates quas mortalis homo in hac labili vitâ ex dono Dei nancisci potest, ea non in ultimis computari meretur, quod per assiduum studium adipisci valeat scientiæ margaritam, quæ bene beatèque vivendi viam præbet, ac peritum ab imperito sua preciositate longe facit excellere, et similem Deo reddit, suffragatur indoctis, et in infimo loco natos evehit in sublimes: et propterea Sedes Apostolica, rerum spiritualium ac etiam temporalium providè ministrator, ut eo faciliùs homines ad tam excelsum humanæ conditionis fastigium acquirendum, et acquisitum in alios refundendum inducantur, eos hortatur, illis loca præparat, illos juvat et fovet, ac iis quæ pro ipsorum commodo et utilitate, præsertim per Prælatos Ecclesiarum providè facta comperit, ut firma, perpetua et illibata persistant, libenter Apostolici muniminis adjicit firmitatem.

Confirmationis Relatio.

Dudum siquidem venerabilis frater noster, Jacobus, Episcopus Sancti Andreæ, felicis recordationis Nicolao Papæ quinto, prædecessori nostro, exposuit, quod ipse Episcopus, ad laudem Dei et fidei Catholicæ exaltationem, ac ex certis aliis rationalibus, legitimis, et urgentibus tunc expressis causis, quoddam notabile Theologicorum et Artistarum Collegium, in Universitate Studii Sancti Andreæ, in honore et sub vocabulo Sancti Salvatoris, pro personarum tredecim numero, ad instar Apostolici numeri (De quibusquidem personis prima Præpositus intitularetur, nuncuparetur, et existeret, ac præposituram inibi obtineret in Theologiâ Magister: Secunda verò, cum rigore examinis Licentiatus: et tertia Bacallarius formatus in eâdem Theologiâ; necnon ex reliquis, quatuor in Artibus Magistri et in Sacerdotio constituti: aliæ autem sex, ex personis hujusmodi remanentes, et numerum Tredecimum seu Tertium decimum antedictum perficientes, totidem pauperes Clerici, scientiis imbuendi speculativis, et ad illas habiles et idonei; quibus etiam Clericis eorum parentes et consanguinei, in acquirendâ illâ pretiosissimâ et incomparabili margaritâ, subvenire nequirent) esse voluit et ordinavit, Domino benedicente erexerat, fundaverat pariter et dotaverat: volens inter cætera, quod Præpositura ac loca pro singulis prædictis, ut præmittitur, deputata personis, per alias quam per similes in gradibus et aliis præmissis personas nullatenus obtineri et possideri possent, seu deberent: quodque Magister, Præpositus nuncupatus, Licentiatus, et Bacallarius certis diebus in hebdomadâ Theologiam, Artium vero Magistri Philosophiam et Metaphysicam legerent, illique, ac universæ personæ predictæ, Dominicis et festivis diebus singulis, matutinas aliasque horas canonicas decantare deberent: Ac pro Collegii Præpositi, Licentiati, Bacallarii, Artium Magistrorum, et aliarum personarum hujusmodi statu tenendo decenti, et sicut expedierat conservando, videlicet de Kilmanie Collegio, et de Quhilt Præposituram prædictam pro tempore obtinenti, ac de Kembak Licenciato, necnon de Dunenach Bacallario, si quibus nondum erant perpetuæ vicariæ institutæ, Sancti Andreæ diocesis parochialium ecclesiarum Rectorias, quas in dicto collegio in præbendas etiam erexit et illas sic nuncupare voluit, nempe Præposito, Licentiato, Bacallario supradictis, in perpetuum, auctoritate ordinariâ, univerat, annexuerat et incorporaverat, ac in ipsis de Kembak et de Dunenach ecclesiis singulas perpetuas vicarias instituerat; necnon pro illarum perpetuis vicariis, qui pro tempore essent, congruas portiones reservaverat, et alia, in literis ipsius Episcopi latiùs contenta et designata, fecerat. Idem Nicolaus prædecessor, ordinationem, erectionem, fundationem, dotationem, unionem, annexionem, incorporationem, necnon institutionem, et reservationem prædictas,

13 September 1458.

Prima Fundatio a Nicolao V. confirmata.

Veteri Fundatione revocatâ ab eodem Episcopo, quibusdam additis, aliis vero mutatis, novissima hæc a Pio papa confirmatur.

ac alia per Episcopum sic facta et gesta hujusmodi, rata et grata habens illa omnia cum inde secutis, auctoritate Apostolicâ, ex certâ scientiâ confirmavit et approbavit, supplevitque omnes et singulos defectus, si qui forsan intervenissent in eisdem, prout in literis Apostolicis ejusdem Nicolai prædecessoris desuper confectis, quarum tenorem habere volumus pro expresso, pleniùs continetur. Postmodum verò, sicut pro parte dicti Episcopi fuit nobis nuper expositum, ipse Episcopus, debitè considerans et attendens, quod sacris canonibus cautum existit, quod vix aliquid adeo certum clarumque statuitur, quin propter humanæ naturæ varietatem, et machinationes inopinabiles, ac effrænatâm cupiditatem sui prodigam, pacis æmulam, et jurgiorum materiam, casusque emergentes et fortuitos, quibus intellectus humanus prævidere non valet, in dubium revocetur; quodque certi articuli in præfatâ suâ fundatione contenti, in parte egebant declaratione; alii minus perutiles cum sortiti essent effectum, et alii superfluitatem potiùs quam necessitatem importabant; necnon quædam, perutilia valde et commodosa, omissa perpendens in eâdem; igitur volens idem Episcopus, quæ negligenter omiserat, prompto emendare effectu, omnemque ambiguitatem et imperfectionem tollere, cupiens etiam reformandorum prospicere reformationem, et ambigua ac difficultates declarare; necnon quæstionibus et negotiis imminentibus, per interpretatoris et fundatoris sarculum, modum et finem congruos et consonos promulgare, post multas et varias occupationes, quibus ante diutiùs necessariò detentus fuerat, captatâ sibi opportunitate pro dicti Collegii et personarum ejusdem utilitate, quiete et commodo eorundem, quædam, quæ in dicta fundatione nullatenus continebantur [addendo], quædam etiam in eadem contenta reformando, et aliqua declarando, et aliqua de eadem removendo, dictam suam fundationem innovavit et in perpetuum confirmavit; et si quæ in dictâ primâ fundatione eidem innovationi et in ea contentis contraria fuissent, seu reperientur, pro infectis haberi, ac omnia et singula in dictâ innovatione, et nonnullis articulis seu capitulis superinde per eum confectis, et in literis innovationis seu novæ fundationis hujusmodi expressata etiam pariter et contenta, juxta illorum seriem, formam, et continentiam, perpetuis futuris temporibus firmiter et inviolabiter observari voluit, prout in ipsis literis innovationis, seu secundæ fundationis, ac articulis et capitulis in iis contentis et descriptis hujusmodi, quarum et quorum tenores de verbo ad verbum præsentibus inseri fecimus, plenius continetur. Quare pro parte dicti Episcopi nobis fuit humiliter supplicatum, ut reformationi, declarationi, innovationi, seu novæ fundationi, confirmationi, articulis, capitulis, et voluntati Episcopi hujusmodi, robur Apostolicæ firmitatis adducere, aliàsque in præmissis opportunè providere de benignitate Apostolicâ dignaremur. Nos igitur hujusmodi supplicationibus inclinati, reformationem, declarationem, innovationem, et novam fundationem, confirmationem, articulos et capitula, ac voluntatem Episcopi hujusmodi, necnon literas super innovatione et nova fundatione confectas, ut præfertur, ac omnia et singula in iisdem literis et articulis, ac capitulis earundem, contenta, et quæcunque inde secuta, rata et grata habentes illa omnia et singula, autoritate Apostolicâ et ex certâ scientiâ, tenore præsentium confirmamus et approbamus, illisque omnibus et singulis, pro eorum subsistentiâ firmiori, et dictorum Collegii Præpositi et personarum tutiori cautelâ, robur Apostolicæ firmitatis adjicimus, ac præsentis scripti patrocinio communimus, supplentes omnes et singulos defectus, si qui forsan intervenerint in iisdem; non obstantibus præmissis ac Apostolicis, necnon provincialibus et synodalibus editis, generalibus vel specialibus, constitutionibus et ordinationibus, cæterisque contrariis quibuscunque. Tenor vero literarum innovationis, seu secundæ fundationis Episcopi hujusmodi, ac

Tenor Fundationis secundæ.

articulorum seu capitulorum in iisdem literis Episcopi contentorum, talis est: "Universis Sanctæ Matris Ecclesiæ filiis, præsentes nostras literas visuris, inspecturis vel audituris, Jacobus, Dei et Apostolicæ sedis gratiâ Episcopus Sancti Andreæ, Salutem in totius humani generis Salvatore, omniumque bonorum Largitore, ac verâ salute: Quia nos, ad omnipotentis Dei et Salvatoris nostri Jesu Christi, et suæ gloriosissimæ Matris, advocatricis nostræ, Mariæ, totiusque curiæ cœlestis laudem, fidei orthodoxæ robur, Christianæ religionis augmentum, ac Hæreticorum pestiferis scismatibus obviandum, ac eosdem ad vitam reducendam sempiternam, pro modulo gratiæ nobis desuper datæ, in nostrâ civitate Sancti Andreæ Collegium Theologorum et Artistarum, pro cultu divino et exercitiis scholasticis, ut inferiùs latius patebit, fundavimus: sed quia in ipsâ fundatione, interpretationem, reformationem, et declararationem omnium et singulorum articulorum in eâ contentorum, si quæ addenda, reformanda, interpretanda, removenda seu declaranda forent, nobis specialiter reservavimus: et cùm sacris canonibus cautum existit, quod vix aliquid adeo certum clarumque statuitur, quin propter humanæ naturæ varietatem, et machinationes inopinabiles, et effrænatam cupiditatem, sui prodigam, pacis æmulam, et jurgiorum materiam, casusque emergentes et fortuitos quos intellectus humanus providere non valet, in dubium revocetur: hinc est quod, cum certi articuli in præfatâ nostrâ fundatione contenti in parte egeant declaratione, alii minus perutiles cum sortiti sunt effectum, et aliqui superfluitatem potius quam necessitatem important; necnon quædam, perutilia valde et commodosa, omissa perpendimus in eâdem: Nos igitur volentes, quantum nobis ab alto conceditur, quæ negligenter omisimus prompto emendare effectu, omnemque imperfectionem et ambiguitatem tollere cupientes, etiam reformandorum prospicere reformationem, et ambigua et difficultates declarare, ac quæstionibus et negotiis imminentibus, per interpretatoris et fundatoris sarculum, modum et finem congruos et consonos promulgare; attento præsertim, quod tot grandibus et arduis, a tempore præfatæ fundationis, fuimus circumsepti et impediti negotiis, quod adimplere affectavimus, hactenus silentio prætermisimus, nunc etiam opportunitate captatâ pro dicti Collegii et personarum ejusdem utilitate, ac quiete et commodo eorundem, sollicitudinis studio intendentes, ut quas humana natura lites quotidie invenire conatur, prout nobis est possible, reprimamus, addendo quædam quæ in præfatâ nostrâ fundatione nullatenus continentur, quædam etiam et in eadem contenta reformando, et aliqua declarando, ac aliqua de eâdem removendo, ut sequitur; dictam, nostram fundationem innovamus, et in perpetuum confirmamus, et si quæ in dictâ nostrâ primævâ fundatione præsentibus contraria fuerint, seu reperiantur, pro non fundatis habitis seu gestis haberi, et quod omnia et singula in præsentibus expressata perpetuis duratura temporibus firmiter teneri volumus, et inviolabiliter observari. Nostræ enim reformationis præfatæ innovatio, sicut Deus de suâ gratiâ nobis dedit, et inspiravit in nomine Domini, sequitur in hæc verba:—Collegium Quoddam Theologorum et Artistarum in honorem Sancti Salvatoris circa numerum Apostolicum, scilicet decem et trium personarum (quarum una de præsenti Magister in Theologiâ existat, qui Præpositus dicti Collegii intitulatur, Secunda vero Licentiatus, et tertia Bacallarius in eâdem facultate; quibus videlicet, Præposito rectoriam parochialis ecclesiæ de Quhilt; Licentiato rectoriam ecclesiæ parochialis de Kembak; Bacallario rectoriam ecclesiæ parochialis de Dunenach, nostræ Diocesis, in quarum possessione pacificâ, juxta nostræ fundationis tenorem Apostolicâ confirmatione roboratæ, existunt, annexavimus, incorporavimus et univimus in perpetuum, autoritate nostrâ ordinariâ, quæ prout tenore præsentium annexamus, incorporamus et unimus: quæ quidem beneficia nunquam nisi a similibus, et hoc cum rigore examinis in dictâ facultate graduatis, poterunt in futurum obtineri personis: Vicario vero dictæ ecclesiæ de Quhilt, qui pro tempore fuerit, integram vicariam ejusdem reservantes, qui onera omnia ordinaria præter parietum et tecti chori sustentationem, quos Rectorem supportare volumus, subire

Collegium e Theologorum et Artistarum, constans 13 personis quorum unus qui sit præpositus esse debet Magister in Theologia. 2 ^{a}, Licentiatus, et 3^{tius}, Bacallarius in eâdem facultate.

Præposito assignatur Ecclesia de Quhilt, Licentiato Ecclesia de Kembak, Bacallario Ecclesia de Dunenach.

tenebitur: et dictarum ecclesiarum de Kembak et Dunenach vicariis, scilicet pensionariis in eisdem institutis, pensiones, videlicet de Kembak decem librarum, et de Dunenach octo librarum legalis monetæ regni Scotiæ, assignantur, quarum Rectores ad onera ordinaria et extraordinaria astringi volumus: et ipsorum trium vicariorum præsentatio, ordinariò facienda, suo proprio duntaxat pertinebit Rectori: Cæterarum vero dictarum decem et trium personarum quatuor erunt Magistri Artium et Sacerdotes, et sex erunt scholares sive clerici, sed pauperes, ad scientias tamen speculativas habiles, quibus etiam parentes eorum ad exercitia scholastica commodè nequeunt subvenire), fundavimus, prout præsentium tenore, perpetuis duraturis temporibus, fundamus, et confirmamus ac ratificamus. Pro sustentatione vero et victu quotidiano dictarum tredecim personarum et servitorum eorundem, ad communes usus dicti Collegii, Rectoriam ecclesiæ parochialis de Kilmanie, nostræ Diocesis, cum omnibus juribus et pertinentiis ejusdem, annectimus, incorporamus et pro perpetuo unimus; reservatâ nihilominus integrâ vicariâ vicario ejusdem, unà cum mansione, toftâ et croftâ sibi consuetis: cujus vicarii electio et præsentatio ordinario facienda, ad dictum præpositum, et cæteros de dicto Collegio graduatos, debent pertinere; qui quidem vicarius omnia ordinaria onera subire tenetur: Præfati siquidem Præpositus, Licentiatus et Bacallarius de communibus sumptibus dicti Collegii pro perpetuo, reliquæ enim decem personæ, quatuor videlicet Artium Magistri et sex scholares, pro tempore tantum illo quod sufficit, Magistris ad Bacallariatum in Theologiâ, et scholaribus ad gradum Magistratûs in Artibus, secundùm ipsarum facultatum ordinationes et statuta, ac temporis congruentiam, ascendere, in suis expensis ordinariis, videlicet, esculentis et poculentis, ac cameris, et ipsius Collegii asiamentis, prout congruit, habeant sustentari. Quo tempore transacto, sive præfati Magistri in Artibus aut scholares promoveantur sive non ad dictos gradus Magistratûs et Bacallauriatûs, removeri debebunt, et alii habiles in eorum locis imponi, ut inferiùs continetur. Dicti quoque Præpositus semel in hebdomade, Licentiatus ter, et Bacallarius omni die legibili, in theologiâ legere: Similiter idem Præpositus quater in anno, Licentiatus sexies, ad populum verbum Dei prædicare teneantur. Ac duo ad minus habiliores de præfatis Artium Magistris, per dictos Præpositum, Licentiatum et Bacallarium, annuatim sunt eligendi, qui Logicam, Physicam, Philosophiam aut Metaphysicam, secundùm scholæ congruentiam, et facultatis Artium in dictâ Universitate statuta, legere et exercere astringantur. Pro quorum laboribus, citra sustentationem præfatam, ad vestitum et extraordinarias expensas, exercitia in Logicalibus facienti et legenti ordinariè, duas mercas; et in Physicâ et Metaphysicâ, aut in Philosophiâ sic facienti et exercenti, tres mercas usualis monetæ regni Scotiæ, de communibus sumptibus et expensis dicti Collegii persolvi volumus. Et si contingat dictum Præpositum ad alia beneficia seu officia promoveri, seu in Curiis Principum aut alibi residere, ita quod præmissos non adimpleverit labores cum effectu, nisi infra quindecim dies, postquam per reliquos dicti Collegii graduatos, vel aliquem vice et nomine eorundem, seu per Rectorem Universitatis (sic quod non sit de gremio dicti Collegii; alioquin per Archidiaconum Sancti Andreæ pro tempore existentem et præsentem; quo absente, per alium famosum virum, ad hoc ab Universitate specialiter deputandum) vocatus et requisitus ad residendum et præmissa subeundum, redierit et residentiam fecerit, (ut tenetur eo ipso), lapsis dictis quindecim diebus, ipsum Præpositum Præposiurâ dictâ et cunctis ipsius Collegii gratuitis, sine ulteriore processu, privatum esse, et per dictum Rectorem, Archidiaconum, seu ab Universitate deputandum, modo quo supra, ita volumus declarari. Et similiter si dictum Licentiatum vel Bacallarium ad aliquid beneficium vel officium extra dictum Collegium promoveri, et pacificam possessionem ejusdem adipisci et obtinere contingat, beneficium ejusdem quod in dicto Collegio habebat, vacare volumus. Et si in Curiis Principum, seu extra dictum Collegium, nisi pro utilitate communi ejusdem, et de licentiâ et assensu Præpositi et aliorum graduatorum dicti Collegii, eorum aliquem contigerit residere, si, per eundem Præpositum vocatus et requisitus, intra quindecim dies, hujusmodi vocationem seu requisitionem immediatè sequentes, redire et cum effectu residere non curaverit, seu venerit, privatum esse beneficio in dicto Collegio et cunctis ejusdem gratuitis, et ita per ipsum Præpositum declarari decernimus. In casu etiam quo aliquis dictorum Præpositi, Licentiati, vel Bacallarii, beneficium in dicto Collegio, per cessum vel decessum ejusdem, vacare contingat, volumus in casibus ejusmodi, seu eorum aliquo, accidentibus seu accidente, inferiorem, si sibi placeat, in loco superioris ascendere: ita tamen quod si præpositura vacaverit, Licentiatus gradum magisterii infra unum mensem recipiat. Et si beneficium Licentiati vacare contigerit, Bacallarius, si habeat requisita ad licentiam, vel infra quatuor menses sequentes commodè habere possit et habuerit, et infra idem tempus gradum licentiæ obtinuerit. Aut si beneficium Bacallarii vacet, aliquis magis idoneus inter dictos quatuor Artium Magistros, et requisita ad Bacallariatum habens, hujusmodique Bacallariatum infra mensem sequentem assequutus, loco promoti, absentis, sedentis, vel decedentis, ad beneficium ejusdem sic vacans ascendat. Volumus tamen quod si contingat dictum Licentiatum ad Magisterium, Bacallarium ad Licentiam, vel Magistrum Artium ad Bacallariatum in Theologiâ, infra hujusmodi tempora, non promoveri, alterum habilem et idoneum, singula tamen requisita ad hujusmodi beneficium sic vacans habentem, de gremio ipsius Collegii, si inibi reperiatur, per cæteros de dicto Collegio, aut majorem partem eorundem, assumi, postpositâ dilatione. Dictum tamen Artium Magistrum ad locum et beneficium Bacallarii ponendum per Præpositum, Licentiatum et Rectorem, si non sit de gremio loci; aliàs per Archidiaconum, vel ab Universitate specialiter deputandum, aut duos eorum, tantùm eligi volumus et assumi. In casu vero quando ad hujusmodi beneficium sic per cessum, decessum, promotionem, aut modum aliquem supra dictum vacans, nullum ipsius Collegii promoveri contingat, seu in eodem idoneus et habilis et habens requisita, ut præmittitur, non reperiatur, volumus, quod ad Præposituram, si vacaverit, ut aliquis Magister in Theologiâ, si haberi possit, sin autem melior Licentiatus in eâdem ab extra per reliquos ipsius Collegii graduatos et per Rectorem dictæ Universitatis, si non sit de gremio; vel per Archidiaconum, vel ab Universitate specialiter deputandum, ut præmissum est: et ad alia beneficia, videlicet Licentiati et Bacallarii, cum ita vacaverint, per eosdem graduatos et Præpositum, eorundem alterum similiter, et hoc de rigore examinis graduatorum assumi et eligi; quorum videlicet Præposituræ admissionem et provisionem ad ipsum Rectorem, vel Archidiaconum, vel ab Universitate deputandum, interessentem assumptioni et electioni ad eandem: et Licentiati et Bacallarii admissionem et collationem ipsi Præposito, in istis ac omnibus et singulis casibus præcedentibus, tantùm volumus pertinere, nisi contingat aliquem ipsorum, scilicet Rectorem, Archidiaconum, seu ab Universitate deputandum, aut dictum Præpositum negligentem fore, aut remissum in hujusmodi admissione seu collatione: videlicet si assumptum, seu electum ad beneficium sic vacans, infra tres dies a tempore assumptionis ejusdem, admittere, et collationem sibi facere recusaverit, seu distulerit, volumus quod illâ vice, si sit Præpositus negligens, ad Rectorem, dummodo non sit de gremio loci; quo sic existente, ad Archidiaconum antedictum, et eo absente, ad deputandum ab Universitate, ut priùs: et si Rector sit negligens, ad Archidiaconum; quo absente vel negligente, ad deputandum ab Universitate potestas omnino devolvatur: et si ille sit negligens, jus quod in

13 September 1458. Vicario de Quhilt reservatur integra Vicaria.

Vicariis de Kembak et Dunenach pensiones assignantur; illi 10 lib., huic 8 lib.

Præsentatio Vicario rum suo proprio pertinet Rectori.

Cæterarum personarum 4 erunt Magistri Artium et Sacerdotes, et 6 Scholares vel Clerici pauperes.

Pro Sustentatione omnium datur Ecclesia de Kilmanie.

Reservata integra Vicaria ejusdem Vicario; cujus præsentatio ad præpositum cæterosque graduatos pertinet.

Præpositus semel in hebdomade, Licentiatus ter, Bacallarius omni die legibili in Theologiâ legat.

Præpositus quater in anno, Licentiatus sexies ad populum verba Dei prædicent.

Duo de Magistris Artium annuatim eligendi a Graduatibus qui Logicam et Philosophiam legant: Pro quorum laboribus Logicæ lectori 2 mercas, Philosophiæ autem 3 mercas persolvant.

Præpositus non residens, nisi intra 15 dies, postquam a reliquis Graduatis vel Rectore Universitatis vel Archidiacono requisitus fuerit, redierit, officio suo privetur.

Similiter de reliquis Graduatis requisitis a Præposito.

Vacante præposiurâ, Licentiatus in ejus locum ascendet, si placeat, et Gradum recipiet illi beneficio convenientem.

Similiter Bacallarius in locum Licentiati.

Vacante beneficio Bacallarii, magis idoneus inter 4 Artium Magistros in ejus locum ascendat, si Bacallariatus Gradum intra mensem assequatur.

Ejus Electio ad Beneficium Bacallarii, ad Præpositum, Licentiatum, et Rectorem, vel Archidiaconum pertinet.

Provisio et admissio Præpositi pertinet ad Rectorem Universitatis, vel Archidiaconum.

Collatio Licentiati et Bacallariorum, admissione ad solum pertinet Præpositum.

University of St. Andrews.

Appendix, Part II. United College. Order I.

13 September 1458.

Nullus dicti Collegii ultra 31 dies in anno se absentet (tempore vacantiæ non computato) sub pœnâ privationis.

Non licet ultra duos e Graduatis simul se absentare.

Non licet Licentiato et Bacallario alia beneficia simul cum Ecclesiis de Kembak et Dunenach possidere extra Collegium.

Conceditur tamen Præposito possidere extra Collegium alia quæcunque Beneficia quæ non requirunt residentiam personalem.

Magistrorum Artium 4 et Scholarium 6

Electio tantummodo ad Graduatos pertinet, i. e. Præpositum, Licentiatum, et Bacallarium.

Quorum trium Graduatorum si contingat aliquem abesse, ejus loco Rector vel Archidiaconus intererit.

Quorum 10 Magistrorum Artium et Scholarium supradictorum liberæ sint Electiones, ita ut si fiat instantia pro quovis eorum, non admittatur.

Ut anniversarium et Missæ celebrentur in memoriam Fundatoris.

Ne Concubinas publicas habeant, nec sint noctivagi.

Exemptio ab omni jurisdictione ordinaria, exactionibus, taxationibus.

Ut Collegialiter vivant intra septa Collegii comedentes et dormientes.

Collegii portæ claudantur hieme ab 8va in 5^{tam} et æstate a 10ma in 4^{tam}.

Ædificia et alia de communibus sumptibus sustententur.

Rector vel Archidiaconus semel in anno Collegium visitet, ac de consilio 4 ab Universitate deputandorum omnes defectus corrigat tam in personis quam in rebus.

Si Præpositus sit in aliquo deficiens, a Visitatore corrigatur, de consilio 4 prædictorum.

Si alius a Præposito, ejus correctio ad Præpositum tantummodo pertinet.

Nihil a Visitatore exigatur præter esculenta, &c. die Visitationis.

Omnes Præposito subsunt ut illi pareant, cui in omnibus committitur jurisdictio ordinaria.

hujusmodi provisione, admissione, seu collatione habebat, tunc temporis perdat. Et ne de tempore admissionis, provisionis, seu collationis faciendæ, alicui nominato seu assumpto ad aliquod beneficium ejusdem Collegii, postea in dubium revocetur, declaramus eum non debere admitti, nec beneficium ei conferri, antequam sit realiter gradum adeptus dicto beneficio convenientem, secundùm nostræ fundationis tenorem. Præterea volumus, et expressè nostram intentionem declaramus, quod nullus dicti Collegii, ex causis prædictis seu aliis quibuscunque, a suâ residentiâ in præfato Collegio, et oneribus ejusdem, ultra unum mensem, sive continuum aut successivè, triginta unum dies in anno pro mense computando, se absentet; tamen tempus vacantiarum, quod datur præcipuè pro decimis colligendis, quoad supra beneficiatos, in dicto mense minimè computando, videlicet, a die Sancti Ægidii usque ad festum Sancti Remigii; nec licebit ultra duos simul se absentare de immediatè supradictis: et in casu quo aliquis oppositum fecerit, vel se absentando ultra tempus prædictum, seu si sint duo absentes, et ipse sit tertius, qui se absentat, eo ipso (ut priùs) sit privatus, et tunc de ipsius beneficio seu loco, ut supra, alteri provideatur. Item, dictas ecclesias parochiales de Kembak et de Dunenach, in præbendas antedicti Collegii erectas, præfatis Licentiato et Bacallario in Theologiâ assignatas, et ab iisdem actualiter possessas, cum quibuscunque aliis beneficiis, officiis, et administrationibus extra dictum Collegium, statuimus et ordinamus fore et esse incompatibiles. Per hanc tamen nostram voluntatem et ordinationem, Venerabili viro, Magistro Thomæ Logie, in Theologiâ Licentiato, dictæ ecclesiæ de Kembak Rectori moderno, quoad retentionem beneficiorum jam habitorum per eundem, qui tempore fundationis dicti Collegii possidebat, sicut possidet de præsenti, nullum volumus præjudicium generari. Præterea, cum deceat, ac juri et rationi consonum existat, caput majoribus cæteris membris gaudere prærogativis, ut faciliùs ad honorem et obedientiam ejusdem inducantur, et plus mandata ejus licita et Collegii statuta vereantur transgredi, concedimus Præposito pro tempore existenti, beneficia, seu quæcunque officia compatibilia, quæ non requirunt residentiam personalem extra dictum Collegium, cum dictâ Præpositurâ posse obtinere, et gaudere iisdem. Cæterorum autem quatuor Artium Magistrorum, et sex scholarium assumptionem, electionem, impositionem, et remotionem eorundem, ex causis præfatis, seu aliis quibuscunque rationabilibus, ad præfatos Præpositum, Licentiatum, et Bacallarium tantummodo volumus pertinere, nisi contingat aliquem ipsorum trium abesse. Tunc Rector dictæ Universitatis, dummodo non sit de gremio ipsius Collegii; quo sic existente, dictus Archidiaconus; et eo absente, ad hoc, ut supra, ab Universitate deputandus, in loco absentis intererit. Quorum decem assumptiones, seu electiones, liberas esse volumus, ita quod nullo modo instantiæ seu supplicationes quorumcunque admittantur; et si tales instantiæ seu supplicationes fiant, volumus quod illa persona pro quâ supplicatur, nullo modo admittatur, nisi quatenus se purgaverit coram præfatis Præposito, Licentiato, et Bacallario, et loco absentis alicujus eorundem, coram Rectore, Archidiacono, aut ab Universitate ut supra deputando, quod a procuratione hujusmodi supplicationis sit innocens et immunis. Insuper, volumus præfatos Præpositum, Licentiatum, Bacallarium, ac cæteros Artium Magistros, ad celebrandum pro nobis et successoribus nostris, juxta gratiam iis a Deo datam, et corporum sanitatem, se disponere, et in omni missâ eorum memoriam pro nobis, suo fundatore, habere: similiter nostrum anniversarium singulis annis in cantu solenniter celebrare, ubi Præpositus præsideat et missam celebret, cæteris vero omnibus ejusdem Collegii in honestis habitibus, prout decet, interessentibus. Alii vero Capellani in dicto Collegio fundati seu fundandi, missas etiam devotè pro nobis celebrent, et Licentiatus aut Bacallarius in præfatâ missâ solenni per Præpositum electus ad sermonem populo faciendum et pro nobis adorandum inducat. Præterea volumus eos, omni die Dominico et festivo, matutinas, vesperas et completorium una cum missâ in cantu celebrare, solenniter, ut non solum scientiæ fructus, sed cultus etiam augeatur divinus. Ordinamus insuper quod omnes dicti Collegii honestè vivant, ut decet Ecclesiasticos, ita quod non habeant publicas concubinas, nec sint communes Noctivagi seu Brigantes, aut aliis notoriis criminibus intenti: et si talis sit, (quod absit) per Superiorem suum, ut præfertur, corrigatur; et si incorrigibilis fuerit, per eundem suum Superiorem privetur, et alter loco suo, ut supra de absentibus, imponatur. Præterea præfatum Collegium, et tredecim personas antedictas, eorumque, servitores et familiares, continuò infra septa dicti Collegii residentes, ab omni jurisdictione ordinariâ, necnon ab omnibus subsidiis, custumiis, exactionibus, pedagiis, taxationibus, vigiliis et aliis impositionibus quibuscunque, tam ordinariis quam extraordinariis, quacunque auctoritate impositis seu imponendis, præter suprascripta, pro nobis et successoribus nostris, exemptos et liberos in perpetuum declaramus. Volentes etiam præfatas tredecim personas Collegialiter vivere, et infra septa dicti Collegii comedere et dormire, ita quod post octavam in hieme, et decimam de sero in æstate, ipsius Collegii portæ claudantur; quarum claves conservet Præpositus, nec ante quartam in æstate, et quintam in hieme, horas de mane cuiquam sint apertæ. Statuentes præterea et ordinantes, quod præfatum Collegium, tam in ecclesiâ quam aliis suæ ædificiis, de communibus sumptibus ejusdem sustentetur; et quod omnia alia et singula, tam in ecclesiâ quam extra eandem, ad communes usus ipsius Collegii spectantia, ex iisdem sumptibus, prout usus erit, emantur et reparentur. Item volumus et ordinamus, Rectorem Universitatis antedictæ, dummodo de gremio dicti Collegii non existat, (quo sic existente, præfatum Archidiaconum; quo absente, a dictâ Universitate deputandum), semel in anno dictum Collegium, tam in capite quam in membris, visitare, et defectus quoscunque, tam in personis quam in rebus, necnon alienationes, impignorationes seu consumptiones bonorum quorumcunque dicti Collegii, de consilio quatuor ab Universitate antedictâ ad hoc specialiter deputandorum, aut duorum ad minus eorundem, corrigere et debitè reformare. Et si defectus in Præposito reperiatur, etiamque prædictus pro tempore visitator, cum prædictorum deputandorum consilio, si opus sit, censurâ mediante ecclesiasticâ, corrigat, et neglecta per eundem reformari faciat; cui in præmissis, pro nobis et successoribus nostris, jurisdictionem committimus ordinariam, perpetuis temporibus futuris. Si vero alius a dicto Præposito Collegii defectuosus inveniatur, ejus correctionem ad Præpositum prædictum tantummodo pertinere volumus. Statuimus præterea quod dictus Rector, Archidiaconus, aut dictus ab Universitate deputandus, a præfato præposito et aliis dicti Collegii personis, præter esculenta et poculenta, pro illo tantum die quo visitaverint, nil penitus per se, aut alium vel alios, publicè vel occultè, directè vel indirectè, quovis quæsito colore exigant seu requirant, aut alia quævis onera seu gravamina iisdem imponere præsumant. Volentes etiam quod dictus visitator, ultra personas superiùs designatas, ad gravandum dictum Collegium tempore dictæ visitationis, secum non inducat. Et insuper dictas duodecim personas, videlicet Licentiatum et Bacallarium Theologiæ, quatuor Artium Magistros, et sex Scholares, dicto eorum Præposito, et nulli alteri præterquam, ut supra dictum est, in omnibus et singulis dictum Collegium concernentibus, subjectos esse, et sibi, tanquam eorum capiti et ordinario, parere volumus et astringi. Cui quidem Præposito in omnes et singulas personas dicti Collegii, et in eodem continuò residentes, si defectuosi et culpabiles inveniantur, jurisdictionem committimus, pro nobis et successoribus nostris in perpetuum, ordinariam cum censurâ ecclesiasticâ; quam tamen censuram,

de consilio aliorum dicti Collegii non suspectorum, maturo et deliberato consilio, in rebelles seu inobedientes eum volumus infligere seu promulgare. Item volumus et ordinamus, quoscunque alios, cujuscunque conditionis, statûs et gradûs, [in Collegio residentes] cum præfatis Præposito, et aliis personis dicti Collegii, propter scientiæ bravium obtinendum, Collegialiter vivere, licet etiam propriis sumptibus et expensis, [utque] regulam omnino dicti Collegii et statuta teneantur in omnibus observare; quæ si observare contempserint, statim, dilatione postpositâ, per dictum Præpositum removeantur. Item ordinamus, quod in promotione seu receptione in dicto Collegio ad beneficia seu suffragia ejusdem, primò et ante omnia, tactis sacro-sanctis, idem recipiendus seu promovendus juramentum præstet corporale, has nostras ordinationes, statuta, et privilegia ipsius Collegii inviolabiliter observare, ac commodum et utilitatem ejusdem in omnibus, juxta posse, procurare, nec dispensationes seu rescripta aliqua contra præmissa quomodolibet impetrare; quod si præstare renuerit, nullatenus admittatur. Et in casu quo aliquis dicti Collegii contra hujusmodi juramentum, per eum sic præstitum, devenerit; si sit Præpositus, per Rectorem, Archidiaconum, aut ab Universitate deputandum, ut supra; et si sit alter a Præposito, per ipsum Præpositum, de consilio aliorum graduatorum de Collegio, attentâ qualitate delicti, debitè corrigatur. Præterea cum pro cultu divino augmentando certas in dicto Collegio fundavimus capellanias perpetuas, et (Deo duce) plures fundare intendimus; ne successu temporis, aut cupiditate vel negligentiâ quorumcunque, aliquid in fraudem seu præjudicium nostræ intentionis circa dictas Capellanias fieri contingat, cum vacaverint, sicut experientia in similibus nos docuit; volumus et ordinamus, præsentationem earundem ad Gilbertum, Dominum de Kennady, fratrem nostrum germanum, et omnes hæredes masculos; quibus forte deficientibus, ad Gilbertum Kennady de Bargany, et suos hæredes masculos; quibus etiam deficientibus, ad Gilbertum Kennady de Kirkmichale, et suos hæredes masculos; quibus deficientibus, ad Joannem Kennady de Blarquhan, et suos hæredes masculis: quibus omnibus forte deficientibus (quod Deus avertat) ad veros et legitimos hæredes Domini Kennady supradicti quoscunque, et earundem admissionem et collationem ad Præpositum tantummodo pertinere. Nullos tamen ad eas admitti volumus, nisi sacerdotes habiles et idoneos, tam moribus quam scientiâ, et præsertim in cantu instructos, quos matutinis, vesperis, et cæteris horis canonicis, atque missis et exequiis nostris in cantu celebrandis, in superpellitiis honestis, sumptibus propriis faciendis, secundum statuta Collegii condita et condenda, quotidie, cum celebrentur, interesse volumus, et ad hoc astringi per præfatum Præpositum (si opus fuerit) censurâ ecclesiasticâ mediante, et suis demeritis exigentibus, per eundem privari. Et in casu quo Patronus præfatus, infra mensem a tempore notitiæ vacationis alicujus dictarum Capellaniarum, nullum ad munus sufficientem præsentaverit, plenariam dispositionem earum dicto Præposito concedimus, eâ vice: electiones enim seu promotiones omnium prædictorum, tam Præpositi quam cæterorum dicti Collegii, ac Capellanorum, et destitutiones eorundem, nec non omnium et singulorum articulorum præscriptorum interpretationem, reformationem, additionem, et declarationem, nobis, pro toto tempore vitæ nostræ, quoties nobis videbitur expediens (sicut in aliis literis nostræ fundationis fecimus) specialiter reservantes; et post nostrum decessum, ad Summum Pontificem et sacro-sanctam sedem Apostolicam ipsorum reformationem seu interpretationem, additionem et declarationem, tantummodo pertinere volentes, potestate et facultate quibuslibet, in nostrâ fundatione aliàs expressis, huic adversis non obstante. Cæterum cum sacris canonibus cautum existat, nobis quod licere non patimur, nostris successoribus judicamus, perpendentes quod facta et ordinationes nostrorum prædecessorum, laudabilia et signanter pia, ad honorem Dei et ob animarum salutem, ad observandum, defendendum, et manu tenendum nos obnoxios esse, et ex debito honestatis astrictos successores nostros, pro quibus, sicut pro nobis, dictum Collegium fundavimus; in visceribus Jesu Christi Salvatoris nostri, ipsius Collegii Patroni, charitativè exhortando requirimus et rogamus, ut sint pii pastores et defensores, ac speciales conservatores supradicti Collegii, personarum, beneficiorum, et bonorum ejusdem, ne invadant ipsum Collegium et ejus gregem Lupi rapaces. Et in eventum quod dictus Rector, Archidiaconus, seu ab Universitate deputandus, aut Præpositus, commissa eisdem omittant, negligant, aut in contrarium nostræ fundationis, seu præsentium aut contentorum in iisdem, aut alii quicunque, devenerint, paternâ solicitatione ad observationem ipsorum inducant, ...* pro quibus ab eodem Salvatore nostro, bonorum omnium Largitore, Jesu Christo, immarcessibile munus, et gloriam cum eodem obtinere mereantur in Cœlestibus sempiternam. In quorum omnium fidem et testimonium præmissorum, præsentes literas nostræ declarationis atque novæ fundationis exinde fieri, nostrique sigilli jussimus et fecimus appositione muniri. Datum et actum Sancti Andreæ, in Castro nostro Episcopali, sub anno a nativitate Domini Millesimo quadringentesimo quinquagesimo octavo, die vero Martis, quarto mensis Aprilis, Pontificatûs Sanctissimi in Christo patris et Domini nostri, D. Calisti Papæ tertii, anno tertio. Præsentibus ibidem, venerabilibus viris Thoma Luderdale, officiali nostro principali, Joanne Balfour, canonico Abredonensi, et Joanne Heras, secretario, testibus." Nulli ergo hominum omnino liceat hanc paginam nostræ confirmationis, approbationis, adjectionis, communitionis et suppletionis infringere, vel ei ausu temerario contraire. Si quis autem hoc attemptare præsumpserit, indignationem omnipotentis Dei et beatorum Petri et Pauli, Apostolorum ejus, se noverit incursurum.

Datum Romæ apud Sanctum Petrum, anno incarnationis Dominicæ Millesimo quadringentesimo quinquagesimo octavo. Idibus Septembris, Pontificatûs nostri anno primo.

13 September 1458.

Quicunque alii in Collegio præter 13 regulam Collegii observent.

Juramentum in receptione.

Quarundem Capellaniarum in Collegio fundatarum præsentatio Gilberto Domino de Kennadie, fratri fundatoris, et hæredibus datur, admissione et collatione tantummodo ad Præpositum pertinentibus.

Si Patronus intra mensem a tempore notitiæ vacationis non præsentaverit, devolvetur pro ea vice præsentatio ad Præpositum.

Electionem Præpositi et reliquorum sibi reservat durante vita sua.

Item interpretationem et reformationem omnium articulorum prædictorum, et post suum decessum Sedi Apostolicæ solummodo.

Collegium et curam omnium præfatorum successoribus suis commendat.

Ad fidem et diligentiam exhortatio in visceribus Christi.

Datum Sti Andræ, A. D. 1458.

(2.)—Bulla Pauli II., Præposito et Canonicis Divi Salvatoris Concessa, pro Graduandis in Theologiâ et Artibus, in Collegio eodem.

February 15, 1468.

Paulus Episcopus, Servus Servorum Dei, ad perpetuam rei memoriam: Ex pastoralis officii debito, quo universo orbi astringimur, ad ea per quæ scientiæ margarita acquiritur, et errorum turbines procul pelluntur, libenter intendimus, et ut ad honorum gradus provehi volentes facilius ad illos convolent, omnem gravedinem tollimus, et in hiis libenter adhibemus ministerii nostri partes. Exhibita siquidem nobis nuper pro parte dilectorum filiorum, Decani et Capituli ecclesiæ Sancti Salvatoris Sancti Andreæ, petitio continebat, quod, inter alia Collegia regni Scotiæ, Collegium ejusdem ecclesiæ egregium ac notabile reputatur, in quo Theologia continuè legitur, et ibidem legentes et studentes fructus in partibus illis, in quibus antiquus humani generis hostis certas hæreses seminavit, afferunt salutares, et necessarii existunt ad confundendas et extirpandas hujusmodi hæreticas opiniones: Quare, pro parte eorundem Decani et Capituli nobis fuit humiliter supplicatum, quod in loco Collegii qui ad hoc liber sit, de cetero lectiones et auditiones pro formâ ad gradus in Theologiâ et in Artibus requisitè fieri, et volentes promoveri ad Licentiæ sive Magisterii gradus, tam in Theologiâ quam in Artibus hujusmodi, juxta consuetudinem Universitatis Studii Sancti Andreæ, temptari, examinari, et per præpositum Collegii ejusdem, cum electis per eum, quò ad hoc obligatis Magistris examinatoribus

* Some words appear to be missing here.

25 February 1468.

ad secretum et fidele judicium, ad gradum Licentiæ et Magisterii, digni videlicet recipi, et indigni repelli possint, secundùm examinantium conscientias, nec promoti sive promovendi pro tempore alibi quam in eodem Collegio Bursas solvere consuetas compellantur, (consuetudinibus ejusdem Universitatis facultatis artium, etiam juramento vallatis, non obstantibus,) statuere, decernere, et ordinare perpetuò, de benignitate Apostolicâ, dignaremur: Nos igitur, qui intensis desideriis scientias hujusmodi ubique florere, et cunctos in eis studentes a quibuscunque gravaminibus relevare nostris temporibus appetimus, tam promotores quam promovendos pro tempore ab observatione juramentorum, per eos occasione præmissorum præstitorum et præstandorum, harum serie absolventes, et absolutos fore denuntiantes, hujusmodi supplicationibus inclinati, hac perpetuò valiturâ constitutione, Statuimus, decernimus et etiam ordinamus, quod hujusmodi locus Collegii de cetero liber censeatur, et ibidem lectiones et auditiones pro scientiâ, ad gradus Theologiæ et Artium requisitâ, per Magistros dicti Collegii fieri; necnon ad hujusmodi gradus volentes provehi, per eos examinari, et per Præpositum et suos coelectos dictis examinatoribus præsentari, indigni repelli, et digni admitti, gradusque sibi conferri possint: super quibus examinantium omnium conscientias oneramus, nec tales promovendi, secundùm Universitatis prædictæ consuetudines, alibi quam in eodem Collegio Bursas solvere consuetas compellantur; absque tamen Cancellarii et aliorum quorum interest præjudicio: Non obstantibus constitutionibus et ordinationibus Apostolicis ac præmissis, necnon aliis, etiam juramento, confirmatione Apostolicâ, vel quavis firmitate aliâ roboratis, statutis et consuetudinibus, cæterisque contrariis quibuscunque: Nulli ergo omnino homini liceat hanc paginam nostræ absolutionis, statuti, constitutionis, ordinationis et onerationis infringere, vel ei ausu temerario contraire: Si quis autem hoc attemptare præsumpserit, indignationem Omnipotentis Dei et beatorum Petri et Pauli, Apostolorum ejus, se noverit incursurum. Datum Romæ apud Sanctum Petrum, anno incarnationis Dominicæ Millesimo quadringentesimo sexagesimo octavo; quinto Calend. Martii, Pontificatûs nostri anno quinto.

(3.)—Carta Jacobi IV. Continens in se duas Cartas Fundationis Collegii Sancti Leonardi, per Alexandrum (Stuart) Archiepiscopum, et Joannem Hepburn, Priorem S. Andreæ.

20 February 1512.

Carta Confirmationis Jacobi IV.

Jacobus, Dei gratiâ Rex Scotorum, Omnibus probis hominibus totius terræ suæ, clericis et laicis, salutem: Sciatis nos illas duas Cartas subscriptas, unam videlicet factam per reverendissimum et venerabilem in Christo patres, nostrosque consiliarios delectos, Alexandrum, miseratione divinâ Sancti Andreæ Archiepiscopum, totius regni Scotiæ primatem, ac Apostolicæ sedis legatum, ac monasteriorum de Dumfermling et Coldinghame commendatarium; et Johannem, Priorem ecclesiæ metropolitanæ Sancti Andreæ, et capitulum ejusdem, super erectione Collegii pauperum clericorum nuncupati infra civitatem Sancti Andreæ; aliam vero factam per præfatum venerabilem patrem, Johannem Priorem, et conventum prædictum, eidem Collegio, ac magistris, regentibus, capellanis, studentibus, et pauperibus clericis ejusdem, de certis terris, molendinis, decimis, tenementis, annuis redditibus et vicariæ proficuis, per dictos venerabilem patrem et conventum sibi datis et concessis, et per præfatum reverendissimum in Christo patrem confirmatis, de mandato nostro visas, lectas, inspectas, et diligenter examinatas, sanas, integras, non rasas, non cancellatas, nec in aliquâ sui parte suspectas, ad plenum intellexisse, sub hiis verbis sequentibus: Tenor primæ cartæ: "Alexander, miseratione divinâ, ecclesiæ metropolitanæ Sancti Andreæ Archiepiscopus, totius regni Scotiæ primas, sedis Apostolicæ legatus natus, ac monasteriorum de Dumfermling et Coldinghame commendatarius perpetuus; Johannes, divinâ permissione, ejusdem ecclesiæ Prior, et conventus, universis Christifidelibus præsentes inspecturis, Salutem in Domino: Cum dudum divi Andreæ Apostoli reliquias ex civitate Patras sanctus ille Dei cultor, ipse Regulus, in Scotiam miraculosè detulerat, easque ille, a Catholico Rege eâ tempestate reverenter et honorificè receptus, sede, qua nostra metropolis est, locaverat: illic postea princeps et alii Christiani nominis caractere insigniti quamplures, diversis mediis, ecclesiarum scilicet fundationibus, divinis cultibus, ecclesiæ dignitatum, monasterii moderni Canonicorum Regularium institutione, omnipotentem coluere, unde ex orbis provinciis diversis, remotis satis et propinquis, peregrini diversi ad ipsam Sancti Andreæ ecclesiam, miraculis excitati quibus ipsæ reliquiæ beati Apostoli claruere, proficiscentes, devotionis zelo indies confluxere: ad quorum receptionem priores et conventus dictæ ecclesiæ nostræ hospitale quoddam Sancti Andreæ, conventum ecclesiæ beati Leonardi, piâ mente construxere; dumque lapsu temporis in nostris partibus, firmatâ Christi fide, miracula et peregrinationes, ut credere fas est, cessaverint, hospitale peregrinis desolatum esset, priores præscripti certas alias mulieres, ingravescente ætate constitutas, in eodem imposuerant, quæ parum aut nihil fructûs devotionis aut virtutis perficerant: Nos intendentes fluctuantem Petri naviculam erigere, ecclesiam Dei sub nostrâ saltem jurisdictione et potestate, a virtuosis exercitiis declinantem, in melius alterare, ipsum hospitale, ecclesiamque Sancti Leonardi eidem conjunctam, impensis ecclesiæ Sancti Andreæ, rebusque ex prioris industriâ acquisitis, decenti formâ noviter constructas, certosque magistrum canonicum, capellanos, scolares pauperes honestæ conversationis et probitatis, per nos, Priorem et Conventum electos ac inibi impositos, aliosque sacerdotes, regentes et in diversis facultatibus studentes imponendos, (nedum ut inibi pauperes foveantur, verumetiam in ecclesiâ viri eruditi doctrinis et disciplinis excellentes ad omnipotentis Dei laudem populique ædificationem specialem multiplicentur,) de Domini nostri redemptoris, Jhesu Christi, intemeratæ virginis Mariæ matris suæ, beati Andreæ Apostoli, patroni nostri, gratiâ, sanctissimi in Christo patris Leonis, Romani pontificis, invictissimique et illustrissimi Principis ac Domini nostri metuendissimi, Jacobi quarti, Dei gratiâ Scotorum Regis, auctoritate, assistentiâ, et adjutorio confisi, deque fratrum nostrorum, totius capituli ecclesiæ nostræ, consilio, unanimi consensu, in capitulo nostro diligenti tractatu maturâque deliberatione præhabitis, in Collegium divi Leonardi, Collegium pauperum Clericorum ecclesiæ Sancti Andreæ de cætero nominandum, de terris, decimis, possessionibus et redditibus, partim dictæ ecclesiæ nostræ, et aliis ex prioris industriâ moderni acquisitis, dotandum, de nostrâ auctoritate ordinariâ, erigimus et creamus, constitutionibusque, ordinationibus et statutis inferiùs insertis, aliisque in nostris literis patentibus particulariter contentis, firmamus: Primum, ut Dei cultus partim augmentetur, dum ipse Deus, bonorum operum immediatus director, de amplioribus facultatibus nobis, priori et conventui prædictis, harum onera portantibus, ad infrascripta augmentandum providerit, in dicto collegio unum magistrum et directorem principalem, canonicum capituli nostri, quatuor capellanos, et de illis duos regentes, quotidie, cum dispositi fuerint, pro fundatorum animabus, de fundatione veteri et de novâ, divina celebrantes et imperpetuum celebraturos, quorum unus animarum curam gerat, Viginti scolares, omnes in Grammaticalibus, et eorum aliqui ut aptiores fiant ad nostrum principale Sancti Andreæ Collegium in divinis officiis sustentandum et decorandum, in cantu saltem Gregoriano, et, si commodè fieri possit, etiam in discantu sufficienter imbutos ad cæteras artes liberales capessendas; et sex in artibus bene eruditos,

Carta Alexandri (Stuart) archiepiscopi.

ad Theologiam studendam aptos, continuo studio et lecturæ vehementi operâ insistentes, sub principali magistro regendos, fieri, sustentari diligenti curâ, et præsertim paternâ pietate, dum eos infirmari contigerit, prout in statutis continetur, piâ miseratione foveri volumus, statuimus et ordinamus, de redditibus, et possessionibus rebusque monasterii Sancti Andreæ, in parte, et ex prioris moderni industriâ acquisitis, de quibus per cartas et sasinas illos dotarunt, sustentandos, quos magistrum et regentes ad lecturam et doctrinam in artibus philosophicis et divinis qualificatos, capellanos et scolares in divinis servitiis, ceremoniis, studiis, lecturis, moribus, vitâ, laboribus, habitis, exercitiis usibusque universis, seriem, modum, ordinem, vivendi formam, mores, conditiones, statuta et ordinationes, in aliis nostris dicti collegii statutorum literis seu libris contentos, perimplere et inviolabiliter observare volumus. Quod si ausu temerario omiserint aut contravenerint a dicto nostro collegio, doctrinis, studiis, privilegiis, libertatibus, rebusque et commoditatibus ejusdem universis, dictos Priorem, Conventum, eorumque successores scient se amovendos; dictum tamen collegium in melius alterandi, reformandi et augendi in omnibus suis personis fundatis, divinis servitiis, regulis, ceremoniis, studiis, lecturis, exercitiis, aliisque conditionibus et statutis universis, contemplatione, desiderio et supplicatione dicti domini prioris moderni, quoad vixerit, salvâ nobis duntaxat liberâ facultate, totiens quotiens Johannes Hepburn, antedictus prior, hoc requisierit. PROHIBEMUS insuper, ne quis hanc nostri collegii fundationem et erectionem infringere, aut de rebus vel bonis, collegio et collegiatis collatis et conferendis, quicquam auferre, seu illos in pacificâ possessione et usu eorundem impedire, aut malum, molestiam, seu gravamen aliquod minùs justè inferre præsumant seu præsumat, sub anathematis pœnâ et maledictionis æternæ; nostrasque literas et processus excommunicationis, aggravationis, reaggravationis, et interdicti, ad Prioris et Conventûs, seu magistri principalis collegii instantiam et petitionem, contra illorum invasores aut eis injuriam inferentes, per nostros officiales decernimus et volumus fulminari. In cujus Rei testimonium, sigillum nostrum auctenticum, unà cum sigillo communi capituli nostri, huic nostræ erectioni est appensum. Apud palatium nostrum Sanctiandreæ, vicesimo die mensis Augusti, Anno Domini millesimo quingentesimo duodecimo." Tenor vero secundæ cartæ sequitur in hunc modum: "OMNIBUS HANC CARTAM VISURIS vel audituris, Johannes Hepburne, permissione divinâ ecclesiæ metropolitanæ Sanctiandreæ prior, et ejusdem loci conventus, salutem in Domino: Noveritis nos, in capitulo nostro capitulariter congregatos, unanimi consensu et assensu, utilitate, commodo, et honestate monasterii nostri, ac divini cultûs incremento in eodem undique prævisis et pensatis, diligenti tractatu et maturâ deliberatione desuper præhabitis, dedisse, concessisse, et hac præsenti cartâ nostrâ confirmasse, necnon dare, concedere, et hac præsenti cartâ nostrâ confirmare collegio nostro pauperum clericorum Sanctiandreæ, per nos nuper constructo et fundato, auctoritateque ordinariâ in collegium erecto, ac magistris et regentibus, capellanis, studentibus et scolaribus ejusdem collegii, eorumque successoribus, in puram et perpetuam eleemosinam, Omnes et singulas terras nostras de Kenloquhiis, superiore et inferiore, unà cum decimis garbalibus et fructibus vicariæ earundem, quas antea hospitale vetus Sanctiandreæ, sine decimis, habuerat; terras de Fausyde, cum decimis garbalibus earundem, reservatis Abbatissæ monialium de Hadingtoune, et conventui ejusdem, septemdecim solidis de eisdem decimis; terras et acras nostras de Rahelpy, prope civitatem Sanctiandreæ, numero continentes, ut mensurari consueverunt, sexaginta tres acras cum dimidiâ, quæ fuerunt etiam veteris hospitalis, unà cum annuis redditibus tenementorum de Argael, super terris de Rathelpy constructorum, ac cum fructibus et proventibus vicariæ earundem terrarum et inhabitantium easdem, de omnibus suis bonis vicario decimam debentibus, prout juris exigentia exigit et requirit; Novam wardam nostram, jacentem inter terras Lambelethny et novam Grangiam; quinque mercas annui redditûs terrarum de Cottoun de Forret; et duo molendina nostra de Goukstoun et Craigmill, per nos jampridem ædificata, cum multuris et sequelis suis, jacentia infra vicecomitatum de Fyfe et in regalitate Sanctiandreæ; necnon terras, tenementa, et annuos redditus infrascriptos infra civitatem Sanctiandreæ et glebam monasterii ejusdem, videlicet Totas et integras terras et tenementa de vinella, vulgariter dicta lie Prioris Wynd, aliàs Burnewynd, et infra vinellam ipsam et portam monasterii exteriorem, unà cum annuis redditibus universis ipsis, dumtaxat exceptis quæ pittantiis debentur, ac fructibus et proventibus vicariæ, infra dictos limites nobis debitis, salvis terris et tenementis per nos et prædecessores nostros aliàs ad feudifirmam locatis possessoribus earundem, cujus vinellæ aliquæ partes fuerunt veteris hospitalis; ac duo tenementa contiguè jacentia in vico australi dictæ civitatis, infra terram quondam magistri Andreæ Martyne, ex parte occidentali, et dictam vinellam et Prioris Wynd, ex parte orientali, unà cum viginti solidis annui redditûs de tenemento Johannes Smytht, de terrâ interiori prædicti orientalis tenementi, inter videlicet lie Prioris Wynd, ex parte orientali, et exteriorem curiam tenementi quondam magistri David Monypenny, ex parte occidentali; tria tenementa nostra quæ fuerunt quondam Thomæ Arthure, unum scilicet in vico castri inter terram Andreæ Richartsoun, ab oriente, et Johannis Cuthbert, ab occidente; aliud in vico australi inter tenementum Roberti Methven, ab oriente, et Thomæ Methven, ab occidente; tertiumque in eodem vico australi inter terram David Scott, ex parte orientali, et quondam Elizabeth Reid ex parte occidentali, unà cum hiis annuis redditibus, videlicet de tenemento magistri Laurentii Lundoris duodecim denariis, de tenemento Alexandri Patonsoun sex denariis, de tenemento Roberti Wynchester sex denariis, et de tenemento Willielmi Arthure duodecim solidis; præterea infra vicecomitatum de Edinburgh principalem et constabulariam de Hathintoun jacentia, in villâ de Leith, duo tenementa, unum ex parte australi aquæ de Leith, inter communem vinellam seu viam ducentem ad portum ex orientali, tenementumque Domini Thomæ Mugy, ex occidentali, Walteri Zoung, burgensis de Edinburgh, ex boreali, et Willielmum Wod ex australi partibus; aliud Tenementum ex parte australi dictæ aquæ, et apud finem australem pontis inter terram Alani Wilsoun ex orientali et communem viam ex occidentali partibus; tertium etiam tenementum in burgo de Hadyntoun, jacens in vico appellato Sidgait, inter terram Willielmi Kellois ex parte australi, et terram Johannis Sibaldsoun ex parte boreali, solvendo tamen annuatim in primo tenemento de Leith Abbati et conventui monasterii Sanctæ Crucis viginti solidos annui redditûs, et Domino David Scott, capellano collegii Sancti Salvatoris infra civitatem Sanctiandreæ, decem mercas annui redditûs, donec illos a possessoribus recuperaverimus; TENENDAS et habendas omnes et singulas prædictas terras, tenementa, et annuos redditus, unà cum molendinis et decimis garbalibus, fructibusque dictæ vicariæ, superiùs expressis, cum omnibus suis pertinentiis, prædictis collegio, magistris, regentibus, capellanis, studentibus et scolaribus ejusdem, ac eorum successoribus, in puram et perpetuam elemosinam, de nobis et successoribus nostris, per omnes rectas metas suas, in boscis, planis, viis, semitis, aquis, stagnis, rivulis, pratis, pascuis et pasturis, moris, marresiis, petariis, turbariis, lapicidiis, carbonariis lapide et calce, fabrilibus, brasinis, brueriis, domibus, ædificiis, columbariis, cunicolariis, hortis, pomeriis, silvis, nemoribus, virgultis et genestis, molendinis, multuris et eorum sequelis, aucupationibus, venationibus, piscationibus, hereldis, bludueti et mulierum marchetis, cum curiarum exitibus: Salvis nobis et successoribus nostris omnimodâ jurisdictione nostrâ, sic quod omnes inhabitantes vel colentes terras

Tenor Cartæ Joannis Hepburn Prioris S. A. Fundatoris Collegii S. Leonardi.

20 February 1512.

dicti collegii nostri, ad curias veniant, et coram nostris ballivis et officiariis legem subeant, cum libero introitu et exitu, ac cum omnium pasturâ: necnon cum omnibus aliis et singulis libertatibus, commoditatibus, asiamentis, et justis suis pertinentiis, ad dictas terras, acras, decimas vicariæ, fructus, molendina, tenementa, ædificia, et annuos redditus spectantibus, seu justè spectare valentibus quomodolibet in futurum, nominatis et non nominatis, subtus terrâ et supra terram, procul et prope, liberè, quietè, plenariè, integrè, honorificè, bene et in pace, sine aliquo retinemento seu contradictione aliquali: Reddendo inde annuatim, dictus magister principalis, nobis et successoribus nostris, dum requisitus fuerit, quater in anno, in festis, videlicet, Omnium Sanctorum, purificationis beatæ Mariæ Virginis, Inventionis Sanctæ Crucis, et beati Petri ad vincula, compotum et fidele ratiocinium de omnibus et singulis pecuniarum et victualium summis per eum receptis, et earum expositionem, usum, sustentationem, et reparationem prædictorum collegii et inhabitatorum ejusdem; regentes vero, capellani, studentes, et scolares, unà cum præfato magistro principali, pro fundatoribus suis, ac pro nobis et successoribus nostris, orationum suffragia devotarum, ac statuta et ordinationes dicti nostri collegii firmiter observando et perimplendo, ut in eisdem continetur: tantum pro omni alio onere, servitio seculari, exactione, seu demandâ quæ per nos aut successores nostros exigi poterunt quomodolibet, seu requiri præter præmissa; Salvis etiam Domino, Archiepiscopo Sanctiandreæ, superiori nostro, omnimodis suis jurisdictionibus, visitationibus, regulationibus, curiis et privilegiis, aliisque juribus et servitiis debitis et consuetis. Et nos vero, dicti prior et conventus, ac successores nostri, omnes et singulas prædictas terras, tenementa, annuos redditus, decimas et vicariæ fructus, ut præmittitur, cum omnibus suis pertinentiis, prædictis magistris, capellanis, studentibus, et scolaribus, suisque successoribus, ut præmissum est, contra omnes mortales warantizabimus, acquietabimus, et imperpetuum defendemus: In cujus rei testimonium, sigillum commune capituli nostri huic præsenti cartæ nostræ est appensum. Apud monasterium nostrum Sanctiandreæ, primo die mensis Februarii, anno

Confirmatio regia.

Domini millesimo quingentesimo duodecimo." QUAS QUIDEM CARTAS, et erectionem, donationem, et concessionem in eisdem contentas, in omnibus suis punctis, articulis, conditionibus, et modis ac circumstantiis suis quibuscunque, in omnibus et per omnia, formâ pariter et effectu, approbamus, ratificamus, admortizamus, et ad manum mortuam pro perpetuo, ut præmissum est, confirmamus: Salvis nobis et successoribus nostris prædictorum magistrorum, regentium, capellanorum, studentium, et pauperum clericorum orationum suffragiis devotarum tantùm. Insuper, pro salute animæ nostræ, ac animæ reginæ nostræ, carissimæ consortis, nostrorumque antecessorum et successorum, ac ob desiderium quod habemus augmentationi divini cultûs, et pro incremento Clericorum ac virorum magnæ prudentiæ et intellectûs infra regnum nostrum, ad laudem et honorem Dei omnipotentis, et specialem edificationem nostrorum ligiorum, pro nobis et successoribus nostris, exemimus, et imperpetuum exoneramus dictos collegii magistros, regentes, capellanos, studentes, et pauperes clericos ejusdem,

Exactionum exemptio.

de omnibus taxationibus, contributionibus, impositionibus, exactionibus, et aliis oneribus quibuscunque, quæ erigi poterunt quomodolibet vel requiri a dicto collegio, magistris, regentibus, capellanis, studentibus, et pauperibus clericis ejusdem, seu de dictis molendinis, decimis, tenementis, annuis redditibus, et vicariæ proficuis, sibi temporibus retroactis datis, vel de aliis ecclesiæ redditibus et possessionibus quibuscunque in futurum dandis, tenore præsentium, imperpetuum. In cujus rei testimonium, præsenti cartæ nostræ magnum sigillum nostrum apponi præcepimus, testibus reverendissimo et reverendis in Christo patribus, Alexandro, Sanctiandreæ Archiepiscopo, Cancellario nostro; Willielmo, Episcopo Aberdonensi, nostri secreti Sigilli custode; dilectis consanguineis nostris Archibaldo Comite de Ergile, Domino Campbell et Lorne, Magistro hospitii nostri; Matheo Comite de Levinax, Domino Dernlie Alexandro, Domino Hume, Magno Camerario nostro; Andrea Domino Gray, Justiciario nostro; dilectis Clericis nostris, Magistro Gauino Dunbar, Archidiacono Sanctiandreæ, nostrorum rotulorum registri et concilii clerico, et Patricio Panter, Secretario nostro. Apud Edinburgh, vicesimo tertio die mensis Februarii, anno Domini millesimo quingentesimo duodecimo, et regni nostri Anno vicesimo quinto.

(4.)—Carta Confirmationis Fundationis Collegii Sancti Leonardi, per Davidem (Betoun) Cardinalem, Archiepiscopum S. Andreæ.—1544.

1544.

David, miseratione divinâ, tituli sancti Stephani in Celio monte, sanctæ Romanæ ecclesiæ presbyter, Cardinalis, Sanctiandreæ Archiepiscopus, totius regni Scotiæ primas, apostolicæ Sedis legatus natus, ac per universum regnum prædictum ejusdem Sedis de latere legatus, ad futuram rei memoriam: In apostolicæ legationis culmine, licet supra vires et merita, ex apostolicæ sedis dignitate constituti, circa pastoralis officii debitum salubriter adimplendum, assiduè vigilamus de statu Collegiorum quorumlibet, præsertim infra almam nostram Sanctiandreæ Universitatem piè fundatorum, in quibus per assiduum studium adipisci valeat illa scientiæ margarita, quæ bene beatèque vivendi viam præbet, ac peritum ab imperito suâ pretiositate longe facit excellere, et similem Deo reddit, suffragatur indoctis, et in infimo loco natos evehit in sublimes, et per quam fides Catholica tueretur et roboraretur, Christiana vigeret religio, verbum Dei in Christifidelium cordibus abundantius seminaretur, ac, pestiferorum hæreticorum et hæresiarchiarum hæresibus et scismatibus, quæ, proh dolor, hiis temporibus, in hiis et aliis diversis mundi partibus pullularunt et viguerunt, daretur obvia et prudentiæ ac scientiæ virtus polleret. Et propterea Sedes apostolica, rerum spiritualium et etiam temporalium provida ministratrix, ut eo faciliùs homines ad tam excelsum humanæ conditionis fastigium acquirendum, et acquisitum in alios refundendum inducantur, eos hortatur, illis loca præparat, illos juvat et fovet, ac hiis quæ pro ipsorum commodo et utilitate, perpetuoque decore et venustate, ac personarum quarumlibet, in illis divinis laudibus ac literarum studiis et scientiis adipiscendis insistentium, commoditate, per eorundem fundatores et prælatos, (præsertim perquæ divinus cultus ad Dei laudem, pro animarum fundatorum hujusmodi salute, in eisdem augmentum suscipiat) providè facta, concessa, et ordinata comperit, ut firma perpetuò et illabata persistant, libenter apostolici muniminis adjicit firmitatem; ac fundationes, dotationes, erectiones, creationes, incorporationes, uniones, annexationes, et illarum confirmationes ac approbationes, concessiones, et infeodationes, necnon et provisiones, institutiones, distributionesque, mandata, statuta, voluntates, constitutiones, ordinationes, et decreta, quæ sacris canonibus contraria non existunt, per fundatores et prælatos ipsos pro tempore facta et condita, extendit et ampliat, officiique sui partes ad hæc favorabiliter impertiatur. Ad illos quoque dextram suæ liberalitatis extendit, et suæ protectionis favore confovet, quos ad id propria virtutum merita multipliciter commendant; et prout, personarum et locorum ac temporum conditionibus et qualitatibus diligenter consideratis, conspicit in Domino salubriter expedire. Sanè nobis nuper pro parte dilectorum nobis in Christo, Magistri Johannis Annand, canonici professi ecclesiæ nostræ metropolitanæ et primitialis Sanctiandreæ, ordinis Sancti Augustini, in sacrâ theologiâ licentiati, magistrique principalis novi

collegii pauperum clericorum, sub vocabulo Sancti Leonardi confessoris, infra nostram civitatem et almam Universatatem Sanctiandreæ fundati et erecti, aliorumque magistrorum, regentium, capellanorum, studentium, et scolarium dicti collegii, in eodem de præsenti literarum studio insistentium, exhibita petitio continebat, quod aliàs bonæ memoriæ dominus Johannes Hepburn, dum viveret dictæ nostræ ecclesiæ prior, et capitulum ejusdem, protunc propter hoc capitulariter congregati, utilitate, commodo, et honestate dictæ ecclesiæ, ac divini cultûs incremento undique provisis et consideratis diligenterque, et longo tractatu ac maturâ deliberatione desuper præhabitis, quoddam notabile Collegium pauperum clericorum, sub vocabulo Sancti Leonardi nuncupatum, infra dictam nostram civitatem et almam Universitatem Sanctiandreæ situatum, per eos fundatum, et a fundamentis eorum impensis constructum, reparatum, et ædificatum, piè fundaverint, ac nonnulla, decimas garbales ecclesiasticosque fructus et proventus, necnon terras, acras, prata, prædia, possessiones, domos, hortos, tenementa, ædificia, et annuos redditus, in eorum literis et fundationis cartis expressata, pro principalis ac magistrorum, regentium, capellanorum, studentium, et scolarium, in eodem tunc impositorum, et pro tempore perpetuis futuris temporibus imponendorum, annuâ sustentatione, in puram et perpetuam elemosinam piè erogaverint, et illos dotaverint: et postmodum dictum novum collegium, per eos constructum, fundatum, et dotatum, per piæ memoriæ dominum Alexandrum, dum viveret Archiepiscopum Sanctiandreæ, prædecessorem nostrum, tum in humanis agentem, sub certis modo et formâ tunc latius expressis, ordinariâ auctoritate erigi, creari, et constitui; et novissimè per recolendissimæ memoriæ dominum Jacobum, hujus nominis quartum, dum viveret Scotorum regem inclitissimum, et tunc similiter in humanis agentem, dicti Collegii fundationem, dotationem, et illius erectionem, creationem et constitutionem, ut præmittitur, respectivè factas, regali auctoritate approbari et confirmari obtinuerint; prout in literis et cartis desuper respectivè confectis, ac Johannis Hepburne prioris, et capituli ecclesiæ Sanctiandreæ, fundatorum communium capituli ejusdem, Alexandri vero Archiepiscopi, dictum collegium ordinariâ auctoritate erigentis, suo auctentico et communi dicti capituli, ac illustrissimi Domini Jacobi quarti Regis, fundationem et erectionem hujusmodi regiâ auctoritate confirmantis et approbantis, suo magno, sigillis respectivè sigillatis: Quarum omnium tenores de verbo in verbum sequuntur, et præsentibus inseruntur, et sunt tales: Jacobus, Dei gratiâ Rex Scotorum, Omnibus, &c. [Hic inseruntur Cartæ Jacobi IV. Alexandri Archiep. et Joannis Prioris, ut in paginis 274, 275, 276.] Cum autem, sicut eadem vestra subjungebat petitio, fundatio, dotatio, erectio, creatio, constitutio, unioque, annexatio et incorporatio præfatæ, necnon et regia approbatio et confirmatio, ac donationes, concessiones, collationes, institutiones, et assignationes præinsertæ, verumetiam statuta, constitutiones, ordinationes, voluntates, mandata, et decreta collegialia, aliàs per fundatores prædictos aut eorum successores, sub sigillo communi capituli ecclesiæ Sanctiandreæ, ac forsan postmodum per dicti collegii præceptorem principalem, ac magistros et regentes ejusdem, providè facta, edita, et promulgata, aliaque in præinsertis literis et cartis narrata, specificata, et expressata, in evidentem et perpetuam dicti collegii pauperum clericorum Sancti Leonardi, ac principalis et magistrorum, regentium, capellanorum, studentium, et scolarium præfatorum, et eorundem successorum pro tempore existentium, cesserint et cedant utilitatem: cupitisque propterea illas, et singula in dictis præinsertis literis, seu aliis instrumentis et documentis publicis desuper confectis, contenta, specificata, et narrata, ac prout illas et illa concernunt, pro eorum subsistentiâ, firmari apostolicæ confirmationis munimine [et] per sedem apostolicam præfatam roborari et confirmari: quare nobis humiliter supplicari fecistis vobis super hiis, per sedis apostolicæ præfatæ clementiam, de opportuno remedio misericorditer provideri: Nos, igitur, ad infrascripta sufficienti apostolicâ facultate muniti, et qui circa Collegiorum et Studiorum quorumlibet, præsertim infra nostram civitatem Sanctiandreæ piè fundatorum, statum, juxta pastoralis officii debitum, sollicitè vigilantes, in hiis libenter vobis assistimus, per quæ vobis ac successoribus præfatis tranquillitatis et quietis commoda proveniant et eorum profectibus consulatur, vosque et vestrûm quemlibet a quibusvis excommunicationis, suspensionis, et interdicti, aliisque ecclesiasticis censuris ac pœnis, a jure vel ab homine, quavis occasione vel causâ latis, siquibus quolibet innodati existitis, ad effectum præsentium dumtaxat consequendum, harum serie absolventes et absolutos fore censentes; de præinsertis, omnibus et singulis, eorumque circumstantiis sufficienter informati, et plenam notitiam habentes; necnon decimarum garbalium, fructuumque et proventuum ecclesiasticorum, terrarum, acrarum, pratorum, vardarum, molendinorum, possessionum, domorum, ædificiorum, tenementorum, hortorum, et aliorum reddituum singulorum præinsertorum, ut præmittitur, per fundatores præfatos collatorum, donatorum et concessorum, ac collegio præfato, ut præmittitur, erecto, unitorum, annexorum, et incorporatorum, aliorumque omnium eidem collegio postmodum per quascunque personas, ecclesiasticas seu seculares, piè erogatorum et pro tempore erogandorum, veros annuos valores, præinsertarumque literarum (quas propterea diligenter inspici et examinari fecimus) tenores pro sufficienter expressis habentes: ac intuitu et consideratione venerabilis viri, nobisque in Christo dilecti, domini Jacobi Leirmonth, præpositi capellæ Regiæ, sive collegiatæ ecclesiæ, beatæ Mariæ de Rupe, prope dictam civitatem nostram Sanctiandreæ, et in dicto collegio protunc actualiter studentis, et bacchalarii in artibus formati, nobis super hoc instanter supplicantis, dicti Jacobi præpositi et dictis in hac parte supplicationibus favorabiliter inclinati; fundationem, dotationem, erectionem, creationem, constitutionem, unionem, annexationem, et incorporationem, ac donationes et concessiones et illarum confirmationes et approbationes præfatas, necnon voluntates, institutiones, ordinationes, dispositiones, assignationes, mandata, decreta, et statuta collegialia, aliàs per ipsos dominos priorem et conventum fundatores, seu eorundem successores, sub eorum sigillo communi capituli Sanctiandreæ, rite condita, et in futurum, providâ consideratione, modo quo supra, condenda; necnon et quarumcunque aliarum personarum, tam ecclesiasticarum quam secularium, piæ devotionis zelo accensarum, de quibusvis bonis rebus et possessionibus dicto collegio post primam ejusdem fundationem et dotationem factis et imposterum faciendis, concessiones, donationes, et assignationes, et ac si præsentibus specificatæ et insertæ forent, exnunc prout extunc, et e contra; cum omnibus et singulis illis adjectis legibus, declarationibus, conditionibus, et limitationibus, necnon prout eas et ea concernunt omnia et singula in cartis et literis præinsertis prædictis, ac aliis instrumentis et documentis publicis desuper confectis, contenta, narrata, et specificata, et quæcunque alia inde secuta, licita tamen et honesta, ac sacris canonibus non contraria, in omnibus suis punctis et articulis, modis et circumstantiis, Auctoritate Apostolica nobis concessâ, et qua fungimur in hac parte, ex certâ nostrâ scientiâ, et de apostolicæ nobis commissæ potestatis plenitudine, tenore præsentium, Approbamus, ratificamus, et pro perpetuo confirmamus, ac præsentis scripti patrocinio communimus, eisque perpetuæ firmitatis robur adjicimus, ac ea valida et efficacia existere, suosque effectus sortiri, ac perpetuò ac inviolabiliter observari; sicque, per quoscunque judices, quavis etiam apostolicâ auctoritate fungentes, sublatâ eis et eorum cuilibet quavis aliter judicandi et interpretandi facultate et auctoritate, judicari et diffiniri debere, ac quicquid secus super hiis a quoquam, quavis auctoritate, scienter vel ignoranter, attemptatum forsan est hac

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tenus, vel imposterum quovismodo contigerit attemptari, irritum et inane decernimus; omnesque et singulos juris et facti defectus, si qui in præmissis, seu eorum aliquo quovismodo intervenerint, præfatâ auctoritate, de specialis dono gratiæ, supplemus; et nihilominus dicti collegii fundationem et dotationem, ac illius erectionem, creationem, et constitutionem, necnon et unionem, annexationem, et incorporationem præfatas, ac donationes, concessiones, et assignationes dicto collegio aliàs factas, et in futurum, ut præmittitur, faciendas, verumetiam ordinationes, dispositiones, mandata, decreta, et statuta collegialia aliàs rite condita, et in futurum, ut præmittitur, condenda, dictâ apostolicâ auctoritate, nobis, ut præmittitur, concessâ, innovamus, et de novo dictum Collegium erigimus, creamus, et constituimus, ac collegialibus honoribus, dignitatibus, et præeminentiis, auctoritate præfatâ, sublimamus et decoramus: necnon omnia et singula, decimas garbales, fructusque et proventus ecclesiasticos, ac terras, acras, prata, vardas, molendina, possessiones, domos, ædificia, tenementa, hortos, et annuos redditus, in præinsertâ fundatione expressata, et, ut præmittitur, per fundatores præfatos eidem collegio collata; donata, concessa, et assignata, aliaque omnia et singula bona seu beneficia ecclesiastica, dicto collegio per quascunque alias personas, tam ecclesiasticas quam seculares, piæ devotionis causâ, erogata, et in futurum quovismodo eroganda, dicto collegio aliàs, tam ordinariâ quam per nos apostolicâ respectivè auctoritatibus erecto, exnunc, prout extunc, et e contra, præfatâ apostolicâ auctoritate nobis, ut præmittitur, concessâ, tenòre præsentium, de novo unimus, annectimus, et pro perpetuo incorporamus, decernentes, et dictâ auctoritate, hac imperpetuum valiturâ constitutione, statuentes, erectionem, unionem, annexationem, et incorporationem præfatas nullatenus invalidari posse, neque debere. Quocirca Reverendo in Christo patri, Dei gratiâ Episcopo Brechinensi, et Archidiacono nostro Sanctiandreæ principali, ac beatæ Mariæ de Rupe, prope civitatem nostram Sanctiandreæ, collegiatæ ecclesiæ præposito, per apostolica scripta committimus et mandamus, quatenus ipsi, vel duo aut unus eorum, si et postquam præsentes literæ eiis præsentatæ fuerint, per se vel alium seu alios, præsentes literas, et in eiis contenta quæcunque, ubi et quando ac quotiens expediens fuerit, et, pro parte vestrâ seu successorum vestrorum, desuper requisiti fuerint, solenniter publicantes, faciant vos omnibus et singulis, in præinsertis literis seu aliis instrumentis et documentis publicis prædictis contentis et specificatis, pacificè frui et gaudere; ac præinsertas literas, fundationem et dotationem dicti collegii in se continentes, instrumentaque et documenta hujusmodi, ac statuta collegialia prædicta, et in eiis contenta quæcunque, suum plenarium effectum sortiri; non permittentes vos, aut aliquem vestrûm, seu successores vestros pro tempore existentes, per quascunque personas, cujuscunque dignitatis, statûs, gradûs, ordinis, conditionis, nobilitatis vel præeminentiæ fuerint, etiam quacunque super hoc facultate suffultas, quolibet impediri, inquietari, perturbari, aut aliàs indebitè molestari; contradictores verò, perturbatores, inquietatores, molestatores quoslibet et rebelles, necnon regentes, capellanos, studentes, scolares, et alia membra dicti collegii nunc et pro tempore existentia, magistro principali ejusdem collegii, nunc et pro tempore existenti, et ejus salubribus monitis inobedientes; ac etiam annuatim in singulis visitationibus dicti collegii, per illius visitatores ex statutis præfatis deputatos, in excessibus compertos, et eorundem visitatorum correctioni et punitioni moderatis non parentes, quotiens ex parte magistri principalis seu visitatorum prædictorum, nunc et pro tempore respectivè existentium, simul vel separatim, requisiti fuerint seu fuerit, per excommunicationis et alias sententias, censuras, et pœnas ecclesiasticas, etiam pecuniarias eorundem arbitrio imponendas, et alia opportuna juris remedia, appellatione quavis omnino postpositâ dictâ auctoritate arctiùs compescendo: et nihilominus eos qui contrafecerint legitimis superhis per eosdem judices habendis servatis processibus, summariè et de plano procedendo quotiens expedierit, excommunicationis sententiam hujusmodi, ac alias sententias, censuras, et pœnas ecclesiasticas, etiam pecuniarias præfatas, incurrisse declarent, eosque aggravent et reaggravent, ac interdictum ecclesiasticum apponant, invocato etiam ad hoc, si opus fuerit, auxilio brachii secularis. Volentesque, ac eisdem scientiâ et auctoritate apostolicâ, nobis, ut præmittitur, concessâ, decernentes, quod dictis executoribus, a die datæ præsentium, sit eis et unicuique ipsorum in præmissis omnibus, et singulis ceptis et non ceptis, præsentibus et futuris, perpetuata potestas et jurisdictio attributa, ut eo vigore eâque firmitate possint, omnibusque et singulis ceptis et non ceptis, præsentibus et futuris, et pro prædictis procedere, ac si prædicta omnia et singula coram eis cepta fuissent, et jurisdictio eorum et cujuslibet ipsorum in prædictis omnibus et singulis per citationem vel modum alium perpetuata legitimè extitisset, quodque quilibet executorum eorundem prosequi valeat articulum, etiam per alium inchoatum, quamvis idem inchoans nullo fuerit impedimento præpeditus: Nonobstantibus præmissis, ac piæ memoriæ Domini Bonifacii papæ octavi de unâ, et Concilii generalis de duabus dietis, (dummodo ultra quatuor aliquis vigore præsentium extra fines suæ diocesis ad judicium non trahatur,) et quibusvis aliis apostolicis, ac in provincialibus et synodalibus conciliis editis, generalibus vel specialibus, constitutionibus et ordinationibus, necnon dicti collegii Sancti Leonardi, et illius primævâ fundatione, erectione, et dotatione, in contrarium præmissorum forsan disponente, etiam juramento, confirmatione apostolicâ, vel quavis firmitate aliâ roboratis; statutis, et consuetudinibus, privilegiis quoque indultis, gratiis, immunitatibus, et exemptionibus ac literis apostolicis eidem collegio, ac illius magistris, regentibus, capellanis, studentibus, et scolaribus, ac personis præfatis, nunc et pro tempore existentibus, sub quibuscunque tenoribus et verborum formis, ac cum quibusvis etiam derogatoriarum derogatoriis, aliisque fortioribus, efficacioribus, et insolitis clausulis irritantibusque, et aliis decretis etiam iteratis vicibus concessis, approbatis et innovatis; Quibus omnibus (etiam primævæ fundationi præfatæ) ad effectum præsentium illorum tenores, ac si de verbo ad verbum, nihil penitus omisso, insererentur præsentibus, pro sufficienter expressis habentes, illis aliàs in suo robore permansuris, hac vice duntaxat, apostolicâ auctoritate præfatâ, specialiter et expressè derogamus, cæterisque contrariis quibuscunque; aut si aliquibus, communiter vel divisim, ab eâdem sit sede indultum, quod interdici, suspendi, vel excommunicari non possint per literas apostolicas, non facientes plenam et expressam, ac de verbo ad verbum, de indulto hujusmodi mentionem. Datum Sanctiandreæ, sub sigillo nostræ legationis, anno Incarnationis Dominicæ millesimo quingentesimo quadragesimo quarto, kalendas Decembris. Pontificatûs Sanctissimi in Christo patris, et domini nostri, Domini Pauli, divinâ providentiâ papæ tertii anno duodecimo.

(5.)—An Act for uniting the two Colleges of St. Salvator and St. Leonard, in the University of St. Andrews, pursuant to an Agreement to that Purpose. 1747.

1747.

Preamble, reciting the Members and Endowments of the two Colleges of St. Salvator and St. Leonard.

Whereas the College of Saint Salvator, in the University of Saint Andrews, consists of a Provost or Principal Master, three Professors of Philosophy, a Professor of Greek, and a Professor of Humanity, with small Salaries annexed to each Professorship; and Saint Leonards College in the same University is likewise composed of a Principal Master, three Professors of Philosophy, a Professor of Greek, and a Professor of Humanity, who teach the same Arts and Sciences, and the said

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Colleges have different large fabricks, and rents and emoluments, under separate managements: And whereas the Parliament of Scotland, in consideration of the low condition of the Revenues of this and the other Universities, and of the mean and incompetent provisions of the Masters and Professors thereof, and from a desire of giving all due encouragement to these Seminaries, did, by an Act of Parliament dated the tenth day of September, one thousand six hundred and seventy-two, grant the Stipends and Benefices of Churches that should happen to be vacant for seven years next ensuing the date of the said Act, to be employed for the use of the said Universities and Colleges, the proportion whereof allocated to the said two Colleges being no more than fourteen pounds, thirteen shillings, and fourpence yearly; and the said Parliament of Scotland, considering the small and incompetent Provisions and Salaries then possessed by the Masters and Professors of his Majesty's famous and ancient University of Saint Andrews, did, for encouragement and advancement of learning, by another act of the seventeenth of September, one thousand six hundred and eighty-one, enact and ordain, that half a month's cess should be imposed upon the land rent in Scotland, to be paid in and stocked for the use of the said University of St. Andrews, and divided in its just proportions to the several Masters and Professors in the several Colleges therein, by the advice of His Majesty's Privy Council, from which, the sum of one hundred and seventeen pounds, fourteen shillings, and fourpence yearly arises to the said two Colleges: And whereas His late Majesty King William was graciously pleased, by a grant bearing date the twenty-ninth day of April, one thousand six hundred and ninety-five, to grant to the said Principals, Professors, and Masters in the said University of Saint Andrews, and to their successors in office, the yearly sum of three hundred pounds, out of the Rents and Revenues of the Bishopricks in Scotland, and to be applied and distributed among them in manner therein mentioned, to commence from Whitsunday, one thousand six hundred and ninety-four, and to continue in time coming, and to be paid yearly to the Factors of the several Colleges of the said University for the time being, for the use and behoof of the said Principals, Professors, and others, in manner therein appointed, of which the sum of one hundred and forty pounds was the share allocated to the Principals and Professors of the said two Colleges of Saint Salvator and St. Leonard: And whereas His present Majesty was graciously pleased, from his pious and princely zeal for the good and flourishing state of the said University of Saint Andrews, by his Royal Grant bearing date the ninth day of April, one thousand seven hundred and twenty-nine, to grant to the several Principals and Professors in the said University, and to their successors in office, the yearly sum of two hundred and ten pounds, to be distributed in manner therein set forth, to be placed on the Establishment for Civil Affairs, in that part of the United Kingdom, to commence from Christmas one thousand seven hundred and twenty-seven, and from thenceforth to be paid and accounted for to the said several Principals and Professors, and their successors in office, during his Majesty's pleasure; of which the sum of one hundred and fifty-seven pounds, sixteen shillings, and eleven pence, and one third part of a penny, was the share allocated to the Principals and Professors of the said two Colleges last mentioned: And whereas the present Salaries payable to the Masters and Professors of the said two Colleges are as follows, viz. To the Provost or Principal of Saint Salvators College, the yearly sum of eighty-three pounds, six shillings, and eight pence, including the sum of eighteen pounds, as his share of his present Majesty's said bounty; to the three Professors of Philosophy and Professor of Greek, the yearly sum of forty-six pounds each, including the sum of eleven pounds, one shilling, and six pence halfpenny, as the share for each of His Majesty's said bounty; to the Professor of Humanity, the yearly sum of thirty-nine pounds, fourteen shillings, and sixpence, and one third of a penny, including the sum of eleven pounds, one shilling, and six penny halfpenny, as his share of the said bounty; to the Principal of Saint Leonards College, the yearly sum of one hundred and thirty pounds, two shillings, and five pence, and one sixth of a penny, including the sum of eighteen pounds, as his share of the said bounty; to the several Professors in the same College, the same Salaries respectively, with the correspondent Professors in the said College of Saint Salvator, and including the like sums, as their several shares of the said Bounty; to the Professor of Mathematicks, the yearly sum of sixty-one pounds, including the sum of eleven pounds, one shilling, and six pence halfpenny, as his share of the said Bounty; and to the Professor of Medicine, the yearly sum of fifty pounds: And whereas the Revenues of the said two Colleges have, from time to time, been diminished by various accidents, and particularly by augmentations of stipends, out of the tithes of certain parishes which were anciently appropriated to the said two Colleges, whereby, and by means whereof, the monies arising from the ancient and late Grants made to the said University, is not more than sufficient to satisfy and discharge the said small Salaries and other incident expenses, and there is no fund sufficient to maintain or support the Fabricks of the said Colleges: And whereas the present Masters and Professors in both the said Colleges, taking into their consideration, that the meanness of the present Salaries will discourage men of learning and abilities from accepting of vacant Professorships, and that in the present ruinous state and condition of one of the Fabricks, the same cannot be repaired or supported without an expense far exceeding what the publick funds of the said College can afford; and conceiving it to be proper, when they cannot immediately apply a full remedy to this growing evil, at least to attempt laying a foundation which hereafter may support this sinking, though once flourishing University, and give hopes of restoring it again to its former lustre; and after mature deliberation, finding no expedient more probable than the uniting of the said two Colleges, and their rents and revenues under one common management, and uniting also the correspondent Professorships in the said two Colleges, as the same shall become vacant by death or resignation; the said present Masters and Professors in both the said Colleges have therefore come to an agreement to unite and incorporate the said two Colleges, upon such terms as they conceive may be of general publick benefit, and tend to promote the advancement of learning and better education of youth in the said ancient University: But as such union cannot be effected without the aid and authority of an Act of Parliament, May it therefore please your most excellent Majesty, upon the humble Petition of David Young, Professor of Philosophy, in behalf of himself, and of the Provost and principal Masters and Professors in the said Colleges of Saint Salvator and Saint Leonard, in the said University of Saint Andrews, that it may be enacted; and be it enacted by the King's Most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, That from and after the twenty-fourth day of June, which shall be in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and forty-seven, the said two Colleges of Saint Salvator and St. Leonard, and the Heads, Principals, Professors, and Servants, together with the Professors of Mathematicks and Medicine in the said University, shall be united, incorporated, and erected into one College, to

The two Colleges of St. Salvator and St. Leonard united.

1747.

The Style and Title thereof.

be at all times thereafter called and known by the name, style, and title of the United College of Saint Salvator and Saint Leonard, in the University of Saint Andrews; and that all and sundry the lands and tenements, annual rents, tithes, rents, revenues, hereditaments, and all goods and chattels, and also all Bursaries and Patronages belonging, or that may be known to belong to the said two Colleges, or either of them, or to either of the Principals or Masters in the said Colleges, or to the said Professor of Mathematicks, or Professor of Medicine, in the said University of Saint Andrews, shall, from and after the said twenty-fourth day of June, which shall be in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and forty-seven, belong to the said United College, and shall be under the management of the Principal and other Masters of the said United College in all time coming; and that the yearly produce of the whole Funds already appropriated, or hereafter to be appropriated, for payment of the salaries of the Principal and Professors of the said United College, together with the sum of one hundred and fifty-seven pounds. sixteen shillings, and eleven pence, and one third of a penny, of annual Bounty from His present Majesty, so long as His Majesty shall be graciously pleased to continue the same to the said United Colleges, shall be joined into one Common Stock, and be levied and received for their use, by such factor or steward, as shall, from time to time, be appointed and authorized by the said Principal and Professors, or major part of them, reserving to the said United College all such powers, privileges, franchises, and immunities, as did formerly belong to or were enjoyed by the said two Colleges, or either of them.

The Lands, &c. belonging thereto, put under the Management of a Principal and Masters.

The Funds for the Salaries to be one Common Stock.

The several Powers, &c. of the Colleges reserved to them.

Members who are to compose the United College.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the said United College shall consist of the following members; that is to say, One Principal, One Professor of Greek, Three Professors of Philosophy, whereof one to be Professor of Logick, Rhetorick, and Metaphysicks, another to be Professor of Ethicks, and Pneumaticks, and the third to be Professor of Natural and Experimental Philosophy, One Professor of Humanity, One Professor of Civil History, One Professor of Mathematicks, and a Professor of Medicine, sixteen Bursars, on the original foundations, together with such as have since been added, or may hereafter be added, and servants necessary for the said United College.

Persons appointed to be the Principal and Professors of the United College.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the persons after mentioned shall be first Principal and Professors in the said College so hereby united and consolidated as aforesaid; that is to say, the Reverend Master Thomas Tullideph, now Principal of Saint Leonards College, shall be Principal of the said United College; Master James Kemp, present Professor of Greek in Saint Salvators College, shall be Professor of Greek in the said United College; Master Henry Rymer, Professor of Philosophy in St. Leonards College, shall be Professor of Logick, Rhetorick, and Metaphysicks in the said United College; Master John Young, present Professor of Philosophy in Saint Salvators College, shall be Professor of Ethicks and Pneumatics in the said United College; Master David Young, now Professor of Philosophy in Saint Leonards College, shall be Professor of Natural and Experimental Philosophy in the said United College; Master William Vilant, now Professor of Humanity in Saint Salvators College, shall be Professor of Civil History in the said United College; Master Ninian Young, now Professor of Humanity in St. Leonards College, shall be Professor of Humanity in the said United College; Master David Gregory, now Professor of Mathematicks, and Doctor Thomas Simson, Professor of Medicine in the said University of Saint Andrews, shall be Professors of the same Sciences respectively in the said United College of Saint Salvator and Saint Leonard in the same University.

The Salaries appointed for the Principal and Masters.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That from time to time, after the said twenty-fourth day of June, which shall be in the said year one thousand seven hundred and forty-seven, the yearly salaries of the Principal and Masters of the said United College, payable to them, as well out of the common stock of the said College, as out of the Royal Bounty of the Crown, so long as His Majesty, his heirs and successors, shall think fit to continue the same, at Whitsunday and Martinmas in every year, for and in consideration of their respective services preceding each term, shall, in all time thereafter (except as is herein after excepted), consist of the respective yearly sums following; that is to say, The Salary of the said Principal shall be the yearly sum of one hundred and sixty pounds, lawful money of Great Britain, including the sum of twenty-four pounds, sixteen shillings, and eleven pence, and one third of a penny, as his share of the said Royal Bounty; the Salaries of the Professor of Greek, and of each of the said three Professors of Philosophy, the annual sum of eighty pounds each of like money, including the sum of seventeen pounds, as the share of each of them of the said Bounty; the Salaries of the Professors of Humanity and Civil History, the sum of sixty pounds like money each, including the like sum of seventeen pounds, as the share of each of them of the said Bounty; the Salary of the Professor of Mathematicks, seventy-one pounds of like money, including the sum of twenty-one pounds, as his share of the said Bounty; and the Salary of the Professor of Medicine, the annual sum of sixty pounds of like money, including the sum of ten pounds, as his share of the said Bounty.

His Majesty's Bounty made revocable at Pleasure.

Provided always, and it is hereby enacted and declared, That the said yearly sum or annual Bounty of His present Majesty, in favour of the Principals and Professors of the two Colleges aforesaid, may at any time be suspended, rescinded, or recalled by his Majesty, according to his Royal will and pleasure; anything in this act contained to the contrary notwithstanding.

Salaries reserved to certain Professors for Life.

Provided also, and it is further enacted and declared, That Master John Craigie, Professor of Philosophy, and Master Francis Pringle, Professor of Greek, both in Saint Leonards College, and Master James Duncan, Professor of Philosophy in Saint Salvators College, who, through infirmity or old age, have discontinued teaching the Sciences of their several Professions, shall nevertheless enjoy their present Salaries respectively during their several lives, to be paid to them respectively in the same manner as the Salaries of the Masters of the said United College shall be paid.

Certain Salaries to be divided for the Augmentation of the Professorships.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That from and after the Union of the said two Colleges, the Salaries of the Provost and Professor of Philosophy in Saint Salvators College, now vacant, and the Salaries of the said Master John Craigie, Mr. Francis Pringle, and Master James Duncan, from and after their respective deaths, shall respectively be divided equally to and among the said Principal, the Professor of Greek, the three Professors of Philosophy, the Professor of Civil History, the Professor of Humanity, the Professor of Mathematicks, and the Professor of Medicine in the said United College, until their Salaries be made up, and raised to the sums respectively above-mentioned, viz. The Salary of the said Principal to one hundred and sixty pounds; the Salaries of the said Professor of Greek, and of the three Professors of Philosophy, to the annual sum of eighty pounds each; the Salaries of the Professors of Humanity and Civil History, to the annual sum of sixty pounds each; the Salary of the Professor of Mathematicks to the annual sum of seventy-one pounds; and the Salary of the Professor of Medicine to the annual sum of sixty pounds, according to the true intent and meaning of this Act.

University of St. Andrews.

Appendix, Part II. United College. Order I.

And it is hereby further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the Principal of Saint Leonards College, who is to be Principal of the said United College, shall continue to hold and enjoy the right which he now has of granting Leases of the Tithes of the Parsonage of Kinkel, provided he do not diminish the present rent, or lett at under value, and shall receive to his own use the fines, grassums, and compositions due and payable for such leases, and shall have and enjoy the full administration of the aforesaid Parsonage, as the same is presently enjoyed by him, and was enjoyed by his predecessors in office, until he shall attain possession of his said Salary of one hundred and sixty pounds, after which the said right shall be in and belong to the said United College.

Privileges granted to the Principal of the United College.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the right of Patronage, and the power of presenting, nominating, and appointing the Principal and Professor of Mathematics in the said United College, shall and may, upon every vacancy or avoidance of the said office, be exercised by and is hereby declared to be vested in His Majesty, his heirs and successors; and the right of Patronage of the Professorship of Civil History shall be in and belong to John Earl of Cassillis, his heirs and assigns; and of the Professorship of Humanity to David Scott, of Scotstarvat, Esquire, his heirs and assigns; that the Professor of Medicine shall be elected by the University of Saint Andrews as formerly; and that the remanent Professors of the said United College shall be elected and chosen by the Principal and Professors of the said United College upon a comparative trial, in the same from and manner as the Professors of Greek and Philosophy were heretofore usually elected by the Principals and Professors of the said Colleges of Salvator and St. Leonard respectively; and that the several Bursars shall be presented in time coming to the said United College, or shall be elected by the Principal and Professors thereof, in the same manner that they were presented to, or elected by the Principal and Professors of the said two Colleges respectively before this union.

The Right of Patronage, Presentment of the Principal and several Professors, where lodged.

And it is hereby further enacted and declared, That this Act shall be deemed and taken to be a publick Act; and be judicially taken notice of as such by all Courts, Judges, Justices, and other Persons whatsoever.

Publick Act.

ORDER II.—Copies of all Rules and Regulations, or Acts of Visitation of the said College,—whether made and prescribed by the Crown, or any Visitors or Commissioners appointed by the Crown, or Parliament—or by the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland, or any Commissioners appointed thereby—or by any Bishops, or Corporations, or by any Body, or Individuals, claiming authority to make and prescribe the same.

Order II.

Return by the Principal and Masters.

The Answer to Query II. is contained in the University's Report, with the exception of—

(1.)—Statuta Collegii Pauperum, Dominorum Prioris et Conventûs Prioratûs S^ti^. Andreæ, prope Ecclesiam Divi Leonardi situati.

Prologus.

Omnia (inquit Apostolus Paulus) honestè et secundùm ordinem fiant in vobis. His Apostoli verbis Christi fideles instruuntur, ordinatam vivendi normam debere teneri. Quæ, tametsi omnibus generaliter dicta esse cognoscimus, tamen præ cæteris convenire videntur his, qui in tenerâ ac puberi ætate consistunt; quibus idcirco ordo quidam ac regularis vitæ modus tradendus est, ne ætas immaturior, (et ob id suapte naturâ ad flagitium prona) sese per insolentiam præcipitem agat. Cui sententiæ Esaias Propheta astipulatur, dicens, "Pascentur Agni juxta ordinem suum:" Per agnos haud dubiè juniores quosque intelligens, quibus ordo ita constituendus est, ut per ordinatam utriusque vitæ directionem, assiduo, non tam Carnali, quam Spirituali pabulo pascantur.

Quocirca nos Johannes Hepburnus, Prior Sancti Andreæ, juxta doctrinam D. Petri Apostoli, qui (sicut in Actibus Apostolorum legitur) incipiens exponebat illis ordinem, de consilio et assensu Fratrum nostrorum, brevem quendam vitæ ordinem pauperibus Scholasticis, Presbyteris, et Regentibus Collegii Divi Andreæ Apostoli, juxta ecclesiam Sancti Leonardi situati, collegimus: quem hic inferiùs descriptum, inviolabiliter ab omnibus volumus observari.

De Modo Recipiendi. Caput Primum.

Statuimus et ordinamus quod volens in nostro pauperum Collegio recipi, feriâ sextâ post suam a Domino Priore admissionem, ad magistrum Collegii Principalem accedat, petendo, genubus flexis, ob amorem Domini nostri Jesus Christi, ad illam sanctam admitti societatem, Ipse autem Principalis, postquam unà cum Sub-Priore et tertio Priore ipsum in grammaticâ diligenter examinaverit, de vitæ etiam honestate, morumque gravitate, necnon rerum temporalium paupertate, studiosissimè inquisiverit, si ipsum in grammaticalibus tritum inveniet, primam scilicet et secundam partes, vel saltem magnam portionem secundæ partis complevisse, nullâque infamiâ seculari seu crimine irretitum, rebus temporalibus inopem, morum gravitate præditum, in arte scribendi bene peritum, cantuque Gregoriano sufficienter instructum: cum literis commendatitiis, suâ et duorum prædictorum manibus subscriptis, ad Dominum Priorem eundem benignè transmittat.

Nullus a Domino Priori admittatur, nisi priùs a prædictis examinatus fuerit, et ad ipsum missus; nec aliquis ad ipsum ab iis dirigatur, nisi in grammaticalibus, et aliis conditionibus seu circumstantiis supradictis, expertus fuerit idoneus et sufficiens, prout ipsi Examinatores ultionem divinam vitare voluerint. Nullus prece, pretio, seu cujuscunque personæ religiosæ vel secularis supplicatione aut instantiâ, nisi aliàs sufficiens et idoneus existit, recipiatur, sub pœnâ maledictionis æternæ. Imo, si plures se obtulerint, ille qui rigore examinis in scientiâ et aliis requisitis judicatur prestantior, omnibus aliis simpliciter præferatur.

Nullus citra decimum quintum ætatis suæ annum, nec ultra vigesimum primum, recipiatur. Illi etiam qui ex aliorum Christi fidelium, in nostro pauperum Collegio, fundantur Eleemosynis, sint ut nostri qualificati, sicut nostri recipiantur, sicut nostri ad singula Collegii statuta observanda astringantur, et cum nostris, in studiis, sive cellis domus inferioris, ac in latere australi ejusdem, bini et bini collocentur (si commodè fieri potest.)

De Divino Officio. Caput Secundum.

Quâlibet septimanâ assignetur suscitator, qui a Paschate usque ad exaltationem Sanctæ Crucis, horâ

quintâ, suscitet. Ab exaltatione autem usque ad Pascha, hora intermediâ ad sextam. Signo itaque campanæ facto in diebus festivis, convenientes Ad chorum, primam missam audiendo (quam Hebdomadarius hebdomadæ præcedente sine cantu celebrabit) officium matutinale beatæ Virginis, aliaque devotionalia devotissimè legant. Horâ nonâ in diebus festivis pro summâ missâ (quam Hebdomadarius cantabit) pulsetur, et eam cantu Gregoriano devotè tractimque cantent. Sed in diebus ferialibus, quo una tantum missa habetur ex debito, summa missa horâ sextâ ab Hebdomadario cantetur; idque ut liberiùs vacent lectionibus et bonarum literarum studiis. Horâ tertiâ quolibet die, pro vesperis pulsetur, quas similiter cantu Gregoriano devotè, non syncopando, nec vana et impertinentia colloquendo, persolvant. Horâ septimâ pro Salve pulsetur, quod, unà cum commemoratione Sancti Andreæ et Beati Leonardi, omnes altâ voce cantabunt. Item omni dominicâ, in Choro dicant Dirige novem Lectionum profundatoribus et benefactoribus suis, et hoc bini et bini. Insuper quolibet mense confiteantur, et in festis Nativitatis Domini, Paschæ, Pentecostes, et Assumptionis gloriosæ Virginis, omnes sacratissimæ Eucharistæ sacramentum (confessione sacramentali præmissâ) devotissime recipiant.

De Modo Interiùs Conversandi. Caput Tertium.

Volumus lectionem de mane, singulis ferialibus diebus, horâ septimâ, per Principalem aut unum ex Regentibus per vices, et secundùm Principalis discretionem duntaxat legi, prout illud sibi expediens videbitur, utileque ac commodum studentibus: ad quam omnes studentes (sicut Principalis voluerit) obedienter conveniant. Præterea singulæ sedes, tempore per earundem Magistros deputato, proprias habeant lectiones. Item, ter in hebdomadâ, post prandium, in grammaticâ, poesi, arte oratoriâ, vel ex Solomonis libris, per unum ex Regentibus vicissim, et secundùm Principalis ordinationem, lectio competens habeatur; sed non in Sabbato, ut liberiùs illo die disputationibus vacent. Porro in undecimâ et quintâ horis, singulis ferialibus diebus, pro regulâ pulsetur; quâ finitâ, rei condignè puniantur. Similiter Sabbativis diebus, horâ secundâ, pro disputationibus sollenniter pulsetur. Post cœnam autem, singulis ferialibus diebus, repetitiones fiant, sed potissimùm tempore æstivali, et secundùm voluntatem Principalis. Volumus autem, quod antequam ad Magisterii gradus procedant, Logicam, Physicam, Philosophiam, Metaphysicam, et Ethicorum libros, vel saltem, pro iis, unum aliquem ex libris Solomonis addiscant. Volumus præterea omnes indifferenter Latinè loqui, et ut locutionis vulgaris iisdem subtrahatur occasio, volumus neminem in illo loco præter Coquum et ejus parvulum remanere, nisi voluerit se aliis studentibus (Latinè loquendo) conformare. Assuescant etiam ubique modestè, mansuetè, honestè, ac cum gravitate loqui. A triplici autem ictu campanæ post Salve, usque ad suscitationem de mane, ad vitandam aliorum inquietationem, nemo nisi submissâ voce loquatur. Ulterius, quolibet die, circa octavam horam, singuli studentium quatuor uncias panis habeant. Pro prandio autem pulsetur horâ intermediâ ad duodecimam, in quo quilibet octo uncias panis et copiam potûs competentis habeat. In cœnâ verò (pro qua horâ intermediâ ad sextam pulsabitur) eadem quæ in prandio sit panis et potûs mensura. Insuper in diebus carnium, potagio, seu oleribus cum carnium ferculo, semper in prandio reficiantur. In cœnâ verò, brodio, carnium particulis immissis, cum competente etiam carnium ferculo, vescantur. Et in diebus piscium, in prandio olera habeant, et tam in prandio quam in cœnâ, duobus ferculis piscium (vel æquivalenter ad hæc) recreentur.

Jejuniorum vero diebus, singuli duodecim uncias panis habeant, nec non singuli quatuor, tres pinctas potûs, cum tribus ferculis piscium, ac potagio habeant. Jejunia Ecclesiæ ab his, qui vigesimum primum annum suæ ætatis attigerint, inviolabiliter serventur; juniores autem, quousque decimum octavum attigerint annum, nolumus jejunio astringere, præterquam in vigiliis Nativitatis Domini, Paschæ, Pentecostes, Assumptionis gloriosæ Virginis, Omnium Sanctorum, ac sancti Andreæ Apostoli, Quadragesimæ sextis feriis. Illi autem qui decimum octavum annum attingunt, superaddant in Quadragesimâ feriam quartam. De sero, in diebus jejuniorum, pro collatione singuli habeant copiam potûs cum quatuor unciis panis. In aliis vigiliis, seu quadragesimæ diebus, habeant unum ferculum piscium (loco collationis) cum pane et potu extra jejunium consuetis. In mensâ communitatis, lectio sacræ scripturæ, seu alterius materiæ moralis aut historialis, continuè vel successivè habeatur, secundùm quod Principalis voluerit; et unus de fundatione in principio, alter vero ex commensalibus in fine prandii et cœnæ, ad legendum teneatur: et in sextis feriis in prandio volumus hæc nostra statuta legi. Duo autem studentium alternatis vicibus servient in communitate, unus ad scyphos et alius a coquinâ, qui unà cum coquo, in fine communis refectionis, comedent. Ad hæc voluums singulis Sabbatis totum locum, per quatuor studentes sibi invicem succedentes, scopari seu mundari: Nec non fenestras seu vitralia, celaturas, altaria et parietes ab aranearum telis et aliis fæcibus, per omnium studentium sollicitum laborem, bis in anno, scilicet ante Nativitatem Domini et Pascha, purgari. Item assignetur unus sacerdotum, vir maturus et devotus, sacrista principalis, qui Ecclesiæ ac parochianorum curam gerat, et sub quo, vel altero Capellano, vel uno ex Regentibus pro tempore Hebdomadario, singulis septimanis singuli studentium subserviant, et ad mensam epistolam cantent. Item octavâ horâ, de sero, tam in hieme quam in æstate, a Magistro Principali, vel ab uno Regentium, sibi per vices succedentium, cameræ diligenter visitentur.

De Modo exterius exeundi. Caput Quartum.

Ordinamus quod assignetur Janitor portæ exterioris, unus de gremio loci, pauper studens vel operarius, qui portam horâ quintâ in æstate aperiat, et post Salve, horâ nonâ, claudat: Reliquo vero tempore, scilicet hiemali, horâ sextâ aperiatur, et horâ octavâ, de sero, claudatur: et hic Janitor (nisi sit caputiatus) in tabulâ impleat scyphum studentibus qui sunt de gremio loci. Claves autem, clausâ portâ de sero, Magistro Principali tradat, repetendo easdem propter apertionem de mane, nullum autem extraneum, præsertim inhonestum aut vilem, sine Magistri Principalis licentiâ intrare permittat. Præcipuè nolumus alicui personæ muliebri aliquem in loco nostro esse ingressum, exceptâ communi Lotrice, ætate ad minus quinquagenaria; quia, dicit Hieronymus, non potest toto corde cum Deo habitare qui fœminarum accessibus copulatur.

Nullum insuper studentium exire, aut mulierem (nisi ut dictum est) intrare permittat, sub pœnâ expulsionis simpliciter de Collegio. Si autem aliquam aliam personam, sine Principalis licentiâ, intrare permiserit, per ejusdem Magistri discretionem debitè puniatur. Nemo portam exire præsumat sine Magistri Principalis, aut proprii Regentis licentiâ speciali: nec alicui licentiam concedant, nisi pro rationabili et honestâ causâ, dato sibi prius socio, ad castitatis et honestatis testimonium illibatum. Exeuntes autem quocunque intra Civitatem, mantello et caputio semper induantur. Sed pro formalibus recipiendis, omnes simul ad Pædagogium proficiscantur, excepto quadragesimali tempore sufficiat solos Baccalaureos confirmandos, gratiâ examinationis, illuc ire. Tempore autem generalium processionum, omnes ad processionem devotè et maturè conveniant, in Superpelliciis aut Collobiis, secundùm Principalis discretionem. Hebdomadarius quoque ad Epistolam portabit crucem, et duo juniores Candelabra

gerant. Item, omni septimanâ, omnes loci studentes (comitante eos aliquo magistrorum) campos simul visitent, peractisque ibidem aliquibus ludis (honestis tamen) ad vesperas insimul revertantur: nec licebit alicui, usque ad omnium reditum, sese a reliquo grege segregare. Quod si sæpiùs quam semel in hebdomadâ camporum refrigerium concedatur (quod tamen omnino dissuademus) tunc qui sunt de gremio loci, per Principalem ad aliquem honestum laborem in horto vel alibi deputentur. Custodiæ portarum, scyphorum impletiones, ministerii mensalis officia, a nemine, nisi fuerit de gremio loci, exerceantur: nisi forte, propter oneris gravitatem, videatur Principali quod assignentur aliqui ad eorum supplementum. MULIERES locum nostrum aliter quam processionis causâ, aliter quam dictum est, penitus non ingrediantur. Officinas autem interiores nullo prorsus tempore intrare permittantur.

De Magistro Principali, Capellanis et Regentibus. Caput Quintum.

Volumus etiam ex fratrum nostrorum Collegio, videlicet ex Capitulo S^ti^. Andreæ, per Priorem ejusdem, perpetuis futuris temporibus, unum aliquem Canonicum, virum gravem, prudentem, et doctum, in sacris literis Doctorem Licentiatum aut Bacchalaureum, seu alium quemvis eruditum ex Capitulo S^ti^. Andreæ, Canonicum eligi et nominari, ac dicto nostro pauperum Collegio præfici, loci Magistrum Principalem nuncupari; cui omnes alii Presbyteri, Regentes, et Discipuli humiliter obediant, ad ejus monita et directiones diligenter auscultent, correctiones pro delictis ab ipso benignè suscipiant, eumque in eâ quæ decet reverentiâ semper et ubique tueantur et habeant. Singuli etiam loci OFFICIARII sibi, quotiescunque voluerit, de bonis Collegii ratiocinium reddant, Ipse vero semel in anno Domino computum de rebus ipsis exhibere teneatur: et in festis majoribus vesperas cum missâ, et collectas post Salve, cantabit, omnibusque feriis quartis et sextis Presbyteris, Regentibus et aliis quibuscunque interesse volentibus, lectionem in sacris literis, aut in speculativâ theologiâ, scitè et maturè docebit. Sint præterea in Collegio duo devoti sacerdotes, quorum unus (ut dictum est) spiritualibus, alter vero temporalibus, superintendat negotiis. Primus sit Curatus et Sacrista; Secundus Provisor et rerum temporalium Procurator. Hi duo, unà cum Regentibus, Vesperas, Missas, et Collectas post Salve in festis minoribus, dominicis et ferialibus diebus hebdomadatim, promptè, devotèque cantent.

Regentes vero quatuor sint in numero, aut pauciores, secundùm quod loci facultates ferre poterint, et Magister Principalis judicaverit expedire: verùm ad regendi officium instituentur ac recipientur per Dominum Priorem, et Collegii pro tempore existentem Magistrum Principalem. Recepti quoque statim, et in ipso receptionis articulo, præstabunt fidelitatis et obedientiæ juramentum, videlicet ad volendum et procurandum rempublicam loci ad instruendum juventutem in bonis moribus salutaribusque doctrinis, ad obediendum Principali Collegii Magistro in licitis et honestis, præcipuè in his quæ refrænant vitia et promovent virtutes, et ad recipiendum correctionem pro eorum demeritis, si quid deficere contingat in his, quæ eos concernunt, observandis loci institutis. Admissi autem, et quilibet eorum admissus, docebit omni die, saltem feriali, suæ classi tres, vel ad minus duas, lectiones ordinarias, de quibus etiam computum recipiet, et in nescientes et reos celeriter animadvertet: nec id solum, sed quoscunque suæ classis nostri Collegii statuta transgredientes, juxta delicti exigentiam, sine morâ (cum maturitate tamen et charitate, misericorditerque) castigent: et si quid eorum vires excedit, hoc ipsum Magistro Principali (qui totius Collegii curam gerit) statim et sine dilatione intimetur. Ipse etiam Principalis, Presbyteri et Regentes, pro suis laboribus, habebunt infra locum cameras et victum quotidianum, honestè, ut decet; et præfati etiam Regentes in eâdem sedeant tabulâ, ex eodem (quantum fieri potest) vescantur ferculo, ex eodem potu bibant, iisdemque fruantur bellariis, unà itidem sedeant, unà surgant, sicque disponantur universa, quod juniores senioribus semper deferant honorem et dilectionem. Et præter victum ac ea quæ ei debentur ex monasterio, Principalis habebit pro stipendio annuo decem libras, unà cum juvene servitore, qui scyphario in magnâ mensâ adjumento sit; unusquisque vero ex Sacerdotibus et Regentibus decem mercas, nisi fortassis aliqui ex ipsis habeant altaragia, qui tunc habebunt sicut dictum est, vel juxta fundationis ac unionis altaragii sui tenorem: et id quidem secundùm Sacerdotis vel Regentis meritum seu demeritum; proviso etiam meritissimis, quantum fieri potest, et juxta Principalis discretionem potiora distribuantur officia. Et Rentale loci, libri communes, Munimenta, Jocalium registra sive inventaria, a Principali, cum consilio duorum aut trium Canonicorum, debitè conserventur in loco apto tutoque; nec inconveniens reputabitur, si Principalis die quolibet post cœnam, rationem expensarum diariam recipiat a Provisore, assistente sibi uno aut altero ex gremio loci—Nec licebit alicui ex Presbyteris aut Regentibus a semel recepto resilire officio, nisi prius hoc Magistro Principali per trium mensium spatium significetur, præterquam in casu quo aliquod notabile occurrit commodum; nec ipse Magister Principalis quemquam ab officio, non prius factâ simili trium mensium præmonitione, amoveat; nisi fortasse (quod Deus avertat) culpa alicujus aliud requirat, quia præsens infirmitas præsentem requirit medicinam. Porro studentium in hoc nostro Pauperum Collegio non potest certus assignari numerus, eo quod, crescentibus vel decrescentibus loci facultatibus, augeri potest vel minui studentium numerus: nempe ut sint in numero denario prout nunc, majori vel minori, juxta Principalis discretionem.

De Aliis in nostro Pauperum Collegio conversari volentibus. Caput Sextum.

Si qui vero ex nobilium aut aliarum personarum liberis (acquirendæ virtutis et scientiæ causâ) pauperum nostrorum cupiunt conjungi consortio, non abnuimus; dummodo primùm et ante omnia, quærant regnum Dei et justitiam ejus, et, pro tempore suæ apud nostros residentiæ, Principali et Regentibus per omnia morem gerant, et nullam, per se vel alios, hæc nostra statuta infringendi præbeant occasionem. Et si qui ex his cum nostris esse volunt commensales, sint ut nostri disciplinati, et cum ipsis vice suâ ad mensam legant, aliasque loci laudabiles consuetudines benignè et diligenter custodiant. In scholis quoque et alibi ita versentur omnes, ut totus cultus et integer corporis habitus ad scholasticum decorem componatur. Deficientes quoque, non solum per Magistrum Principalem, verum etiam per Regentes condignè puniantur, et si culpa hoc exigat, de loco per Principalem expellantur.

Et non solum in scholis et lectionibus, sed etiam in omni loco, præcipuè vero in Cellis, Regentes oculatè intendant studentibus, ne sint otiosi, dissoluti, vagi, aut leves moribus: non vestibus utantur secularibus, non scissis, non plus satis curtis, non utantur Birretis viridis, rubei, punicei, glauci, blavii, crocei aut levioris coloris: sed potius vestibus omnibus, tam laneis quam lineis, utantur, quæ viros graves deceant, et clericalis sortis homines. Sed nec comam nutriant, nec barbam, verum sic tondeatur coma, ut aurium magna pars videatur. Cum autem ad monasterium ire contigerit (quod nulli studentium absque facultate licebit) in navi ecclesiæ, seu versus chorum, tempore divini officii, confabulando seu procaciter incedendo non deambulent; sed potiùs in locis privatis devotioni, aut saltem extra ecclesiam publicæ disputationi, religiosè se disponant. Civitatem non frequentent—Locum absque licentiâ nullatenus exeant, collationes nocturnas non habeant, cultros aut arma invasiva intra locum non gerant, ludis Taxillorum, aut Pilæ pedalis, aliisque quibuscunque inhonestis aut periculosis,

nequaquam assuescant: quæ si fecerint, aut quævis alia horum similia (vel fortassis pejora) primo mi sericorditer corripiantur; deinde, nisi sese de cætero emendent, de loco expellantur. Regens, aut ille qui anno priori præfuit exeuntibus, et Magisterii gradum capientibus, statim a festo Divi Michaelis Archangeli instruere incipiat novam classem, ad quam omnes, post præcedentem et ante sequentem Cinerum diem venientes, advolabunt; et his qui adveniunt intra dictum Michaelis festum et præcedens Pascha, Regens ille docebit grammaticam, poesin, seu artem oratoriam, vel aliud quidvis, secundùm Principalis directionem. Sed et Regentes et Presbyteri attendant, ne quid aliqui, turpis lucri occasione, a quoquam extorqueant: ad hoc autem magis auscultent, ne quid læsuræ aut incommodi in exeuntium studentium reperiatur studiis unquam; et summè caveant et Regentes et Capellani, ne cum ullis studentibus, intra locum vel extra, familiaritates habeant, memores illius, nimia familiaritas contemptum parit. Vacantiæ consuetæ ne ante festum Exaltationis Sanctæ Crucis capiantur, nec post festum Divi Michaelis prolongentur: nisi aliud fortasse, propter victualium caritatem, seu aliam quamvis rationabilem causam, Magistro Principali videatur. Demum nobiles omnes et viros ecclesiasticos, volentes in hoc nostro pauperum Collegio, in mensâ, aut aliàs quovis modo versari, exhortamur in Domino, quatenus primùm et ante omnia præbeant seipsos bonorum operum exemplum, deinde ad infrigendum hæc nostra statuta nullam omnino tribuant occasionem; sed cunctos, quantum possunt, a vitiis retrahant, et ad virtutis viam semper et ubique calcar admoveant.

De Correctione Delinquentium. Caput Septimum.

Statuimus quod singulis sextis feriis, pro corrigendis excessibus, capitulum teneatur, in quo omnium defectus et negligentiæ debitè puniantur: Item volumus notabiliter otiosos acriter puniri. Et si quis sic punitus se non correxerit, in præsentiâ totius communitatis, sub pœnâ expulsionis, semel et secundò moneatur: si autem binâ vice taliter admonitus se non correxerit, de loco irrevocabiliter expellatur. Divinum officium (ut supra dictum est) horis et temporibus constitutis debitè celebretur, et in Dominicis ac festis majoribus, omnes nostri Collegii Presbyteros, Regentes, et Studentes missæ post nonam cantatæ, ac vesperis interesse volumus, præsertim cum Principalis Magister tenebitur celebrare. Diebus autem ferialibus commensales, et qui sunt de gremio loci studentes, missæ, de mane post sextam cantatæ, intersint; et vesperas studentes de fundatione, unà cum Presbytero vel Regente hebdomadario, devotè persolvant. Salve vero ab omnibus, post cœnam, qualibet nocte decantetur; Venientes autem ad divinum officium Capellani, Regentes, et qui sunt de fundatione studentes, maturè veniant et devotè, in suo quisque superpellicio, saltem in Dominicis ac principalibus festis; sedeantque aut stent (juxta consuetudinis exigentiam) non tam Studentes quam Regentes et Presbyteri, in stallis collateralibus, idque chorus contra chorum, et secundùm suas ætates; nonnulla tamen fiat distantia inter Regentes et discipulos, propter eam quam iis debent reverentiam; et quo hoc commodiùs fiat, dignum ducimus ut duo Regentes se collocent in parte australi chori, unus videlicet in capite primi stalli, et alius in fine stallorum, inter studentes et altare; et in parte chori boreali alii duo Regentes eodem ordine sedeant, in quorum medio studentes omnes ordinatè collocentur. Si quis autem a divino officio se subtraxerit, debitè puniatur. Si autem aliquis consuetudinariè abfuerit, et binâ vice admonitus, et sub pœnâ expulsionis se emendare noluerit, de congregatione irrevocabiliter expellatur. Insuper exiens portam sine licentiâ, vel a socio aut sociis extra locum se sequestrans, si, post secundam sibi factam in speciali monitionem, se non correxerit, a loco perpetuè removeatur. Sed nec ipsi Regentes aut Presbyteri (nisi cui incumbit ratione officii) faciant locum exeundi consuetudinem; quod si fecerint, per Principalem castigentur. Claves etiam Posticarum, præterquam a Magistro Principali, vel ex ejus licentiâ speciali, a nullo penitus habeantur. Præterea Aleator, Criminator, libellorum famosorum Fabricator, communis Potator, Calumniator, pacis Perturbator, aut sociorum Perculsor, si post secundam factam in speciali monitionem sub pœnâ expulsionis, se non correxerit, de loco simpliciter removeatur. Pro hujusmodi autem culpis semel commissis, secundùm magistrorum discretionem, debitè puniantur. Porro si quis rem notabilem furtivè subtraxerit, seu minus notabilem frequenter abstulerit, et de hoc convictus fuerit, de loco expellatur. Postremo de Inobedientia, Rebellione, in civitate Pernoctatione, secretorum loci Revelatione, vel de castitatis violatione convictus, sive Regens sit, Capellanus, aut Studens, de loco simpliciter expellatur. Ut ergo cuncta ista serventur, et ne quid ex prædictis, quod opus habeat correctione, impunitum aut incorrectum abeat: ut etiam Principali et Regentibus addatur stimulus ad vigilandum diligenter super commissos sibi greges, volumus hoc nostrum pauperum Collegium, singulis annis, infra octavas Divi Leonardi, Collegii ipsius patroni, per Sub-Priorem, Tertium Priorem, et alium quemvis Canonicum, vel saltem per alios quoscunque ex Capitulo S^ti. Andreæ, quos Dominus Prior duxerit eligendos, in capite et membris, in spiritualibus et temporalibus, visitari. Et per eosdem volumus integrum Collegii rentale, cum expensis ejusdem, conferri, ne aliquatenus excedant, et deficiat communitas. Quicquid autem superexcrescens fuerit, in fabricam aut alios loci necessarios usus per Principalem insumatur, ut vel sic si quid per Principalem, Capellanos vel Regentes neglectum minusque servatum fuerit, saltem per visitatores pœnis arctioribus reformetur. Si quid vero (quod absit) eorum vires excedere videatur, id ipsum sine morâ ad Dominum Priorem referatur, qui singula contra hæc nostra statuta commissa acriori castigatione reformabit, perpetuum proinde recepturus æternæ salutis bravium.

De Infirmis et Defunctorum Suffragiis. Caput Octavum.

Languidi, quamdiu in languore perstiterint, ab oneribus communitatis supportentur, immo secundùm Magistrorum discretionem in esculentis et poculentis, ac aliis solatiis charitativè tractentur. Si autem contingat aliquem infirmitate graviter laborare, in camerâ extra locum, utensilibus et aliis munitâ necessariis, per matronam quandam, ætate ad minus quinquagenariam, pudicitiâ ornatam, opinione seu famâ illibatam, benignè et charitativè custodiatur: Prædicta autem Matrona nullam famulam, nisi prædictis conditionibus præditam, secum aliquatenùs habitare permittat. Vestimenta etiam linea totius loci a prædictâ Matronâ laventur, et si opus fuerit resarciantur. Cum vero aliquis ad mortem appropinquat (nisi infirmitas fuerit contagiosa) omnes alii vocentur, ejus exitum Deo devotis orationibus commendaturi; vel saltem magna pars illuc vadat, secundùm Principalis discretionem, tempore nihilominus et aliis circumstantiis per eum debitè pensatis. Eodem etiam tempore infirmus sacrâ unctione muniatur. Si autem contingat aliquem ex hac luce discedere, cantetur pro eo missa de Requie, privatè autem, a quolibet sacerdote una missa, et a singulis scholaribus Dirige, novem lectionum.

In obitu Domini Johannis Hepburn, Prioris moderni, Dirige novem lectionum, et missa de Requie solenniter cantentur. Singuli etiam Sacerdotes in privato dicant octo missas, singuli vero Clericorum quater Dirige novem lectionum. In anniversario Domini Prioris in perpetuum, una missa de mortuis, et Dirige novem lectionum ab omnibus solenniter decantentur: a singulis autem sacerdotibus una

missa dicatur, et a singulis Clericis Dirige novem lectionum; ut ipsorum precibus et suffragiis adjutus cœlorum regnum obtinere valeat, quo ipsum perducat qui pretioso sanguine suo nos redemit, Jesus Christus, Dominus noster, qui est super omnia Deus benedictus in Sæcula. Amen.

(2.)—Confirmatio Prædictorum Statutorum. 8 Sept. 1544.

8 September 1544.

Omnibus hoc scriptum visuris vel audituris, Jacobus, permissione divinâ Commendatarius perpetuus Prioratûs S^ti^. Andreæ; Alexander Myln, eâdem permissione Abbas de Cambuskynneth, et ejusdem Prioratûs, in spiritualibus et temporalibus, generalis pro tempore Administrator, et ejusdem loci Conventus, SALUTEM in Domino sempiternam.

Noveritis nos ad hoc capitulariter congregatos, diligentibus tractatibus et maturis deliberationibus præhabitis, præcedentia Collegii nostri statuta (per bonæ memoriæ Johannem, olim Priorem S^ti^. Andreæ, Prædecessorem nostrum, in lucem edita, et modo per nos utcunque lucidiora effecta) vidisse, legisse, inspexisse, et in singulis suis clausulis diligenter considerasse. Et quia ipsa utilia, rationabilia, et conditionibus personarum in præfato nostro pauperum Collegio commorantium bene accommodata videmus; ideo ea omnia singula, in universis suis punctis [et] clausulis commendamus, approbamus, ratificamus ac confirmamus [et] a cunctis dicti Collegii membris incolisque inviolabiliter respectivè (DONEC NOS ALITER DUXERIMUS DISPONENDUM) observari volumus. In cujus rei testimonium, præsentibus, manibus dictorum duorum, Commendatarii, Administratoris, Supprioris, Magistri Principalis subscriptis, sigillum commune Capituli nostri, unà cum sigillo dicti Collegii, in signum consensûs et assensûs eorum (ut præscribitur) ad præmissa est appensum apud dictum monasterium et præfatorum pauperum nostrorum Collegium respectivè, die octavo mensis Septembris, Anno Domini millesimo quingentesimo quadragesimo quarto.

(*Sic subscribitur*)

JACOBUS Commendatarius Prioratus S^ti^. Andreæ, prædicta Statuta affirmat et ratificat.
ALEXANDER Administrator qui supra, manu suâ.
JO^ES^. WYNRAM, Supprior affirmat prædicta statuta.
JO^ES^. ANNAND, Canonicus S^ti^. Andreæ et Prin^lis^. S^ti^. Leonardi, affirmat eadem.
THOMAS FYFF, Sacrista Collegii S^ti^. Leonardi, eadem affirmat.
JOANNES LAUMONTH, Provisor dicti Collegii, affirmat.
JACOBUS WYLKIE, Regens, eadem affirmat.
DAVID GUILD, Regens, eadem affirmat.
JOANNES SCHEILL, Regens, eadem approbat.
DAVID GARDYN, Regens, eadem approbat.

(3.)—Several Cartæ Visitationis of the same College.

Referred to, but not printed in the original Returns.

ORDER III.—Copies of all Regulations enacted by the Principal and Masters of the said College, or any Office-Bearer belonging thereto, by which the Discipline, Government, and Course of Teaching in the said College are in any way directed or prescribed.

Order III.

Return by the Principal and Masters.

R.—With a view to furnish correctly the information here required, the Records of the United College, including all the Minutes that remain of the proceedings in that of St. Leonard, previous to the union with St. Salvators, have been carefully searched, and there has not been found any general Regulation in regard to the Course of Study. There is, however, a course very generally followed, which is such as the Principal and Masters approve; and any remarkable attempt to deviate from which, without justification by some peculiarity of circumstances, would be discountenanced, and, if persisted in, would probably lead to some enactment, as far as our powers might be found competent. It is expected that the intrant students shall begin with the Language Classes; that they shall, as early as may be, commence the study of Mathematics, without which they could not be duly prepared for a subsequent part of their Course; and that they shall attend successively the Logic, the Moral Philosophy, and the Natural Philosophy, each one Session. This course is *prescribed* to all the Bursars by the Foundations of their Bursaries, or by the understood practice, and the authority of the Principal and Masters. It is *prescribed*, too, in so far as regards everything except the precise *order* of attendance, by the authority of the Church, in the case of all Candidates for the Ministry; and it may be right to mention here, that the Professor of Greek is understood to have a *veto* upon a student, not foreign bred, passing his Class to enter one more advanced in the Course, unless he have studied Greek at some other University; though the authority for this be not that to which the Requisition particularly refers, but an Act of Visitation. Though not required by any positive regulation, it is the almost universal practice here for the students to attend the *private* or *senior* Greek and Latin Classes, during all the years of their Philosophy Course; and the hours of teaching are so arranged as to give them, as generally as possible, an opportunity of doing so.

With regard to the Government and Discipline, as regulated by the authority of the College, the first notice in the Record is the Minute of July 9th 1747, immediately after the union of St. Salvators and St. Leonards.

Minute and Resolutions of 9th July 1747.

9 July 1747.

Some overtures for the preservation of Order and Discipline in the United College, and the administration of its Revenue, having been laid before the meeting, they agreed thereto, and resolved accordingly,—

1^mo^, That the students shall regularly attend public worship every Lord's Day, in the Church of the United College.

2^do^, That the several Professors, except the Professor of Medicine, shall by turns exercise the office of Hebdomadar, whose duty, during his week, shall be, to perlustrate the Students' rooms every night at eight of the clock; and after perlustration, send the keys to the Principal when he resides within the College, or, in his absence, to the Master residing there; to attend at the public tables at dinner and supper, and to convene the Students every Sunday before public worship begin, in the fore and afternoon, in the Common Schools of the College where they are lodged, and conduct them to Church.

University of St. Andrews.

Appendix, Part II. United College. Order III.

9 July 1747.

3^tio^, That besides occasional meetings for exercise of discipline, Common Schools shall be kept at two of the clock in the afternoon, on the third Monday of every month.

That out of the laws in St. Salvators and St. Leonards Colleges, a collection shall be made, which, together with those that may hereafter be enacted, shall be read by the Hebdomadar, in the meetings for Common Schools, at least twice every Session, and oftener if need be.

In conformity with a Resolution recorded in the above Minute, a Code of Laws appears to have been compiled. It is found in the Book of Laws, and is dated anno 1747.

Leges Academiæ a Studiosis observandæ.

1^ma^, Qui a Scholis publicis se subduxerit, duodecim assibus mulctator, præter alias pœnas, si adfuisset, irrogandas.

2^da^, Quicunque a templo tempore cultûs divini abfuerit, duodecim asses toties quoties solvito: is autem a templo abesse censebitur qui inter recitandum Catalogum in Scholâ publicâ præstò non fuerit.

3^tia^, Qui extra Collegium pernoctaverit, citra causam honestam duodenas asses luito, aut graviùs etiam punitor, pro arbitrio Magistri Principalis. Post decimam vespertinam qui ingressus fuerit, sex asses luito.

4^ta^, Quicunque ad studia accinctus in cubiculo non fuerit ad horam sesqui octavam vespertinam, perlustrante Præceptore, quatuor asses solvito, toties quoties.

5^ta^, Qui lapides, argillam, aut istiusmodi intra vel extra Collegium projecerit, ita ut aliquid ad Collegium pertinens ab eo frangi aut lædi possit (sicut etiam qui luserit pila palmari) duodecim asses solvito; et præterea omnes fenestræ vitreæ inde labefactæ ejus impensis reficiuntor. Qui vero sumptibus Academiæ aluntur, pro hisce similibus delictis victu abstinentor, aut graviùs etiam puniuntor, ad arbitrium Magistri Principalis.

6^ta^, Quicunque otiosus in areâ repertus fuerit, horis studio literarum destinatis, cum scilicet vel in Scholâ vel in Cubiculo proprio esse debeat, duos asses Solvito; quatuor vero, si extra Collegium vagus oberret.

7^ma^, Execrantes, jurantes, et turpia loquentes, ob primum delictum viginti quatuor assibus mulctantor: ob secundum vero ex Collegio expelluntor.

8^va^, Qui globulis ferreis, aut aleis, aut chartulis lusoriis tempus triverit; aut in Diversoriis et Cauponis, nisi ab amico aut propinquo vocatus et detentus, reperiatur, pecuniâ mulctator aut aliter punitor, prout voluerit Magister Principalis.

9^na^, Qui a conventu privato abfuerit, veniâ non impetratâ, quatuor asses a Præceptore suo exigendos, solvito toties quoties.

10^ma^, Quicunque condiscipulum suum animo infesto aggressus fuerit, ob primum delictum viginti quatuor asses luito; ob secundum vero ex Academiâ expellitor. Si mutua pugna, mutua etiam esto pœna.

11^ma^, Nemo ullum Præceptorem, vel hujus vel alterius Collegii, insalutatum præterito; nec coram adveniente subsistito, nedum obviam se dato; sed si extra Collegium fuerit, in Collegium se recipiat, sin in Collegio, suum quisque petat cubiculum: qui secus faxit, pro Præceptoris arbitrio pœnas luito.

12^ma^, Nemo arma ferat, sive offensionis, sive defensionis, sive recreationis causâ, sive pugiones ea sint, seu enses, seu bombardæ, seu denique scloppeta; si quis ferre aut tulisse, comperiatur, ad arbitrium Præceptorum castigabitur, et privabitur armis, quæ applicabuntur ad quoscunque usus illis videbitur. Itaque quicunque discipuli hujusmodi arma habent, statim, promulgato hoc edicto, ad Collegii Principalem afferant, ab eo conservanda.

14^ta^, Quicunque Collegii mœnia scanderit, aut e qualibet fenestrâ, aliàsve, interdiu vel noctu, prorepserit, ob delictum, unum aut alterum, singulis vicibus, viginti quatuor asses solvito. Sæpius autem si reus idem deprehensus fuerit, omnino ex Collegio expellitor.

15^ta^, Nemo citra necessitatem togam suam exuito, quæ ei honori est et ornamento, nedum ex malitiâ togam alienam lacerare, scindere, aut quovis modo labefacere audeto: qui secus fecerit duodecim asses solvito, et pœnas subeat tantâ perversitate dignas.

16^ta^, Nemo horias piscatorias, aut navigia quæcunque in littore stantia, conscendere audeto, sive curiositatis, sive recreationis obtentu, sub pœnâ viginti quatuor assium, toties quoties.

17^ma^, Culina, quæ propria est Coquorum officina, Scholasticis omnibus penitus interdictum esto. Qui temeré et injussu intraverit, drachmam actutum dependito, toties quoties; excipiuntur tamen qui mensis inserviunt, quibus tunc tantum Culinam ingredi permissum, ut quando eorum ministerium id exigit.

18^va^, Nullus Academiæ alumnus, ad regem vectigali censuve quolibet legitimo privandum vel minimum conferto; neque coactores aut procuratores regios quoscunque suo munere fungentes, vi, minis, ullove alio modo impedire audeto: qui secus fecerit, pro infami habetor, omni gradu, omnique honore in hac Academiâ privator, ex ejus etiam gremio, sine spe redeundi, expellitor.

19^na^, Nemo disciplinæ nostræ subjectus, civibus S^ti^. Andreæ vim ullam, fraudem, damnum, molestiam, aut injuriam verbo, facto, noctu aut interdiu, inferre audeto; sed pacem cum civibus studiosè colito: qui secus faxit, pro male morato, insolenti, et inhonesto habetor; pœnasque luito contumeliâ suâ dignas, arbitrio magistrorum.

20^ma^, Unusquisque domum petiturus, cubiculi sui clavem suo Præceptori tradito, qui ante ejus discessum intrabit, omniaque læsa aut fracta, ejus impensis reparanda, curabit.

N.B.—One has been purposely omitted, which it would now be an offence to good taste to read in public.

In the Book (of Laws) above referred to, there are engrossed two prior sets of Regulations, entitled "Collegii Leonardini Leges Prohibitoriæ." There is so little difference between these and the Code extracted from them, that it seems unnecessary to transcribe them separately. What difference does exist consists chiefly in the gradual approximation to a less scholastic, or more lenient system. In the most ancient there is, as might be expected, the nearest approach to the spirit of Draco—Corporal punishment is prescribed for the disorders noticed in the 7th, 8th, 10th, and 14th regulations.

On the 13th May 1780 the Society adopted certain Resolutions, which provided, among other objects, that the exercise of discipline should be vested in the Principal and Masters, in place of being vested, as formerly, in the Principal only.

This appears to have been the date of some erasures by the pen, and of some interlineations, which are found in the recorded copy of Regulations of 1747. Instead of the former expression, "Punitor pro arbitrio *Magistri Principalis*," we now read "Punitor pro arbitrio *Præceptorum*."

University of St. Andrews.

Appendix, Part II. United College. Order III.

13 May 1780.

Resolutions of the Society, 13th May 1780.

Sederunt, the Principal, &c. &c.

The Society came to the following Resolutions:—

1mo, That in all cases where the exercise of discipline was in the Principal singly, it shall in future be in the Principal and Masters.

N.B.—This Resolution was proposed by the Principal.

2do, That instead of two Masters, as at present, the Principal and all the Masters shall meet regularly in the common schools before sermon, and go from thence with the students to church.

3tio, That a dispensation from attending the church shall be granted to such of the students as are not of the Presbyterian communion, if they make application for it, and give assurance to the Masters, that they will not appear in public, nor behave improperly in the time of divine worship.

4to, That Students, who lodge within the College, shall be fined if they are out later than 11 o'clock.

5to, That the enumeration of the kind of arms, which the Students are prohibited to use, shall be omitted in the laws in future, and only the general description of these arms retained.

6to, That the Students shall not be required to wear their gowns, except in their respective Classes, the Common Schools, and the Public Hall of the University.

7mo, That no Master shall in future give the play, on the solicitation or importunity of the Students.

8vo, That a Catalogue, containing the names of all the Students, shall always be in the Hebdomadar's room, and another, containing those only who are required to attend the church. From the latter, the Comitator shall make out his catalogue for Sundays, and from the former, that to be used on other occasions, when meetings in Common Schools are held.

9no, That a Professor, in regard to cases not provided for by the Public Laws of the College, has the power to make such Regulations as to him may appear necessary for conducting the business of his Class, and to enforce them by such methods as he may judge expedient, even by the penalty of expulsion from his class.

N.B.—Against this last Resolution, the Principal and Mr. Cook dissented, and desired that their Dissent might be recorded in the Minutes.

The Laws, as read at present to the Students assembled at the Common Schools, *i. e.* the Common Hall of the College, a few days after the commencement of each Session, are the following:—

Leges Academiæ a Studiosis Observandæ.

1ma, Qui a Scholis publicis se subduxerit, duodecim assibus mulctator; præter alias pœnas, si adfuisset, irrogandas.

2da, Quicunque a templo, tempore cultûs divini, abfuerit, veniâ non impetratâ, duodecim asses, toties quoties, solvito.

3tia, Qui extra Collegium pernoctaverit, citra causam honestam, duodenos asses luito, aut graviùs etiam punitor, pro arbitrio Præceptorum. Post undecimam vespertinam qui ingressus fuerit, sex asses luito.

4ta, Qui lapides, argillam, aut istiusmodi, intra vel extra Collegium, projecerit, ita ut aliquid ad Collegium pertinens ab eo frangi aut lædi possit, duodecim asses solvito; et præterea omnes fenestræ vitreæ inde labefactæ ejus impensis reficiuntor.

5ta, Execrantes, jurantes, et turpia loquentes, ob primum delictum viginti quatuor assibus mulctantor: ob secundum verò, ex Collegio expelluntor.

6ta, Qui aleis, aut chartulis lusoriis tempus triverit; aut in Diversoriis et Cauponis, nisi ab amico aut propinquo vocatus et detentus, reperiatur, pecuniâ mulctator, aut aliter punitor, prout voluerint Præceptores.

7ma, Qui a conventu privato abfuerit, veniâ non impetratâ, sex asses a Præceptore suo exigendos solvito, toties quoties.

8va, Quicunque condiscipulum suum animo infesto aggressus fuerit, ob primum delictum viginti quatuor asses luito; ob secundum vero ex Academiâ expellitor: si mutua pugna, mutua etiam esto et pœna.

9na, Nemo arma ferat, sive offensionis, sive defensionis, sive recreationis causâ; si quis ferre aut tulisse comperiatur, ad arbitrium Præceptorum castigabitur, et privabitur armis, quae applicabuntur ad quoscunque usus illis videbitur.

Itaque quicunque discipuli hujusmodi arma habent, statim, promulgato hoc edicto, ad Collegii Principalem afferant, ab eo conservanda.

10ma, Quicunque Collegii mœnia scanderit, aut e qualibet fenestrâ, aliàsve, interdui vel noctu, prorepserit, ob delictum unum vel alterum, singulis vicibus, viginti quatuor asses solvito. Sæpiùs autem si reus idem deprehensus fuerit, omnio ex Collegio expellitor.

11ma, Nemo citra necessitatem togam suam exuito, quæ ei honori est et ornamento; nedum ex malitiâ togam alienam lacerare, scindere, aut quovis modo labefacere audeto: qui secus fecerit, duodecim asses solvito, et pœnas subeat tantâ perversitate dignas. Quicunque autem in Scholis publicis vel privatis, aut in publicâ Universitatis aulâ sine togâ adfuerit, sex assibus mulctator.

12ma, Nemo horias piscatorias, aut navigia quæcunque in littore stantia, conscendere audeto, sive curiositatis, sive recreationis obtentu, sub pœnâ viginti quatuor assium, toties quoties.

13tia, Nemo disciplinæ nostræ subjectus, civibus Sti. Andreæ vim ullam, fraudem, damnum, molestiam, aut injuriam, verbo, facto, noctu aut interdiu, inferre audeto: sed pacem cum civibus studiosè colito; qui secus faxit, pro male morato, insolenti et inhonesto habetor; pœnasque luito, contumeliâ suâ dignas, arbitrio Magistrorum.

14ta, Unusquisque domum petiturus, cubiculi clavem suo Præceptori tradito, qui ante ejus discessum intrabit, omniaque læsa aut fracta, ejus impensis reparanda, curabit.

The following Resolutions are ordered to be promulgated in English:—

Resolved, That every Student shall, each Session, at his entry, deposit five shillings sterling, out of which the windows broken, or other damage done to the College buildings or passages, by persons unknown, shall be repaired, and the surplus, after such reparation, returned at the end of the Session.

Resolved, That no Student shall go to the country upon occasion of the first Monday of a month which is a holiday, without the consent of the Professors whose classes he attends; and that it shall not be competent, on such occasions, to allow any student to go to the country, till the hours of teaching the classes which he attends are over for the preceding week, nor without being assured that he will return to attend his classes on the Tuesday following.

The carrying of Fire-arms, in consequence of a late event, to which none of us are strangers, and the putting to sea in Boats, are entirely prohibited, under the penalty of expulsion.

University of St. Andrews.

Appendix, Part II. United College. Order III.

13 May 1780.

The Masters require punctual attendance upon the Church, from all those whose names are contained in the Sunday's Catalogue; and it is hereby intimated, that those Students who have been educated in another communion, and who wish upon that account to obtain a dispensation from attending the Church, if they have not obtained it formerly, must apply to the Principal before Sunday.

It is usual for the Principal to take occasion, from the reading of these laws, to explain more fully to the young men assembled the various duties incumbent upon them, the objects for which they are sent hither, the dangers which they have particularly to guard themselves against, and the spirit in which the laws concerning them are to be administered; enforcing impressively the necessity of such Regulations and of their due observance, for their own comfort, security, and general advantage.

It may not be our business to judge how far the Code of Laws, as transmitted to us, and annually read to our Students, is sufficient, or not, for the government of a well-regulated seminary; but it is proper that we should inform His Majesty's Commissioners of the fact, that in the government of our respective classes, implying often an attention to particulars which have not been provided for by the laws as read to the Students, we are much guided by well-understood custom, and by our own views of propriety, confirmed or corrected, in cases of alleged grievance, by the superintending authority: and that the Laws to be found in our records by no means convey a correct idea of the strictness of our College Discipline.

Order IV.

ORDER IV.—A Return of the Manner in which the Senatus Academicus in the said College is composed, and the constituent Members thereof.

Return by the Principal and Masters.

R.—The United College of St. Salvator and St. Leonard consists of a Principal and eight Professors or Masters, viz. a Professor of Greek, of Logic, Moral Philosophy, Natural Philosophy, Humanity, Civil History, Mathematics, and Medicine.

The Principal, Professors, and Masters of the United College, constitute a Faculty of Arts; and, as such, they choose annually, out of their own body, a Dean of Faculty, whose office it is to *promote* the conferring the Degree of Bachelor or Master of Arts, by submitting the names and qualifications of the Candidates for these honours to a meeting of the University.

Order V.

ORDER V.—A Return of the Office-bearers in the United College: *e. g.* Chancellor, Rector, &c., and of the Persons or Electors by whom such Office-bearers are nominated or elected, and of the Manner in which such Nomination or Election is made.

Return by the Principal and Masters.

Answered by the University.

Order VI.

ORDER VI.—A Return of the Manner in which the Professors are appointed, in, what hands the power of Inquiry, and Correction, Suspension, or Deprivation is vested, or by whom it is claimed.

Return by the Principal and Masters.

R.—By the Foundation of St. Salvator's College, it is provided, that when the Principality or other incumbency shall become vacant, the Member of the College next in point of seniority should be entitled, if on examination found duly qualified, to take the office; and should he decline doing so, or be found incompetent, that the remanent Members of the College, together with the Rector of the University, should proceed to supply the vacancy in the Principality, and that the said Members, together with the Principal, should proceed to supply any other vacancy in the College, by electing a person whose qualifications for the vacant office they had previously ascertained by a strict examination.

The Act of Parliament, by which the Colleges were united, vests the right of Patronage, and the power of presenting the Principal, and Professor of Mathematics in the said United College, in His Majesty, his heirs and successors; the right of patronage of the Professorship of Civil History, in the Earl of Cassillis, his heirs and assigns; and of the Professorship of Humanity, in David Scot of Scotstarvat, his heirs and assigns; and further provides, that the Professor of Medicine shall be elected by the University of St. Andrews, as formerly; and that the remanent Professors of the said United College shall be elected and chosen by the Principal and Professors of the said United College, upon a comparative trial, in the same form and manner as the Professors of Greek and Philosophy were heretofore usually elected by the Principals and Professors of the said Colleges of St. Salvator and St. Leonard respectively.

It would appear, that the clause in the Act, which prescribed an Election by a comparative trial, in the same form and manner as the Professors were heretofore usually elected, was conceived by the College to be at variance with itself, and to have left them at liberty to adhere in this matter to the rule of their original foundation; and, instead of a *comparative*, to use a *positive* trial only; by which, as they alleged, the Professors were, if not usually, at least sometimes elected.

At present even the positive trial is observed only in form; the College in supplying the vacancies which occur, having regard chiefly, either to the well-known established reputation of the person whom they select for the office, or to personal knowledge of his qualifications, or to such testimony respecting him, from Members of their own body, and other respectable quarters, as may appear to them to be quite satisfactory. Still they reserve to themselves the right of resorting to a positive trial, whenever they may not know a candidate, or, knowing him, may have reason to suspect his qualifications.

The power of Inquiry and Correction, Suspension, and Deprivation, is vested, by the Foundation of the Colleges—1*st*, in the Rector, assisted by a Council of four Members of the University; and 2*dly*, in the Principal of the College absolutely. The exercise of this unlimited Dictatorial power, however, it would appear, has not in practice been conceded to the Principal by the College; nor, so far as we know, is any instance of its exercise to be found in the records of the society. It is claimed, and is known to have been exercised, and in any very extreme case would no doubt still be asserted by the

Principal and Masters; their decision being subject, of course, like other matters affecting the rights of parties, to revision and reversal by a higher court.

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Appendix, Part II. United College. Order VII.

ORDER VII.—A Return of the Salaries of the Principal and Professors, specifying the amount of each, and the Funds whence derived—by what authority the amount is fixed; and if by the Senatus Academicus, whether under any, and what control.

(1.)—*Return by the Principal and Masters.*

R—The Salaries of the Principal and Masters are fixed by the Act which united the Colleges in the year 1747 (see the Act), as follows, viz. £160 to the Principal; £80 to each of the four foundation Professors; £60 to each of the Professors of Humanity, Civil History, and Medicine; and £71 to the Professor of Mathematics.

The Funds from which these Salaries are derived, are partly the rents of lands, teinds, and feuduties, assigned by the founders; and partly Royal Grants, made at different times, as the wants of the College seemed to require.

The funds for Salaries, as well as those for keeping the buildings in repair, for the general expenses of the Society, and for Bursaries are, by the act of Union, placed entirely under the management of the College, without any special or established control. In the year 1769, the College added £24 sterling to the salary of the Principal, and £16 sterling to that of each of the Professors, as appears from a Minute, dated 12th May 1769.

Minute of 12th May 1769.

St. Salvators College, 12th May 1769.

The Principal and Masters of this United College, finding that the prices of all the necessaries of life, and the rents of houses, in this place, are so raised since the year 1747, that their Salaries, fixed by the Act of Parliament which that year united the two Colleges of St. Salvator and St. Leonard, are not sufficient to maintain their families; and considering that the Patrimonial Rent of the United College has, under their management, been raised about £340 sterling above what it was in the said year 1747, as appears from a scheme made out, wherein the victual rent thereof in that year is converted at a medium of that and the four preceding years, and the victual of crop 1767 is converted at a medium of that and the four preceding years; considering also, that, in most of the other Colleges and Universities in Scotland, the Principals and Masters thereof are provided with houses, or are allowed a sum of money, by the respective societies, for paying the rents thereof; and that the fabric of St. Salvators College, to which the whole United College is now brought, cannot, after accommodating the students, afford lodging to any one Master and his family therein: Therefore, they hereby unanimously agree, that the following sums of money shall, as house-rent, be paid to them respectively by the Factor, each half year, at the terms of Whitsunday and Martinmas, from and after Whitsunday last 1769, viz. To the Principal, the sum of £12 sterling at each of those terms; and, to each of the other eight Masters, the sum of £8 sterling at each of those terms, making in all the sum of £152 sterling in the whole year; so that there will still be a balance left of the augmented rent, amounting to £180 sterling; and seeing the said sums, that according to this appointment would have been payable to them at Martinmas last, are not yet paid, they further appoint that the said sums be paid to them by the Factor at Whitsunday next, together with the sums then due.

In the year 1779, the Society made a further augmentation of £10 to the salary of the Principal and of each of the Masters, as we find from a Minute, dated 12th May 1779.

Minute of 12th May 1779.

St. Salvators College, 12th May 1779.

The Principal and Masters, convinced that it is for the interest of the Society that there should be decent livings annexed to the different offices in the College, and that, on account of the continual rise in the necessaries of life, there should be, from time to time, such augmentations of these livings as the funds of the College will permit—considering that the revenues of the College, by means of the additional rents paid by several of the tenants, and the late valuations of tithes, have increased considerably since the 9th May 1769, at which time it was agreed that certain sums should be paid to the several members as house-rent; and considering further, that before the union of the Colleges, all the members of both Colleges dined constantly at the public table, they unanimously agree that the sum of £10 sterling shall be paid to the Principal, and to every one of the Professors respectively, as diet-money, at the term of Lammas yearly; and that it shall commence at Lammas this present year.

In the year 1784, the Principal and Masters made a further addition to their salaries, as appears from a Minute, dated 6th March 1784.

Minute of 6th March 1784.

St. Salvators College, 6th March 1784.

The Principal and Masters, taking into their consideration the very great rise upon all the necessaries of life in the year 1783, owing to the badness of the crop 1782; and considering that great part of the rental of the College consists of victual, to the amount of one thousand bolls, so that the revenue arising from the said crop 1782 exceeds that of ordinary years, when victual is at the average price, by the sum of £260 sterling, which will admit of a considerable augmentation of their diet-money for the year 1783, without the smallest encroachment on the stated revenues of the Society, which continue to increase considerably since the year 1779, when the Society agreed to take diet-money; and, moreover, taking under consideration the unanimous resolution of the Masters on that occasion, to augment their livings in proportion as the funds should from time to time permit, do hereby unanimously agree, that, after setting apart the sum of one hundred and seven pounds sterling, to defray the extraordinary expenses of the College-table for last year, as also to make up for deductions from the said £260 sterling, to be allowed upon the victual payable by the College as stipend or otherwise, the remainder shall be divided equally among the Principal and Professors: and, for this purpose, they hereby appoint their Factor, out of the balance of last year's accounts, and of the sums now lodged in the hands

of bankers, to make payment of the said dividend, and credit himself therewith in next year's accounts.

They moreover resolve, that the surplus price of victual above the average price thereof, shall, in future, be applied to augment the diet-money of the Professors, with the sam deductions asabove.

The additional Diet-money, to be divided among the nine Masters for the year 1783, was £153; for the year 1784, it was £360. 5*s.*; for the year 1785, it was £225; and for the year 1786, it was £225, &c.

In a minute of the 14th February 1795, we find the following resolution:—

"The Society instruct their Factor, at making up his accounts for crop 1793, to reserve in his hands the sum of including arrears, and to divide the remainder of the balance equally among the nine masters, as additional Diet-money; and it is hereby declared, that the said additional diet-money shall be for the year ending at Whitsunday last."

The additional diet-money to be divided for crop 1793 was £396; for crop 1794, it was £545; for crop 1795, it was £687. 18*s.*; and for crop 1796, it was £720, &c.

The Masters, in the Minute of 1784, in which they resolve that the surplus price of the victual, above the average price, shall be in future applied to the augmentation of their diet-money, do not state, either the number of years, or the particular years, for which the average is to be taken. But it is certain that, for the last 30 years at least, the practice has been to leave in the Factor's hands, at Candlemas, such a sum as may be judged necessary for the current expenses of the next year, and to divide the rest of the year's revenue equally among the Masters, as additional diet-money.

Part of the expenses for which the Society has to provide annually is founded on the following resolutions, of a late date:—

1. About eight years ago, it having been found necessary to contract a debt of £2667, in order to build new farm-steadings, and make other permanent improvements, it was resolved to set aside £15 annually as a sinking fund for the gradual extinction of the debt, thus dividing the expense of the improvement among all the incumbents that were to derive benefit from it.

2. In the year 1825, it was resolved to set aside annually £40 as a sinking fund, to be applied, at the expiry of a given period, to the repair of the building: and this was understood to be independent of the sums spent in those small annual repairs which are unavoidable, and which, in a building so extensive as the College, involve considerable outlay. It was at the same time agreed to augment the sinking fund from £15 to £20, with a view to a more speedy extinction of the debt.

3. It was resolved in the year 1826 to pay, out of the College revenue, to Mr. Mac-Vicar, the Lecturer on Natural History, the annual salary of 25 guineas, as an encouragement to the study of that interesting science.

From the nature of the system acted on since 1795, and from the circumstance that a great part of the annual revenue of the College is in victual, it follows, that the Salaries of the Principal and Masters vary considerably from year to year; but the Salaries for crop and year 1823 are as under:—

Original Salary of the Principal, fixed by the Act of Union in 1747	£160	0	0
Additional salary voted to him in 1769, in the name of house-rent	24	0	0
Diet-money, paid at Lammas	15	0	0
Additional diet-money, generally known by the name of the Candlemas dividend	105	0	0
Value of kain-hens, about	3	0	0
Total	£307	0	0

Salary of each of the four Foundation Professors.

Original Salary fixed in 1747	£ 80	0	0
Salary in name of house-rent	16	0	0
Diet-money paid at Lammas	15	0	0
Additional diet-money, or Candlemas dividend	105	0	0
Value of kain-hens, about	3	0	0
Total	£219	0	0

Salary of each of of the Professors of Humanity, Civil History, and Medicine.

Original Salary fixed in 1747	£ 60	0	0
Salary in the name of house-rent	16	0	0
Diet-money paid at Lammas	15	0	0
Additional diet-money, or Candlemas dividend	105	0	0
Value of kain-hens, about	3	0	0
Total	£199	0	0

Salary of the Professor of Mathematics.

Original Salary fixed in 1747	£ 71	0	0
Salary in the name of house-rent	16	0	0
Diet-money paid at Lammas	15	0	0
Additional diet-money, or Candlemas dividend	105	0	0
Value of kain-hens, about	3	0	0
Total	£210	0	0

(2.) Dissent by Dr. Chalmers, in relation to Answer to 7th Requisition.

(Transmitted by him to the Commission.)

St. Andrews, November 2 1826.

It was the conception of Dr. Chalmers, that his Dissent from the Answers of the United College to

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Appendix, Part II. United College. Order VII.

the Questions of the Royal Commissioners, behoved to be recorded in the document which exhibited these answers. This, however, was not the opinion of his Colleagues, and they would only consent to admit of it into their own Minutes. A regular and certified extract of the same will of course be furnished to the Commissioners, should they require it. But meanwhile, Dr. Chalmers begs leave humbly to submit to their notice the following copy of that Dissent:—

"Dr. Chalmers dissents from the omission of the following passages, which were in the Answer originally sent by the United College to the 7th, 9th, and 10th* Questions of the Royal Commissioners, and which are now left out, viz.

"1*st*, (7th Question).—The Salaries for Crop and Year 1824 are as follows:—

"Original salary of the Principal, fixed by the Act of Union in 1747	£	160	0 0
"Additional salary voted to him in 1769, in the name of house-rent		24	0 0
"Diet-money paid at Lammas		15	0 0
"Additional diet-money, generally known by the name of the Candlemas Dividend		140	0 0
"Value of kain-hens, about		3	0 0
"Total	£	342	0 0

"Salary of each of the four Foundation Professors.

"Original salary fixed in 1747	£	80	0 0
"Salary in the name of house-rent		16	0 0
"Diet-money paid at Lammas		15	0 0
"Additional diet-money, or Candlemas Dividend		140	0 0
"Value of kain-hens, about		3	0 0
"Total	£	254	0 0

"Salary of each of the Professors of Humanity, Civil History, and Medicine.

"Original salary, fixed in 1747	£	60	0 0
"Salary in the name of house-rent		16	0 0
"Diet-money fixed at Lammas		15	0 0
"Additional diet-money, or Candlemas Dividend		140	0 0
"Value of kain-hens, about		3	0 0
"Total	£	234	0 0

"Salary of the Professor of Mathematics.

"Original salary, fixed in 1747	£	71	0 0
"Salary in the name of house-rent		16	0 0
"Diet-money paid at Lammas,		15	0 0
"Additional diet-money, or Candlemas Dividend		140	0 0
"Value of kain-hens, about		3	0 0
"Total	£	245	0 0

"It is proper to mention here, that Dr. Chalmers, the Professor of Moral Philosophy, has declined to accept the Candlemas dividend, for reasons stated in a paper ordered to be kept *in retentis*, by a minute of the 10th December 1825. In the mean time, the sums are set aside by the Society in a situation of security, and bearing interest for his use."

In place of the salaries for crop and year 1824, there have been presented, in the new Book of Returns, the salaries for crop and year 1823; on which year, the diet-money was anomalously low, and beneath the average of the seven preceding year by £50.

To the Royal Commissioners for Colleges in Scotland.

(3.)—See also the Return to Order X*, Part I. of the Appendix to this volume.

Order VIII.

Order VIII.—A Return of all the Fees payable, either by Students on attending Classes, or by Candidates for Graduation, at their Examination, or on receiving Degrees—whether to Professors, or to the Libraries, or to any of the Institutions or Funds of the College—of the Authority by which the same are fixed; and whether under any, and what control.

(1.)—*Return by the Principal and Masters.*

R.—An Account of the Fees for Graduation, and to the Library, will be found in the Report of the University.

The Students of the United College are either Primars, or Secondars, or Ternars. The regular Class-Fee from a Primar is six guineas for a session; from a Secondar, three guineas; and from a Ternar, a guinea and a half. After a Student has attended two sessions of Latin or Greek, any further attendance is gratuitous.

Those Students who either attend, or have already attended the Second Class of Mathematics, pay only an additional guinea on attending the Third. And those who either attend, or have already attended the Class of Moral Philosophy, pay only an additional guinea on attending the Class of Political Economy, which was recommenced last year, and is at present taught by the Professor of Moral Philosophy. The Class of Natural History is equally recent, having yet been taught only one session. Its Fees of attendance were—for a Secondar two guineas, and for a Ternar one guinea.

* For Dissent as to the omissions in regard to 9th and 10th Questions, see p. 308.

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Appendix, Part II. United College. Order VIII.

It may be proper to be observed, that Primars occur very rarely, there having been only two for the last fifty years.

The Secondars do not compose one-third of all the Students, leaving, therefore, a very great majority of Ternars. The Class-Fees, for aught that appears, have been aboriginal; and certain it is, that they have undergone no change for several generations.

Each class has a Luminator, who originally furnished lights and fires to the classes for a certain remuneration from the students. The College having of late years taken on itself the expense of furnishing the lights and fires, the duties of the Luminator are nearly all done away. But he still is privileged to attend the class of which he is Luminator, without payment of a fee to the Professor; and, in order to enable him to prosecute his education, he continues to receive the sums formerly paid to him, viz. two shillings and sixpence from each Secondar of the class, and one shilling and threepence from each Ternar, except in the Senior Greek and Latin classes, where those students who have attended a previous session pay only the half of these sums respectively.

The College Porter receives, each session, two shillings and sixpence from each Secondar, and one shilling from each Ternar. Students who lodge within the College, pay six shillings, if Secondars; three shillings and sixpence, if Ternars; and if Foundation Bursars, four shillings and sixpence.

It does not appear that these Fees to the Luminators and Porter have been instituted by any other authority than that of the College.

(2.)—See also Return to Order X*, Part I. of the Appendix to this volume.

Order VIII.*

ORDER VIII.*—Statement of the whole Expense which must be incurred by every Student in the United College, passing through the Course of Study preparatory to the Degree of Master of Arts, including Class-Fees, Price of Books, Library-Money, Dues of Graduation, and all other necessary Charges.—*Ordered 27 October* 1827.

UNITED COLLEGE.

Expense of going through Curriculum.

SECONDARS.						TERNARS.					
A Gown, about	£1	0	0			A Gown, about	£0	17	0		
Porter's Fees for 4 Sessions, @ 2*s.* 6*d.*	0	10	0			Porter's Fees for 4 Sessions, @ 1*s.*	0	4	0		
Matriculation	0	2	0			Matriculation	0	1	0		
Library dues for 4 Sessions, @ 5*s.*	1	0	0			Library dues for 4 Sessions, @ 2*s.* 6*d.*	0	10	0		
				£2	12 0					£1	12 0
Junior Greek Class.						*Junior Greek Class.*					
Professor's Fee	£3	3	0			Professor's Fee	£1	11	6		
Greek Grammar	0	6	0			Greek Grammar	0	6	0		
Collectanea Græca Minora	0	7	0			Collectanea Græca Minora	0	7	0		
Homer's Iliad	0	9	0			Homer's Iliad	0	9	0		
Hederici, @ £1, or Schrevelii Lexicon, @ 12*s.*; say	0	12	0			Hederici, @ £1, or Schrevelii Lexicon, @ 12*s.*; say	0	12	0		
Luminator's Fee	0	2	6			Luminator's Fee	0	1	3		
				4	19 6					3	6 9
Junior Humanity Class.						*Junior Humanity Class.*					
Professor's Fee	£3	3	0			Professor's Fee	£1	11	6		
Virgil	0	3	6			Virgil	0	3	6		
Terence	0	3	0			Terence	0	3	0		
Livy	0	5	0			Livy	0	5	0		
Mair's Introduction	0	2	6			Mair's Introduction	0	2	6		
Dictionary	0	15	0			Dictionary	0	15	0		
Luminator's Fee	0	2	6			Luminator's Fee	0	1	3		
				4	14 6					3	1 9
Logic Class.						*Logic Class.*					
Professor's Fee	£3	3	0			Professor's Fee	£1	11	6		
Luminator's Fee	0	2	6			Luminator's Fee	0	1	3		
				3	5 6					1	12 9
Moral Philosophy Class.						*Moral Philosophy Class.*					
Professor's Fee	£3	3	0			Professor's Fee	£1	11	6		
Luminator's Fee	0	2	6			Luminator's Fee	0	1	3		
				3	5 6					1	12 9
Natural Philosophy Class.						*Natural Philosophy Class.*					
Professor's Fee	£3	3	0			Professor's Fee	£1	11	6		
Jackson's Elements	0	9	0			Jackson's Elements	0	9	0		
Luminator's Fee	0	2	6			Luminator's Fee	0	1	3		
				3	14 6					2	1 9
Attendance on the following Classes is optional, but Candidates for Degrees must undergo an Examination on the branches taught in each:—						Attendance on the following Classes is optional, but Candidates for Degrees must undergo an Examination on the branches taught in each:—					
Chemistry Class.						*Chemistry.*					
Professor's Fee	£3	3	0			Professor's Fee	£1	11	6		
Either Turner's Chemistry, Reid's do., or Parke's Catechism	0	14	0			Either Turner's or Reid's Chemistry, or Parke's Catechism; say	0	14	0		
				3	17 0					2	5 6
Carried forward				£26	8 6	Carried forward				£15	13 3

University of St. Andrews.

Appendix, Part II. United College. Order VIII.*

Expense of going through Curriculum.

SECONDARS—*continued.*						
Brought forward .				£26	8	6
Mathematics.						
1st Class, Professor's Fee .	£3	3	0			
2d Class, Professor's Fee .	3	3	0			
3d Class, Professor's Fee .	1	1	0			
Wood's Algebra . .	0	7	0			
Playfair's Geometry . .	0	9	0			
Duncan's Supplement .	0	18	0			
Christison's Tables . .	0	4	0			
Compasses . . .	0	3	6			
Gunter's Scale . .	0	2	6			
Luminator's Fee . .	0	2	6			
				9	13	6
The following Classes are also optional, but Candidates for Degrees must undergo an Examination on the branches taught in each:—						
Senior Greek Class, for the 2d, 3d, and 4th Sessions.						
Professor's Fee for the whole Course . . .	£3	3	0			
Collectanea Græca Majora, 1 vol.. . . .	0	9	6			
Alexander's Greek Plays .	0	5	0			
Luminator's Fee for 3 Sessions	0	5	0			
				4	2	6
Senior Humanity Class, for the 2d, 3d, and 4th Sessions.						
Professor's Fee for the whole Course . . .	£3	3	0			
Livy	0	4	6			
Carson's Excerpta . .	0	3	0			
Horace	0	3	6			
Luminator's Fee for 3 Sessions	0	5	0			
				3	19	0
Fees of Graduation.						
To the Library . .	£1	8	1			
„ Professor of Natural Philosophy . .	2	4	6			
„ 3 Professors of Philosophy . . .	0	11	6			
„ the Faculty of Arts .	0	3	5			
„ the Beadle . .	0	5	0			
				4	12	6
Total expenses of the whole Course .				£48	16	0
Deduct the optional Classes . .				21	12	0
Expense to one who can pass an Examination without attending the Mathematics, Chemistry, and Senior Greek and Latin . . .				£27	4	0

TERNARS—*continued.*						
Brought forward .				£15	13	3
Mathematics.						
1st Class, Professor's Fee .	£1	11	6			
2d Class, Protessor's Fee .	1	11	6			
3d Class, Professor's Fee .	1	1	0			
Wood's Algebra . .	0	7	0			
Playfair's Geometry . .	0	9	0			
Duncan's Supplement .	0	18	0			
Christison's Tables . .	0	4	0			
Compasses . . .	0	3	6			
Gunter's Scale. . .	0	2	6			
Luminator's Fee . .	0	1	3			
				6	9	3
The following Classes are also optional, but Candidates for Degrees must undergo an Examination on the branches taught in each:—						
Senior Greek Class, for the 2d, 3d, and 4th Sessions.						
Professor's Fee for the whole Course . . .	£1	11	6			
Collectanea Græca Majora, 1 vol.. . . .	0	9	6			
Alexander's Greek Plays .	0	5	0			
Luminator's Fee for 3 Sessions	0	2	6			
				2	8	6
Senior Humanity Class, for the 2d, 3d, and 4th Sessions.						
Professor's Fee for the whole Course . . .	£1	11	6			
Livy	0	4	6			
Carson's Excerpta . .	0	3	0			
Horace	0	3	6			
Luminator's Fee for 3 Sessions	0	2	6			
				2	5	0
Fees of Graduation.						
To the Library . .	£0	14	6			
„ the Professor of Natural Philosophy . .	1	2	3			
„ 3 Professors of Philosophy . . .	0	5	6			
„ the Faculty of Arts .	0	1	8			
„ the Beadle . .	0	2	6			
				2	6	5
Total expense of the whole Course .				£29	2	5
Deduct the optional Classes . .				13	8	3
Expense to one who can pass an Examination without attending Mathematics, Chemistry, or the Senior Greek and Latin Classes . .				£15	14	2

JAMES HUNTER, *Clerk to the University of St. Andrews.*

ORDER IX.—A full and specific Return of the whole Rentals, Funds, Revenues, and Estate of the said College during the last 50 years, distinguishing the several sources from which the same may be drawn, as well as all occasional payments, during the same period. Order IX.

ORDER X.—A full and specific Return of the whole Expenditure of the said College, specifying, in detail, the mode in which their Revenue is employed, and the purposes and objects to which the Annual Revenue or occasional Receipts have been, for the last 50 years, and are applied; and all the Persons or Office-bearers receiving regular or occasional salaries, payments, gratuities, or fees therefrom,—specifying separately the amount of the public burdens, taxations, or deductions, of whatever sort, borne by the Revenues of the said College. Order X.

(1.)—*Return to two foregoing Orders by the Principal and Masters.*

R.—In answer to the above Queries, the College has transmitted to the Royal Commissioners—

1*st*, A literal copy of the Factor's Charge and Discharge for the crop and year 1774, being the first year of the period to which the Queries refer.

2*d*, A Copy of the Charge and Discharge for the crop and year 1823, which is the last year of the same period.

3*d*, An Abstract of the Revenue and Expenditure of the College, from 1774 to 1823, both inclusive.

University of St. Andrews.

Appendix, Part II. United College. Orders IX. & X.

1. Accompt of David Frazer, Factor for the United College at St. Andrews, his Intromissions with the Rents and Revenues of the said College, for the Crop and Year 1774, &c.

Charge.

Imp.	The Accomptant charges himself with the balance resting at fitting Accompts for Crop 1773, 18th February 1775				£253	12 8
2. *It.*	With the List of Arrears in said Accompts				632	11 9 7/12
3. *It.*	With the High Table Boards, including one Ramsay, three Wilkie, and two Grant Bursars, per list				119	2 2 8/12
4. *It.*	With two Boards at the Bursar-Table				11	2 2 8/12
5. *It.*	With Room-rents said session, per note				3	0 0
6. *It.*	With money received from the four Foundation Bursars				3	6 8
7. *It.*	With the Rent of the Back Seats in the College Loft in the Town Church				0	17 0
8. *It.*	Received from George Frogg, for butter which was not made use of in the former session				0	15 0
9. *It.*	From Mr. George Hill, as the balance of the price of some bullion, exchanged and received by him from David Methven				1	15 1
10. *It.*	From James Brown, as the composition for his entry as an heir to a house, formerly Andrew Turpie				0	3 4
11. *It.*	With the Annual rent of £200 sterling, due by William Duncan, and Margaret Scott, their heritable bond, from Martinmas 1773 to ditto 1774				10	0 0
12. *It.*	With the Annual rent of £200 sterling, due by Charleton's Bond, from ditto to ditto				10	0 0
13. *It.*	With the additional Rent of Nether Kenley for 1774, viz.—					
	The whole Rent is,					
Imp.	40 Bolls of Bear, at 12*s.* 6*d.* per Boll, being the neat Fiars	£25	0	0		
	40 Bolls of Oatmeal, at 15*s.*	30	0	0		
	Money Rent	46	0	0		
		£101	0	0		
	The Rent charged in the Rental is	49	19	10		
	Inde Additional Rent	£51	0	2	51	0 2
14. *It.*	With 31B. 2F. 2P. 1⅓ lippie wheat, at 18*s.* 4*d.* per boll, being ½ merk @ the fiars				29	0 3 7/12
15. *It.*	With 2B. 3F. 2P. ⅓ lippie pease, at 11*s.* 3 4/12*d.* per boll, being 40 pennies @ fiars				1	12 5 1/12
16. *It.*	With one boll of rye, at ditto @ ditto				0	9 5 4/12
17. *It.*	With 431B. 2F. 1P. 2⅓ lippie bear at the following prices, viz.—					
	10B. ditto, at 15*s.* per boll, being the highest Perth fiars	£7	10	0		
	27B. 2F. 0⅗ lippie, at 12*s.* 6*d.*, being the Fife fiars out of the parish of Cults	17	3	9 1/12		
	57B. 3F. 2P. at 12*s.* 9 4/12*d.*, being 40 pennies @ ditto	36	19	4 6/12		
	5B. 3F. 2P. 1⅗ lippie, by Mr. Skene of Dyce, at 9*s.* 6*d.*	2	16	0 7/12		
It.	64B. ditto, by Falside and Over Kenley at the Fife fiars	40	0	0		
It.	266B. 1F. 1P. ⅘ lippie ditto, at 13*s.* 0 8/12*d.* per boll, being half a merk at ditto	173	17	2 8/12		
					278	6 5 8/12
18. *It.*	With 151B. 3F. 2P. ⅗ lippie oats, at the following prices:—					
Imp.	24B. 0F. 3P. ⅗ lippie, at 11*s.* 5*d.* per boll, being Fife fiars, payable out of the parish of Cults	£13	16	2 1/12		
It.	127B. 1F. 1P. 1L. do., at 11*s.* 8 4/12*d.* per boll, being 40 pennies, @ do.	74	9	0 4/12		
					88	5 3 8/12
19. *It.*	With 158B. 3F. 1P. 2⅕ lippie oat-meal, at the following prices:—					
Imp.	1B. 3F. 0P. 3⅕L. out of the parish of Cults, at 15*s.* per boll, being Fife fiars	£1	6	11 1/12		
It.	16B. 2F. 2P. 1⅖ L. do. by Mr. Skene, of Dyce, at 9*s.* 6*d.*	7	18	2		
	26B. do., at 15*s.*, being the Perth fiars	19	10	0		
	50B. 1F. 2P. 1⅘ lippie do., at 15*s.* 6 8/12*d.* per boll, being half a merk above the Fife fiars	39	4	0		
It.	64B. do. out of Falside and Over Kenley, at 15*s.* per boll, being the Fife fiars	48	0	0		
					115	19 1 1/12
20. *It.*	202 poultry, at 5*d.* each				4	4 2
21. *It.*	The Accomptant charges himself with the additional teind-duties of the lands of Hillcairne, which took place crop 1774, beyond what is charged in the Rental.					
	The present Teind-duties, as now ascertained, are—					
Imp.	3F. 0P. 3⅕ lippie pease, at 11*s.* 3 4/12*d.* per boll, being 40 pennies, @ the fiars	£0	9	0 8/12		
It.	1B. 2F. wheat, at 18*s.* 4*d.*, being half a merk, @ do.	1	7	6		
It.	12B. 2F. 1P. 2⅗L. bear, at 12*s.* 9 4/12*d.*, 40 pennies, @ do.	8	0	11 1/12		
It.	19B. 1F. 2P. 1L. oats, at 11*s.* 8 4/12*d.*	11	6	9 1/12		
	Money-teind	2	1	4		
		£23	5	7 8/12		
	Charge—Carried forward	£23	5	7 8/12	£1614	13 4 8/12

	Charge—Brought forward .			£23	5	$7\frac{9}{12}$	£1614	13	$4\frac{9}{12}$
	The Teind charged in the Rental is—								
Imp.	3B. 2F. wheat, at 18*s.* 4*d.* . . .	£3	4	2					
	17B. oats, at the above price . . .	9	18	$9\frac{9}{12}$					
					13	$2\ 11\frac{8}{12}$			
	Inde additional Teind . . .			£10	2	$7\frac{6}{12}$	10	2	$7\frac{6}{12}$
22.	*It.* With £988. 16*s.* $0\frac{3}{12}$*d.* sterling, being the money-rent, conform to Rental (after deduction of £15 sterling, as the @ rent of £300 sterling, which was resting by Mr. Milliken of Milliken, and was paid up in 1773), including the bounty for Christmas o. s. 1775, and 3 preceding quarters; the @ rent of Duke of Hamilton's £1000 sterling, at Candlemas 1775; Mr. Scott, of Commieston's @ rent of 10,000 merks at Whitsunday 1775; Foulden's @ rent of 2000 merks at Lammas 1775; Winthank's ditto of £57; and the Malcolm, Alexander Yeaman, Lawson, and Glendee Mortifications, at Martinmas 1775; Sir Lud. now Sir James Grant's @ rent of £400 sterling; and Sir Wm. Moncrieff's @ rent of 2000 merks at Martinmas 1774						988	16	$0\frac{3}{12}$
	Amount of Charge . . .						£2614	2	$0\frac{6}{12}$

Discharge.

1	*Imp.* By a year's salary to the Principal and Masters, from Martinmas 1774 to Martinmas 1775, per discharges	£865	0	0	
2.	*It.* Paid George Frogg, College Provisor, as balance resting him for session 1774, per 6 precepts and receipt	102	7	$7\frac{6}{12}$	
3.	*It.* Paid William Thomson, his assistant, for said session, per disch. . .	3	0	0	
4.	*It.* Paid George Frogg in part of the expense of the College table for session 1775, per 5 precepts	130	0	0	
5.	*It.* Paid Mr. Alex. Vilant a year's annuity at Martinmas 1775 . . .	15	0	0	
6.	*It.* Paid Library-keeper's salary due at said term	11	2	$2\frac{8}{12}$	
7.	*It.* Paid the Archbeadle's salary due at Whitsunday 1775	8	0	0	
8.	*It.* Paid a year's salary to Mr. Pepper, French Master, at Martinmas 1775 .	10	0	0	
9.	*It.* Paid do. to Andrew Watson, for precenting in the College Chapel . .	2	2	0	
10.	*It.* Paid James Wood and Robert Trail, 2 Ramsay bursars, balance of their bursaries, session 1774, per discharge	27	1	3	
11.	*It.* Paid the 3 Wilkie bursars for said session, balance of their bursaries, per do.	25	9	2	
12.	*It.* Paid the 2 Grant bursars, per do.	15	5	6	
13.	*It.* Paid the 2 Malcolm do. per do.	7	19	$2\frac{8}{12}$	
14.	*It.* Paid the Patrick Yeaman bursar, per do.	4	14	$7\frac{6}{12}$	
15.	*It.* Paid the Cupar bursary, per do.	3	6	8	
16.	*It.* Paid the Glendee bursary, per do.	6	0	0	
17.	*It.* Paid Alexander Wilkie, late Porter to the College, an account due to him, per precept	2	19	$1\frac{6}{12}$	
18.	*It.* Paid further to do., 3B meal, which was not delivered him, by Peter Cairns, per receipt	2	8	0	
19.	*It.* Paid John Rodger, the present Porter, per precept 10th August 1775 .	8	0	0	
20.	*It.* Paid James Finlay, wright, an account of wright-work, per precept . .	27	0	0	
21.	*It.* Paid an account of smith-work to Robert Cuthbert, smith, per ditto . .	5	19	4	
22.	*It.* Paid Robert Hunter (Alexander Yeaman, bursar), his bursary, session 1775	8	4	$11\frac{6}{12}$	
23.	*It.* Paid Insurance for the College for 1775	1	10	0	
24.	*It.* Paid for the Caledonian Mercury for a year ending 31st December 1774, and for another ending 19th March 1775	4	0	0	
25.	*It.* Paid William Anderson for attendance on the Chancellor	0	5	0	
26.	*It.* 5th May 1775, paid by direction of the Society, to James Craig, architect, in full of all demands, per discharge	65	1	7	
27.	*It.* Paid 2 terms cess of the College's country lands, per receipt . . .	3	16	$9\frac{9}{12}$	
28.	*It.* Paid do. for the Prior acres	0	16	6	
29.	*It.* Paid the Collector of Bishop rents for 1774, per discharge . . .	13	1	$10\frac{6}{12}$	
30.	*It.* Paid the first Minister of St. Andrews his stipend, wheat and bear 1774, per discharge	6	13	4	
31.	*It.* Paid do. for 1B. 2F. oats payable to him out of Scoonyhill . . .	0	17	6	
32.	*It.* Paid new College Factor as half of the cess of Yeaman's land 1774 . .	0	4	$0\frac{6}{12}$	
33.	*It.* Paid Thomas Roger, by order of the Society, for reparation of houses .	2	0	0	
34.	*It.* Paid Mr. William Vilant, as stipend payable out of Falside for 1774, and 4 preceding years	0	16	8	
35.	*It.* Paid John Wier for fee due to him as College scavenger for 1773 and 1774	1	12	0	
36.	*It.* Paid for an extract of the decreet against the College tenants about multures	0	5	6	
37.	*It.* Paid Stuart Grace, messenger, for summoning the Town-Council in the process of declarator, per receipt	1	15	0	
38.	*It.* Paid John Gardner, for some work done to the pulpit, per receipt . .	1	1	4	
39.	*It.* Paid Thomas Brown, taylor, for putting on and off the mournings in the College Church, per receipt	0	1	6	
40.	*It.* Paid Mr. George Hill, for money expended by him on College business .	0	7	4	
41.	*It.* Paid David Methven, as the balance of the price of some silver spoons, per account and precept	2	10	3	
42.	*It.* Paid Christianus Adamson, clerk to the process before the Rector, at Mr. Riddell's instance, by order of the Society, for an extract of the process and sentence, and his fees for other steps in that process, per two accounts and receipt	7	8	6	
	Discharge—Carried forward .	£1405	5	$5\frac{1}{12}$	

University of St. Andrews.

Appendix, Part II. United College. Orders IX. & X.

	Discharge—Brought forward .	£1405	5	5 1/12
43. *It.*	Paid Mr. Ferrier, agent for the College, an account for seven different processes under litigation before the Court of Session, per precept . .	54	11	5
44. *It.*	Paid Mr. Patrick Bower, for writing copies of answers to Mr. Riddell's petition and complaint.	1	1	0
45. *It.*	Paid Rachel Patie, for carrying the newspapers, per precept . . .	0	5	0
46. *It.*	Paid the Minister of Forteviot, his stipend 1774, per discharge . . .	5	15	6 8/12
47. *It.*	Paid for 100 thorn-plants to David Staig in Over Kenley . . .	0	1	6
48. *It.*	Paid in charity per precept, to Andrew Shepherd and his widow . .	1	6	0
49. *It.*	By a particular account of incidents	7	18	11
50. *It.*	By an account for writings due to the accomptant	4	14	0
51. *It.*	By the Minister of Cults stipend for 1774	35	16	8 5/12
52. *It.*	Paid the Masters' fees for 2 Ramsay Bursars, 3 Wilkie, 2 Grant do., and 3 Masters for each of the two Malcolm Bursars, per receipts . .	29	15	6
53. *It.*	By the ordinary allowance to Mr. Bartlett, out of Kinkell Teind . .	8	7	2
54. *It.*	By a year's fees retained in Exchequer for the King's County . . .	2	5	2
55. *It.*	By the rent of the Old College Garden, allowed the provisor for furnishing greens to the College	1	0	0
56. *It.*	24B. 2F. 3/4 lippie oat-meal allowed the provisor for the use of the College-table at the price charged	19	1	2 6/12
57. *It.*	By 2B. do. to the provisor himself	1	11	1 4/12
58. *It.*	By 6 do. delivered to Alexander Wilkie, late porter	4	13	4
59. *It.*	By 42B. 3F. 1P. bear for the College-table at the price charged . . .	29	18	1 9/12
60. *It.*	By 7B. 3F. do. crop 1773, also for the College-table, above what was charged in the accounts of that year	4	12	6 8/12
61. *It.*	By allowance for the poultry	4	4	2
62. *It.*	A year's @ rent of part of Alexander Yeaman's Mortification, viz.—£107. 19*s.* 1 6/12*d.* sterling. In regard this sum is in the College hands	5	7	10 5/12
63. *It.*	By a year's @ rent of Malcolm's Mortification, for the same reason . .	11	2	2 6/12
64. *It.*	By the @ rent of the Lawson do. for said reason	5	11	1 4/12
65. *It.*	To the Accomptant's Salary as Factor and Clerk, from Martinmas 1774 to do. 1775	44	0	0
66. *It.*	Allowed by order of the Society to John Ritchie for repairs of his Yard-dyke	0	8	0
	Amount of Disbursements . . .	£1688	12	0 1/12

The Accomptant craves Allowance of the following Rests and Arrears:—

Imp.	The 2d half of the Bishop-rents for 1774				£70	0	0
It.	The quarter's bounty due at Christmas o. s. 1775				39	9	2 10/12
It.	By Mr. Bartlett, as balance of Kinkell teind 1773 .	£42	13	7 6/12			
It.	By Teind 1774	94	3	10			
					136	17	5 6/12
It.	By D. Guild Watson, as balance of the College bear and land-rent 1774 .				65	11	11 6/12
It.	By David Miller as his land-rent 1774, and miln-rent at Martinmas 1774, and a small balance of 1773				20	0	11 6/12
It.	By Peter Cairns in Scoonyhill, balance of his rents 1773 and 1774 . .				39	4	1 7/12
It.	By the Teind of Newbigging for 1773 and 1774				2	4	0
It.	By 4B. wheat as the feu of Catharine's Haugh for 1774 . . .				3	16	8
It.	By balance of rent of Over-Kenley for crop 1774				19	0	0
It.	By balance of do. for Nether-Kenley for said year				12	0	0
	N.B.—The College, by Minute 14th August 1773, agreed to build, at their expense, a new Water-wall to the miln of Kenley, and the tenant says he has expended this sum on that work.						
It.	By the New College for Patrick Yeaman's Bursary. . .	£2	9	2			
It.	By do. for Craigscroft	0	4	7			
					2	13	9
It.	By do. as the @ rent of part of said Mortification, by fitted accounts, 12th March 1771				18	2	6
It.	By David Martin, as feu of Dewar's Miln for 1774, and four preceding years				4	6	8
It.	By the Town of St. Andrews, as feu of the Craig Miln for 1774 and precedings				13	13	4
It.	By two years' @ rent of the Glendee Mortification, resting at Martinmas 1775				12	0	0
It.	By John Dick, as his land-rent 1774	£3	2	6			
It.	By do. as feu-duty of his house at Martinmas 1774 . .	12	11	4			
					15	13	10
It.	By Patrick Stewart's arrear				6	8	11
It.	By David Swine, his rent 1774				2	10	0
It.	By John Philp as do.				3	4	8
It.	By Balbouthie prebendary in Kilconquar parish for 1774 . . .				2	9	2
It.	By Dura teind for 1773 and 1774				5	5	0
It.	By Pitmilly annuity for 1774				0	16	8
It.	By Balgonnar prebendary in Saline parish for 1774 and precedings . .				12	0	2
It.	By vicarage of @ rent for do.				1	0	0
It.	By the @ rent of £57, resting by Mr. Wemyss of Winthank, at Martinmas 1775				2	17	0
It.	By the @ rent of £200 sterling, resting by William Duncan and his spouse, at Martinmas 1774				10	0	0
It.	By Thomas Young, as balance of rent for 1773 and 1774 . . .				4	9	2
It.	By Grizel Dow and Thomas Morton for 1772 and precedings . . .				8	8	0
	Rests—Carried forward . .				£534	4	2 1/12

	Rests—Brought forward		£534 4 $2\frac{1}{12}$
It.	By Robert Gourlay for 1773 and precedings		6 7 5
It.	By James Berwick, as balance of rent for 1774		1 0 0
It.	By Robert Cuthbert for 1774 and precedings		5 11 6
It.	By James Wan, his rent 1774		1 17 11
It.	By Charles Sibbald and Mrs. Walker, as balance of rent of 3 acres in Horseleys (formerly possessed by Robert Gourlay), crop 1774		4 18 $7\frac{4}{12}$
It.	By Robert Herd, as balance of rent said year		0 9 $9\frac{6}{12}$
It.	By Michael Oliphant, as balance of rent for 1774 and precedings		7 18 $6\frac{4}{12}$
It.	By Andrew Imrie for 1773 and 1774		7 9 $3\frac{8}{12}$
It.	By John Ballingall, as balance of 1774		0 16 $3\frac{10}{12}$
It.	By Robert Wilson's heirs, as ditto		3 1 $2\frac{4}{12}$
It.	By ditto by John Motion		6 13 $6\frac{6}{12}$
It.	By John Ramsay, balance of his money rent	£1 3 6	
	By ditto for a boll of undelivered bear	0 13 $0\frac{8}{12}$	
			1 16 $6\frac{8}{12}$
It.	By John Bell's heirs, balance of ditto		4 11 $4\frac{8}{12}$
It.	By David Wan, as his rent 1774		4 16 $7\frac{4}{12}$
It.	By David Kilroof, as balance of ditto		2 2 4
It.	By Janet Imrie, as ditto		1 5 0
It.	By Mary Dempster, for 2 bolls of Scoonyhill meal, crop 1771		1 11 $1\frac{4}{12}$
It.	By John Gardner's feu at Martinmas 1774		1 15 8
It.	By Joshua Scott, for 1774 and precedings		0 9 0
It.	By ditto by Thomas Honeyman		1 5 0
It.	By Mrs. Fairfowl		0 5 0
It.	By ditto by Mrs. Pilmer		0 10 0
It.	By William Allan		0 0 7
It.	By James Bingo, for ditto		4 16 8
It.	Ditto, by Col. Nairne		0 8 0
It.	By ditto, by William Paterson		0 6 0
It.	By Mrs. Gibson		0 4 3
It.	By Janet Lontron's heirs		1 0 10
It.	Ditto, by Robert Gourlay		0 3 11
It.	Ditto, by James Elder		0 0 6
It.	Ditto, by David Robertson		0 0 6
It.	By ditto, Andrew Finlay		0 1 8
It.	By James Thomson's heirs		0 4 $5\frac{4}{12}$
It.	By Patrick Lyall		0 13 4
It.	By Janet Newland's heirs		0 10 $6\frac{6}{12}$
It.	By William Overton		0 8 4
It.	By Betty Gosman's heirs		0 10 0
It.	By James Geddie's ditto		0 7 0
It.	By Thomas Ritchie		0 10 0
It.	By George Bartlett		0 4 0
It.	By Baillie Duncan		0 3 0
It.	By balance due by the Estate of Bunzian for 1774 and precedings		0 8 0
It.	By Charles Morton's heirs		0 5 10
It.	By Mrs. Kemp		0 4 2
It.	By William Robertson		0 6 5
It.	By John Braid		0 1 $11\frac{6}{12}$
It.	By James Stark's heirs		0 7 4
It.	By Peter Robertson		0 6 $3\frac{6}{12}$
It.	By James Heggie		0 7 0
It.	By Alexander Russel's heirs		0 3 4
It.	By William Paterson		0 2 6
It.	By Allan Hill, for his crofts in Argyle		0 14 $7\frac{6}{12}$
It.	By Thomas Scott, as feu of his house and barn at Martinmas 1774		0 3 6
It.	By Lathockar Annuity for 1773 and 1774		3 15 $6\frac{8}{12}$
	Amount of Rests		£618 15 $1\frac{5}{12}$
	Amount of Disbursements		1688 12 $0\frac{10}{12}$
	Amount of Discharge		2307 7 $2\frac{3}{12}$
	Amount of Charge		2614 2 $0\frac{9}{12}$
	Balance		£306 14 $10\frac{8}{12}$

We, the Principal and Masters of the United College of St. Salvator and St. Leonards, at St. Andrews, subscribing, having revised and considered the foregoing Accompts in Charge and Discharge, on the thirteen preceding pages, Find that the Charge amounts to the sum of two thousand six hundred and fourteen pounds two shillings and six-twelfths of a penny sterling money; and the Discharge to the sum of two thousand and three hundred and seven pounds seven shillings and twopence and three-twelfths of a penny sterling money—which, being deduced from the Charge, there remains a balance of three hundred and six pounds fourteen shillings tenpence and three-twelfths sterling due to the said College by the before-mentioned David Frazer, their Factor, with which balance he is to charge himself in his next Accompts. They also find, that the Rests and Arrears stated in these Accompts amount to the before-mentioned sum of six hundred and eighteen pounds fifteen shillings one penny and five-twelfths of a penny sterling money; with which Rests the Factor is also to charge himself with in his next Accompts. And the said David Frazer having delivered up to the said Principal and Masters the whole vouchers of the Discharge, they and he do mutually DISCHARGE each other of the whole of the foresaid Accompts, excepting the above balance, for which the said David Frazer obliges him, and his Cautioners, to be answerable. As also, to free

and relieve the said Principal and Masters of all Accompts, and other Articles of Discharge stated by him. And also, that the whole of the foresaid Arrears are resting and not uplifted by him; and both parties to bind and oblige them to warrand this Discharge to be good and sufficient at all hands. In witness whereof, these presents, written by the said David Frazer, are subscribed by the said Masters and Factor, at St. Andrews, the first day of March one thousand seven hundred and seventy-six years, before these witnesses, Baillie Andrew Glass, merchant in St. Andrews, and John Roger, porter to the said United College.

(Signed) Robt. Watson.
John Cook.
James Flint.
David Frazer. Geo. Hill.
Jo. Hunter.

Andw. Glass, *Witness.*
John Roger, *Witness.*

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2. Account of the Intromissions of Dr. John Hunter, Factor for the United College, with the Rents and Revenues of the said College for the Crop and Year 1823; and of the Money received by him for behoof of said College previously to Candlemas 1825.

P. 1.—Easter Balrymont, possessed by James Clark, crop 1823—

100 bolls wheat, 26*s.* 6*d.* £132 10*s.*——100 bolls barley, 23*s.* £115				£247	10	0
100 bolls oats, 18*s.* 6*d.* £92 10*s.*—£100 money				192	10	0
				£440	0	0
Statute Labour, 1824				7	7	7½
				£447	7	7½
Deduct paid at Candlemas 1824				250	0	0
					£197	7 7½
Crop 1824—Candlemas payment of 1824, at Candlemas 1825					250	0 0

P. 1.—Scoony Hill, possessed by Wm. Berwick, Crop 1823—

The Rent, wholly in money				£350	0	0
Deduct allowed for repairing dwelling-house	£25	0	0			
Item, abatement of rent	25	0	0			
Item, for 120 roods of drains	10	0	0			
Item, 11 bolls oatmeal, delivered to porters, 19*s.* 2*d.*	10	10	10			
				£70	10	10
Balance paid to Dr. Hunter					279	9 2
Statute Labour 1824, also paid to Factor					3	3 0

Over Kenley, let to Wm. Balfour, from Martn. 1822, Crop 1823—

Money rent	£50	0	0			
50 bolls barley, 23*s.*	57	10	0			
50 bolls oats, 18*s.* 6*d.*	46	5	0			
				£153	15	0
Deduct £50 paid at Candlemas 1824				50	0	0
Balance paid to Dr. Hunter					103	15 0
Statute Labour 1823, paid					3	15 7½

Nether Kenley, possessed by Da. Kay, Crop 1823—

Money rent £160—Statute Labour, £6 9*s.* 2½*d.*				£166	9	2½
100 bolls barley, 23*s.*				115	0	0
					281	9 2½

Falside, possessed by William Thomson, Crop 1823—

100 bolls wheat, at the highest fiars, 26*s.* 6*d.*				£132	10	0
100 bolls barley, ditto 23*s.* 0*d.*				115	0	0
100 bolls oats, ditto 18*s.* 6*d.*				92	10	0
					340	0 0

Grange, possessed by Robert Fleming, Crop 1823—

Rent, now wholly money					210	0 0
Thrashing Miln, £6 1*s.* 10½*d.*—Statute Labour, £2 2*s.* 8½*d.*					8	4 7
Ring, possessed by John Galloway, Crop 1823					45	0 0

David Berwick, Crop 1823—

P. 8.—Rathelpie, 8 bls. barley, 23*s.* £9 4*s.*—Money £18				£27	4	0
13. 11.—Cockshaugh and Souters' Brae, 12 bolls, 23*s.* £13 16*s.*—Money, £20				33	16	0
11.—Over Balbidie and E. Pipeland, 7½ bolls, 23*s.* £8 12*s.* 6*d.*—Money, £8				16	12	6
11.—Pipeland Park, 4½ bolls barley, 23*s.* £5 3*s.* 6*d.*—Money, £7				12	3	6
P. 13.—Stonyflat, ½ boll wheat, 26*s.* 6*d.* £0 13*s.* 3*d.*—½ boll barley, £0 11*s.* 6*d.*—½ boll oats, £0 9*s.* 0*d.*				£31	14	0
Stonyflat, Money-rent				2	15	0
13.—Sandyhill, 1½ bolls barley, 23*s.* £1 14*s.* 6*d.*—Money, £1 13*s.* 2*d.*				3	7	8
8*s.* 10*d.* deducted on account of deficiency of measure.					97	12 8
Carried forward					£1819	16 10½

				Brought forward .		£1819 16 10 6/12	
P. 11.—Middle Pipeland, 7 bolls barley, 23s. £8 1s.—Money, £8 1s. 6d.						16 2 6	
Statute labour 1824, for the whole, 17s. 3d. and 3s.						1 0 3	
John Braid, Crop 1823.—Balance of 1822 . .				£3 0 0			
7.—Middlesched, Money-rent. £6 10s. 0d.—3 bolls barley, 23s. £3 9s.				9 19 0			
7.—N. Miln Park, Money-rent, £5—3 bolls barley, 23s. £3 9s.				8 9 0			
8.—Rath. Toll, Money-rent, £4 5s.—2 bolls barley, 23s. £2 6s.				6 11 0			
14.—Buiscrook, Money-rent, £4 17s.—3 bolls barley, 23s. £3 9s.				8 6 0			
13.—Basseguarde, Money-rent, £1 18s.—1½ bolls barley, 23s. £1 14s. 6d.				3 12 6			
						39 17 6	
(Feus, Crop 1823, in arrear.) Statute labour, 6s. 3d.						0 6 3	
8. 13.—Robert Souter's Heirs, Crop 1823—							
Money-rent, £5 10s.—1 boll wheat, 26s. 6d.—1 boll oats, 18s. 6d. £2 5s.						7 15 0	
4 bolls barley, 23s.—Statute labour, 2s. 6d.—Barley, £4 12s. . .						4 14 6	
7.—Peter Thomson, Crop 1823—							
Money-rent				£10 10 0			
7 bolls barley, 23s. £8 1s.—Statute labour, 2s. 8 6/12 d.				8 3 8 6/12			
						18 13 8 6/12	
8. and 14.—Dr. James Hunter, and his Subtenant Jas. Kay, 1823—							
17½ bolls barley, 23s.				£20 2 6			
Money-rent				27 2 6			
				£47 5 0			
Statute labour, 1824 .				0 9 3			
						47 14 3	
8.—John Cuthbert, Rent 1½ bolls barley; Money, £2; Statute-labour, 9d. (Arrears 1821, &c.)							
8. 14.—Thomas Fairfowl's Subtenants, James Wilson and Thomas Trail, 1823—							
Grange, possessed by James Wilson—4 bolls barley, 23s. .				£4 12 0			
Money-rent, £7; Statute-labour, 1824, 2s. 9d. . .				7 2 9			
						11 14 9	
Rathelpie, possessed by Thomas Traill, 3 bolls barley, 23s. .				£3 9 0			
Money-rent, £7; Statute-labour 1824, 1s. 6d. . .				4 1 6			
						7 10 6	
7. 8. 13.—David Young, Rathelpie, Crop 1823—							
13 bolls barley, 23s. .	£14 19 0						
Money-rent . .	12 0 0						
		£26 19 0					
Deduct 1-10th of an acre . . .		0 9 0					
				£26 10 0			
East Sandy-hill—1 boll wheat . .		£1 6 6					
B. 1½ barley, 23s. . . .		1 14 6					
1½ oats, 18s. 6d. . . .		1 7 9					
				4 8 9			
				£30 18 9			
Statute-labour, 1824, 5s. 3d.						0 5 3	
Deduct £12 of crop 1823, already charged .				12 0 0			
N. B.—One boll barley overcharged, to be deducted next account, 23s.						18 18 9	
P. 8. 13.—Robert and John Couper, 1823.							
A. R. F.							
Rathelpie, 5 3 3, at 2 bolls barley per acre, 11½ bolls, 23s.				£13 4 6			
Money-rent, £2 per acre				11 10 9			
Horsleys, 5 bolls barley, 23s.				5 15 0			
Money-rent				5 0 0			
Broomfaulds, 2½ bolls barley, 23s.				2 17 6			
				£38 7 9			
Statute-labour 1824						0 8 0	
Deduct £12 of crop 1823, already charged . . .				12 0 0			
						26 7 9	
8.—James Kirk, Rathelpie and Broomfaulds, 1823.							
5½ bolls barley, 23s.		£6 6 6					
Money-rent		6 4 0					
				£12 10 6			
Deduct £6 4s., already charged				6 4 0			
						6 6 6	
Statute-labour, 2s. 7½d.						0 2 7 6/12	
13.—John Coupar, Money-rent of Broomfaulds, 1823, omitted above . .						2 0 0	
8. 13.—David Wan, East Sandyhill, crop 1823, Money only—							
Rathelpie, 1 9/10 acres, 4 bolls barley, 23s. £4 12 0 2 acres.							
Money-rent	4 0 0						
				£8 12 0			
Deduct the rent of 1/10 acre				0 8 7 9/10			
				£8 3 4 9/10			
Rent of E. Sandyhill				10 0 0			
Carried forward . .				£18 3 4 9/10		£2029 14 11 6/12	

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Appendix, Part II. United College. Orders IX. & X.

				Brought forward		£18	3	$4\frac{8}{10}$	£2029 14 $11\frac{6}{12}$
				Deduct charged in last accounts . .		9	0	0	
									9 3 $4\frac{8}{10}$
				Statute-labour 1824					0 4 0
P. 13.—John Ramsay, now David Wan, E. Sandyhill, 1823—									
				$1\frac{1}{2}$ bolls barley, 23*s.*		£1	14	6	
				Money-rent		1	10	0	
									3 4 6
8.—William Berwick, Eighteen-Acredale, 1823—									
A.	R.	F.							
3	1	3,	2 bs. and a half per acre; Barley, 8 bs. 2 pecks, 23*s.*		£	9	6	$10\frac{1}{2}$	
Money-rent, £2 per acre, £6 10*s.*; Statute-labour, 2*s.* $7\frac{1}{2}$*d.*						6	12	$7\frac{1}{2}$	
					£	15	19	6	
				Per D. B.'s receipts—Deduct valued teind		3	0	10	
									12 18 8
13.—Alexander Key, Crop 1823—									
3 bolls barley, 23*s.*				£3	9	0—Basse Guarde.			
Money-rent, £6; Statute-labour, 1*s.* 6*d.* .				6	1	6			
				£9	10	6			
David Anderson, Rufflets, Crop 1823—									
$1\frac{1}{2}$ bs. barley, 23*s.* £1 14*s.* 6*d.*; Money £1; Statute-labour, 9*d.* . .									2 15 3
Andrew Henderson, Cairnsbank, Crop 1823—									
$2\frac{1}{2}$ bs. barley, 23*s.* £2 17*s.* 6*d.*; Money, £4; Statute-labour, 1*s.* 6*d.*									
Paid to D. B.						£6	19	0	
From which deduct £4 of 1823, already charged in last account						4	0	0	2 19 0
13.—Alexander Smith, Gaupie Shed and Sandyhill, Crop 1823—									
B.	F.	P.							
3	1	3	wheat, 26*s.* 6*d.*		£4	11	$1\frac{1}{12}$		
3	1	3	barley, 23*s.*			3	19	$0\frac{9}{12}$	
3	1	3	oats, 18*s.* 6*d.*			3	3	$7\frac{1}{12}$	
					£11	13	$8\frac{11}{12}$		
			Statute-labour 1824 .			0	2	$3\frac{6}{12}$	
									11 16 $0\frac{5}{12}$
11.—John Kirk, Pitmilly Meadow, Crop 1823—									
Balance of crop 1822					£12	0	0		
Crop 1823, 12 bolls barley, 23*s.* . . .					13	16	0		
Money-rent					32	0	0		
Statute-labour 1824					0	8	6		
									58 4 6
14.—James Meldrum, 2 feus in Rathelpie, Crop 1823—									
Barley, 1 b. 3 f. 1 p. 23*s.*					£2	1	$8\frac{3}{4}$		2 1 $8\frac{3}{12}$
11.—David Clark, Paddocks' Brae, 1823—									
Balance of crops 1821 and 1822				£17	18	7			
He paid, 5th July 1824 . . .				4	12	0			4 12 0
Balance . . .							13	6	7
Crop 1823, $5\frac{1}{2}$ bolls barley, 23*s.* .				£ 6	6	0			
Money-rent and Statute-labour . .				9	4	0			
							15	10	6
Balance owing of crops 1821-22-23 . . .						£28	17	1	
14.—David Wilson, Hallowhill, Crop 1823—									
$4\frac{1}{2}$ bolls barley, 23*s.*					£5	3	6		
Money-rent, £7 10*s.*; Statute-labour 2*s.* 3*d* .					7	12	3		
									12 15 9
7. 14.—John Berwick, Crop 1823—3 bolls barley, 23*s.* . .					3	9	0		
Money-rent					5	5	0		
Statute-labour					0	1	6		
									8 15 6
14.—Rev. James Rodger, Prior Moor, Crops 1822, 1823—									
$3\frac{1}{2}$ bolls barley 1822, 16*s.* 10*d.* . . .					£2	18	11		
Mr. Allan, $3\frac{1}{2}$ bolls barley 1823, 23*s.* . .					4	0	6		
									6 19 5
13.—Robert Key, Auld Burns, Crop 1823—£4 4*s.*; Statute-labour, 10*d.* . .									4 4 10
13.—Dr. John Hunter, Horsley's and Auld Burns, 1823—									
$3\frac{1}{2}$ bolls wheat, 26*s.* 6*d.*					£ 4	12	9		
$3\frac{1}{2}$ bolls barley, 23*s.*					4	0	6		
$3\frac{1}{2}$ bolls oats, 18*s.* 6*d.*					3	4	9		
Money-rent, Horsleys					10	10	0		
Money-rent, Auld Burns					10	10	0		
									32 18 0

Gardens.—Dr. James Hunter, St. Leonards, Candlemas 1824—
Abbay-Garden, Candlemas 1824, both charged in last accounts.
Old College Garden, in arrear from Candlemas 1822, C. Thomson, and the yearly rent not fixed, 1823, 1824, 1825.
Now let to Mr. Edie for 7 years from Candlemas 1825, at £8 ster.

Carried forward £2203 7 $6\frac{0}{12}$

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Appendix, Part II. United College. Orders IX. & X.

	Brought forward	£2203	7	$6\frac{1}{2}$
Seats in Town Church.—John Ramsay, £1 4*s.* last Acct. to Lammas 1824—				
George Ross, also in last account to Lammas 1824, 13*s.* 6*d.*				
Robert Anderson, in last account to Lammas 1824, 16*s.*				
James Berwick, also in last account to Lammas 1824, 18*s.*				
John Roger, from Lammas 1823 to Lammas 1824		1	1	0
Seats in College Church.—Mrs. Bertram, 5*s.* in last account to Lammas 1824—				
General Campbell, 57*s.* charged in last account to Martinmas 1824.				
Captain Thomas Masson, £2 10*s.* charged in do. to Candlemas 1824.				
Miss Carmichael, to Lammas 1824.				
Miss Balfour, 7*s.* charged to Martinmas 1824.				
Mrs. Fleming, from Martinmas 1823 to Martinmas 1824		0	5	0
Captain Ramsay, 30*s.* charged to Martinmas 1824.				
Miss Mowat, 30*s.* charged to Martinmas 1824.				
Teinds.—Kilmany Parish, 1823—				
Easter Kinnear	£30 2 0			
Wester Kinnear	8 5 $4\frac{6}{12}$			
Kilmany Town	26 13 6			
Killcairney	27 3 3			
Myrecairney	1 0 0			
1823—Star teind, Crop 1823	32 2 0			
Rathillet	42 9 0			
Mountquhanny teind, cr. 1823, per Mr. Cook's account	59 5 $2\frac{6}{12}$			
		227	0	4
Lammyletham, St. Andrews Parish, Crop 1823		1	13	4
Teind of Peekie, St. Leonards Parish, Crop 1823		8	12	$5\frac{6}{12}$
Newbigging teind (Kilmany Parish) 1821-22-23-24				
Balance of Mrs. Clephan's feu and teind, Crop 1823, Mr. C.'s account		6	14	$0\frac{6}{12}$
Paid in part of Mrs. Clephan's teind, &c., Crop 1824, per do.		75	0	0
1826,				
Feb. 6. Portmoak Vicarage, Crop 1823, transmitted by Mr. Tainsh now and formerly, with 9*s.* $5\frac{4}{12}$*d.* towards Crop 1824		6	8	$1\frac{8}{12}$
Forteviot Teind, uncertain. Remitted by Reverend Mr. Robertson, 6th April 1825, £60. No other remittance since that of crop 1820, 5th December 1821		60	0	0
Teind of Auchmuir, Kinglassie parish, in same state as formerly. Some years have been paid to Mr. Cook, but what years is not stated, nor have Dr. H.'s queries as to that point been answered.				
Dr. Hunter charges himself, per Mr. Cook's account, 1st April 1824, with paid by Mr. Aytoun of Inchdairnie, uncertain for what crop or year		12	0	0

FEUS.

St. Catharine's Haugh, Cupar Bursary—4 bolls wheat in arrear, Crops 1818-19-20-21-22-23-24, £39 5*s.* 8*d.*			
Feu of 6 acres in Rathelpie—12 bolls barley, Crop 1823, 23*s.*	13	16	0
Feu of Muirhouses, 1823—3 B. 1 F. barley, $6\frac{8}{12}$ above Fiars, 23*s.* $6\frac{8}{12}$*d.*	3	16	$6\frac{8}{12}$
Feu of Town's Acre—2 bolls barley, 23*s.* 1823	2	6	0
Feu of Smiddygreen, Crop 1823	8	16	6
Balmungo Feu, Crop 1823	4	10	0
Dr. Melville's Feu, Crop 1823—$7\frac{1}{2}$ bolls barley, 23*s.*	8	12	6
Greigston Feu, Crop 1823—£3 4*s.* $5\frac{4}{12}$*d.* already charged.			
Town of St. Andrews Feus, Crop 1823, all charged in last account; also Stewart's Mortification, £20 2*s.* to Martinmas 1823.			
Feu of St. Leonards (Mrs. Bertram and Dr. Jackson) to Martinmas 1824	10	0	0
Dr. Hunter's feu in E. Scores park, charged to Martinmas 1824.			
General Campbell's feu, due at Martinmas 1824, paid	1	0	0
Old College Crofts, due by Lady Anstruther at Martinmas 1824	3	1	$0\frac{4}{12}$
Firthfield, Mr. Erskine of Airdrie, 1823, 18*s.* 4*d.*			
Lord Pitmilly, in arrear 1819-20-21-22-23 and 24, 24*s.* £7 4*s.*			
St. Monance, in arrear, as in last, 20-21-22-23, £18 8*s.* 10*d.*			
Lathockar, Mr. Horsburgh, 1823-24, £1 17*s.* $9\frac{4}{12}$*d.*	3	15	$6\frac{8}{12}$
Lingo, —— Dalyell, Esq. 1823 and 1824, 17*s.* $9\frac{4}{12}$*d.*	1	15	$6\frac{8}{12}$
Croft Angray, Mr. Adamson, Burnside, 1824	0	5	0
Robert Richard's park, 1824	0	1	$0\frac{6}{12}$
Robert Russell's park, 1824.			
Feddinch feu, omitted in last account, 4*s.* $5\frac{4}{12}$*d.* 1822-23 and 24	0	13	$4\frac{6}{12}$
Wm. Buttercase, for Dunce's Dubs, 6*d.*; house and garden, 3*s.* 4*d.* 1824	0	3	10
Small feus due at Martinmas 1822 and 1823, £10 8*s.* $11\frac{6}{12}$*d.* yearly	20	17	11
Wilkie Bursars feus, at South Toll, Cupar:—			
Received from Mr James Stark, Nov. 26 and Dec. 15, 1825	19	0	0
Received from Sir D. Moncrieffe, 1819–20–21–22 and 23	27	15	$7\frac{6}{12}$
Royal Bounty, 22d April 1824, per Mr. Cook's account	39	9	$9\frac{6}{12}$
Exchequer-money, 20th July 1824, deducting receipt and stamp 3*s.* 6*d.*	39	5	$8\frac{6}{12}$
Ditto 15th November 1824, then due	39	9	$2\frac{6}{12}$
Retained of deposit-money, 1st May 1824	9	5	4
Received from Mr. Ker, Collector of Bishops' Rents, 15 June 1824	140	0	0
Carried forward	£2999	18	$3\frac{6}{12}$

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Brought forward			£2999	18	3½
Bishops' Teinds from Grange Proprietors, Crop 1823:—					
Alexander Brown	£0	3	7		
James Wallace	0	10	4 1/12		
James Thomson	2	1	6 4/12		
Robert Landales	0	2	4		
James Wilson	0	5	9		
Geo. Brown, Crop 1822 and 1823, paid 3d Feb. 1826	2	14	6 6/12		
				5	18	1 7/12
Interests on deposits in the Bank, 24th February 1823				11	14	8
Ditto, ditto 1st March 1824				12	15	9
Balance due by the Factor at settling last accounts				92	19	9 6/12
Money borrowed for roads and repairs of steading of Nether Kenley at Martinmas 1824				240	0	0
Money received by Dr. H. for Apparatus fund, from 9th April 1823 to September 8th 1825, inclusive				183	18	10 3/12
Total Charge				3547	5	6 3/12
Amount of Discharge				3130	8	8 3/12
Balance				£416	6	9 6/12

Discharge of Crop 1823, and of Money to Candlemas 1824.

By Salaries due to the Principal and Masters at Whitsunday 1824			£441	10	0
and Martinmas 1824			441	10	0
By paid in part of Foundation Bursars and Servers, session 1823-4, deducting £11 not claimed			149	0	0
By paid two Bursars on Stewart's mortification (2 being vacant £10 2s.)			10	0	0
By paid Wilkie, Grant, Cupar, Malcolm, Alexander Yeamen, Moncrieffe, Rorie, M'Kay, and Lawson, bursars per list			93	13	4 1/12
By paid John Brown for College clock, from 1st March 1824 to ditto 1825,			4	5	0
By paid Robert Weir for grass seeds, sown on Over Kenley			6	12	6
By paid James Edie, 10 gallons whisky and bottles, 2d March 1824			9	19	2½
1824.					
March 2. By paid Mr. Grace, per account and receipt			7	12	3½
4. By paid Mr. Buddo for lighting streets, 1823-4			4	4	0
8. By paid Mr. Mitchell, collector, College servants' tax			2	2	2½
By paid him servants' tax to Whitsunday 1824			1	0	0
By paid Thomas Fernie, mason, per account			1	14	6
By paid H. Gibson, junior, wright, in part of account			13	2	4
16. By remitted to Mr. Carey, optician, £53 2s.; stamp 3s. 6d.—Apparatus fund			53	5	6
April 1. By paid Fife Herald account, per receipt			9	6	0
12. By paid Collector for statute labour			31	8	1½
By paid ditto, land-tax, bridge-money, &c.			4	7	4
By remitted to Mr. Tait, per Collector Wilson, to purchase copying-machine,			4	4	0
23. By paid Mr. Blackadder to account			8	0	0
May 1. By David Berwick, tacksman of teinds, crop 1823			2	5	11 9/12
3. By John Peattie, porter, balance of wages			2	13	0
By paid Stobie und Gourlay, 2 accounts for candles and oil (account of incidents)					
(Sum originally £2 9 4, but delete in MS.)					
4. By paid M. and C. Buddoes, curtains for College Church			12	11	0
6. By paid John Kennedy, Precentor in College Church, 1 year			5	0	0
10. By paid Dundee Courier, per receipt			0	19	7
By paid Minister of Kilmany Star, stipend			2	9	4
17. By paid Mr. Kay, N. Kenley, to account of steading £70, and road £20			90	0	0
By paid Mr. Kay, further for repairs, 26th June 1824			35	0	0
By paid ditto, for road, per Robert Bayne's receipt, 19th July			10	0	0
By paid ditto, for road, August 20th			20	0	0
By paid ditto, repairs £20, and for pump, &c., £6 18s., Nov. 1, 1824			26	18	0
By paid ditto, repairs of steading, 27th December 1824			53	5	6
By whole expense of copying machine, £5 12s. 3d.; hence add to the above £4 4s.			1	8	3
By paid M'Crae and Co.'s account of 13th December 1824, lead (N. Kenley road and repairs, in all £237 19s.)			2	15	6
Paid Mr. H. Cook, minister of Kilmany, stipend, crop 1823, per state and receipt			56	15	7 1/12
Paid Dr. John Cook, 1 year's interest on Dr. Jackson's bills indorsed to him			65	18	2
Paid him in part of principal, applied to sinking fund	£18	4	0		
Paid Dr. Briggs for same purpose	2	0	0		
			20	4	0
19. Paid Factor and Clerk's salaries from Martinmas 1823 to Whitsunday 1824			41	10	0
24. Paid David Young, College contribution to road to E. Sandyhill			0	17	6
June 4. Paid Mr. Thomson his nephew's Wilkie bursary, session 1820			18	0	0
11. Paid Henry Gibson, sen., account, Nether Kenley Dam			1	15	0
15. Paid Mr. Ker, Collector of Bishops' rents			28	17	4½
July 5. Paid Dr. Jackson account of apparatus			7	18	10
Carried forward			£1803	18	11 3/12

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1824.	Discharge, Crop 1823, &c.—Brought forward . .	£1803	18	$11\frac{6}{12}$
July 31.	Paid Courant, publishing prizes in May 1824	2	8	7
Aug. 17.	Paid the Master's Diet-money, due at Whitsunday 1824, 1st payment .	135	0	0
	Paid Edinburgh Advertiser, publishing prizes 1824	1	19	$1\frac{1}{2}$
Sept. 3.	Paid Mr. Smith, per account, repairs on town church	1	5	10
21.	Paid Caledonian Mercury, publishing prizes 1824	2	8	3
23.	Paid Mr. Wright, minister of Kingsbarns, communion elements, 1819-20-21-22-23, 3*s.* 4*d.* yearly	0	16	8
28.	Paid Mr. Crichton, minister of Ceres, stipend 1819-20-21-22 and 23, Ring,	2	14	6
Oct. 4.	Paid Fife Herald, list of prizes 1824	2	0	0
28.	Paid Robert Pringle, 28 carts coals and driving, £11 4*s.* 6*d.*, carrying 8*s.* 3*d.*	11	12	9
Nov. 12.	Paid Factor and Clerk's salary from Whitsunday to Martinmas 1824 . .	41	10	0
15.	Paid minister of Cameron, 1821-22-23, 7*s.* 6*d.*	1	2	6
Dec. 15.	Paid Thomas Fernie	1	4	6
30.	Paid College contribution for lamps, 1824-5	4	4	0
1825.				
Jan. 17.	Paid Robert Fleming, per two accounts, 3d February 1825 . . .	4	10	10
	Paid Mrs. Crawford, interest on bill to 9th October 1824, viz., 218 days at 5 per cent., and 147 at 4 per cent.	25	6	7
Feb.	Paid Principal and Masters, balance of Diet-money due at Whitsunday 1824,	945	0	0
	Paid Factor and Clerk's salary, due at Whitsunday 1823, omitted in former account	41	10	0
	Amount of account of incidents from February 22, 1824, to ditto 1825 .	21	14	$5\frac{1}{2}$
	Paid Dr. Haldane, stipend 1823, 8th June 1824	15	2	$8\frac{1}{2}$
	Paid Mr. Duncan, model of steam engine, 5th July 1824	21	0	0
	Paid insurance, per Mr. Cook's account, 25th March 1824	1	5	0
	Paid precepts and stamps, per ditto	0	9	0
	Inserting in Courant meeting of classes October 1823, per ditto . . .	1	3	0
	Amount of business account, per Mr. C.'s account, rendered 27th Jan. 1825,	38	1	$5\frac{1}{2}$
1824.				
Aug. 31.	By allowed to John Braid for loss of ground by new road	3	0	0
	Total Discharge . . .	£3130	8	$8\frac{8}{12}$

List of Arrears.

John Cuthbert, Crop 1821-22-23-24	£14	7	3		
Alexander Kay, 1823	9	10	6		
David Clark	28	17	1		
Chas. Thomson, College Garden, 1823, 1824,					
Newbigging Teind, 22*s.*, 1821-22-23	3	6	0		
St. Katharine's Haugh, 1818-19-20-21-22-23-24	39	5	8		
Firthfield Feu, Mr. Erskine, Airdrie, 1823	0	18	4		
Lord Pitmilly, 1819-20-21-22-23-24, 24*s.*	7	4	0		
St. Monance, 1820-21-22-23	18	8	10		
Robert Russel's Feu, 1824	0	1	$0\frac{6}{12}$		
	£121	18	$8\frac{6}{12}$		
John Braid's Feus, 1823	3	17	$7\frac{6}{12}$		
				£125	16 4

We, the Principal and Masters of the United College of St. Andrews, subscribing, having revised and considered the preceding accounts, in Charge and Discharge, contained in this and the ten preceding pages, find that the Charge amounts to three thousand five hundred and forty-seven pounds five shillings and sixpence and $\frac{8}{12}$ sterling, and the Discharge to three thousand one hundred and thirty pounds eight shillings and eight-pence and $\frac{8}{12}$ sterling, and the balance to four hundred and sixteen pounds six shillings and nine-pence and $\frac{6}{12}$ sterling; with which balance, due to the United College, and the foregoing list of arrears, amounting together to five hundred and forty-two pounds three shillings and one penny and $\frac{6}{12}$ sterling, Dr. Hunter, our Factor, is to charge himself in his next accounts. And the said Dr. Hunter having delivered to us the whole vouchers of the Discharge, We and he do hereby mutually discharge each other of these accounts, except the above balance, for which he and his cautioner are liable and answerable; as also to free and relieve us of all accounts and other articles of discharge stated by him, and that the articles of arrear are resting and unuplifted. In witness whereof, these presents, written by the said Dr. Hunter, are subscribed by us and by him, at St. Andrews, the eleventh day of March eighteen hundred and twenty-six, before these witnesses, Thomas Peattie, porter to the said College, and Thomas Brown, wright in St. Andrews.

(Signed) Francis Nicol.
Jo. Hunter.
James Hunter.
William Ferrie.
Tho. Jackson.
R. Briggs.
Thomas Brown, *Witness.*
Thomas Peattie, *Witness.*
And^{w}. Alexander.
Thomas Duncan.

Abstract of Charge and Discharge, from 1774 to 1823, inclusive.

The following is the way in which an Abstract has been constructed from the full accounts of Charge and Discharge for 1774, and it may serve as a specimen of the way in which the Abstracts of all the following years have been formed.

The Table of Charges contains seven columns; the first for the years—the second for the balance and arrears—the third for sums received on account of students' boards or bursaries—the fourth for

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the whole general revenue—the fifth for the whole sum lifted during the year—the sixth for the whole sum borrowed—and the seventh for the total charge. Annexed are miscellaneous remarks, which will serve to distinguish the greater occasional payments to the College, or any important changes in the sources of revenue.

The balance and arrears of 1774 have been gathered from the 1st and 2d articles of charge; the bursaries and boards from the 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, and 8th; the general revenue from the 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th, 19th, 20th, 21st, and 22d. No sums were lifted or borrowed in 1774, giving the whole Abstract of the Charge in 1774 as follows:—

Balance and arrears	£ 886	4	$5\frac{7}{12}$
Bursaries and boards	138	3	$1\frac{4}{12}$
General revenue	1589	14	$5\frac{7}{12}$
Sum lifted	0	0	0
Ditto borrowed	0	0	0
Total Charge	£2614	2	$0\frac{6}{12}$

It will be observed, that the information furnished by these Abstracts of the Charges leaves certain important desiderata unnoticed, and which, from the disappearance of some old rentals, cannot possibly, it is feared, be obtained for each year; else the sources of revenue might have been particularly marked, whether derived from lands, feu-duties, teinds, royal grants, or monied property, and whether destined for bursaries or for general College purposes.

The Table of Discharges contains thirteen columns; the first for the years—the second for the fixed salaries of the Masters, including kain-money—the third for additional diet-money—the fourth for the expenses of the fabric—the fifth for the expense of office-bearers—the sixth for sundries—the seventh for public burdens—the eighth for the expense of repairs or outlays upon the estate—the ninth for boards and bursaries—the tenth for the whole sum lent during the year—the eleventh for the whole sum vested—the twelfth for the whole sum repaid—and the thirteenth for the Total Discharge. Annexed are miscellaneous remarks, which will serve to distinguish the greater occasional payments by the College, or any important changes in the expenditure.

It will be observed, that the public burdens accounted for in the discharges do not include the whole burdens on the College property; seeing that in the charge the public burdens are often deducted, previous to the articles of the charge being put down.

The fixed Salaries have been gathered from the 1st article of the Discharge for 1774. The additional Diet-money had not commenced. The expenses of the Fabric are gathered from the 26th, 38th, and 39th. The expense of Office-bearers from the 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 19th, 58th, and 65th. The amount of Sundries from the 17th, 18th, 23d, 24th, 25th, 36th, 37th, 40th, 42d, 43d, 44th, 45th, 47th, 48th, 49th, 50th, 61st, and 66th. The amount of Public Burdens from the 9th, 27th, 28th, 29th, 30th, 31st, 32d, 34th, 35th, 46th, 51st, 53d, 54th. The amount of Repairs and Outlays from the 33d. The amount of Board and Bursary expenses from the 2d, 3d, 4th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 20th, 21st, 22d, 41st, 52d, 55th, 56th, 57th, 59th, 60th, 62d, 63d, 64th. No sum was lent, vested, or repaid in 1774.

The whole Abstract of the Discharge for 1774 is as follows:—

Fixed Salaries, including kain money	£865	0	0
Additional Diet-money	0	0	0
Expenses on the Fabric	66	4	5
Allowance to Office-bearers	100	15	$6\frac{8}{12}$
Sundries	95	8	$5\frac{8}{12}$
Public Burdens	82	5	$3\frac{10}{12}$
Expense of Repairs, or Outlays on the Estate	2	0	0
Boards and Bursaries	476	18	$3\frac{8}{12}$
Money lent during the year	0	0	0
Money vested	0	0	0
Money repaid	0	0	0
Total Discharge	£1688	12	$0\frac{10}{12}$

ABSTRACT of the CHARGES by the FACTOR of the UNITED COLLEGE of ST. ANDREWS, from 1774 to 1823, inclusive.

1. Crop and Year.	2. Balance and Arrears.	3. Bursaries and Boards.	4. General Revenue.	5. Money Lifted.	6. Money Borrowed.	7. Total Charge.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
1774	886 4 5 7/12	138 3 1 4/12	1,589 14 5 7/12	. .	. .	2,614 2 0 6/12
75	925 9 11 6	129 10 6 8	1,549 2 5 10/12	. .	. .	2,604 4 0 2/12
76	885 3 10 9	133 18 4 8	1,487 18 3 8	. .	85 16 8	2,592 17 2 8
77	856 2 4 9	171 19 10 8	1,550 8 3 9	. .	. .	2,578 10 6 2
78	740 11 11	215 19 2 8	1,841 11 2 8	. .	. .	2,798 2 4 4
79	770 3 9	275 18 3 4	1,534 17 11 8	162 7 9	. .	2,743 7 9
80	870 11 11 8	200 14 1 2	1,619 12 6 4	10 0 0	. .	2,790 18 7 2
81	843 18 2 1	76 3 10 8	1,776 8 11 5	20 0 0	. .	2,716 11 0 2
82	885 19 1 1	232 0 3 4	1,907 1 11 11	251 9 6	. .	3,276 10 10 4
83	1056 6 1 1	266 5 3 4	1,890 11 3 5	. .	. .	3,213 2 7 10
84	907 18 2 6	167 9 8	2,833 14 2 4	100 0 0	. .	3,009 2 0 10
85	776 3 6 6	187 1 8	1,958 5 2	. .	. .	2,921 10 4 6
86	704 0 0 7	190 6 8	1,952 19 8 9	100 0 0	. .	2,947 6 7 4
87	692 11 5 3	100 10 0	1,721 1 3 5	. .	. .	2,514 2 8 8
88	668 15 3 6	40 16 8	1,875 5 4 8	90 0 0	. .	2,674 17 4 2
89	666 7 3	46 7 0	1,945 16 11	231 18 0	. .	2,890 9 2
90	808 10 1 9	80 2 2	1,912 13 6 4	85 15 0	. .	2,887 0 10 1
91	651 14 3 9	66 5 0	2,045 3 9 2	. .	. .	2,763 3 0 11
92	635 17 7	45 0 0	1,952 18 10	82 0 0	. .	2,715 16 5
93	649 14 0 1	0 2 6	2,113 11 9 6	221 5 4	410 1 1	3,394 14 8 7
94	666 17 10 8	. .	2,353 18 3 6	. .	. .	3,020 16 2 2
95	423 11 7 8	206 3 10	3,041 3 6 1	433 11 0	400 0 0	4,504 9 11 9
96	1161 6 0 8	127 5 0	2,219 16 0 11	70 3 4	. .	3,578 10 5 7
97	853 19 10 6	55 16 6	2,095 9 8 11	. .	50 0 0	3,055 6 1 5
98	821 5 7 6	130 0 0	2,148 15 5 4	163 15 2	51 2 8	3,314 18 10 10
99	630 5 4 10	75 10 0	2,550 2 4 1	20 0 0	198 5 7	3,474 3 3 11
1800	334 14 0 9	58 0 0	3,178 10 3	420 7 3	. .	3,991 11 6 9
1	212 9 7	48 0 0	2,357 16 4 9	144 2 7	. .	2,762 8 6 9
2	179 6 1 4	62 0 0	2,085 12 1 4	298 4 4	100 0 0	2,725 2 6 8
3	201 7 7 5	92 0 0	2,138 9 4 5	108 8 0	50 0 0	2,590 4 11 10
4	236 18 10 5	72 0 0	2,866 10 2 4	. .	. .	3,175 9 0 9
5	399 13 6 9	32 4 0	2,595 8 10 3	. .	. .	3,027 6 5
6	341 19 6 5	. .	2,902 9 8 1	. .	. .	3,244 9 2 6
7	455 12 9 11	. .	3,393 17 1 1	. .	. .	3,849 9 11
8	418 8 6 9	86 0 0	2,913 2 10 3	172 0 0	. .	3,589 11 5 5
9	402 6 11 1	58 0 0	2,990 12 4 2	1,949 0 2	. .	5,399 19 5 3
10	441 15 5 3	73 4 0	3,095 9 3 1	83 19 3	. .	3,694 7 11 4
11	487 5 6 9	164 2 0	3,238 14 6 11	8 13 0	. .	3,898 15 1 8
12	518 17 6 3	12 6 0	3,526 16 2 3	60 16 0	300 0 0	4,438 15 8 6
13	506 19 1 11	122 1 10	3,347 6 5 4	312 6 0	. .	4,288 7 5 3
14	519 19 7 3	90 1 10	2,889 12 10 10	112 12 0	50 0 0	3,664 6 4 1
15	397 13 4 10	67 3 0	2,580 18 10 11	217 3 0	470 0 0	3,732 18 3 9
16	313 16 4 9	31 2 0	3,453 4 7 3	220 0 0	493 0 0	4,511 3 0
17	432 0 4 11	20 2 0	3,521 18 7 9	. .	803 13 0	4,777 14 0 8
18	429 1 4 11	20 2 0	3,885 6 1 4	. .	473 16 4	4,808 5 8 3
19	. .	81 3 10	3,707 19 9 7	. .	561 7 0	4,350 10 7 7
20	289 3 11 4	20 0 0	3,210 11 7 1	. .	. .	3,519 15 6 5
21	{	5 11 1 4	4,686 12 4 2	198 12 11 7	. .	4,890 16 5 1
22	{					
23	92 19 9 6	0 0 0	3,021 1 6 5	9 5 4	423 18 10 3	3,547 5 6 2

Miscellaneous Remarks.

Year they refer to.

1781. In the charge for 1781, a Grassum of £70 is included in General Revenue.

1783. This year and the following, the Factor had charged himself with £30, being the interest of £600, which had previously been lifted and vested in land, and which, therefore, falls to be deducted as an overcharge from the amount of the General Revenue. The Factor's Discharge to this amount is, in the Abstract, included under the head of Sundries.

1785. A Grassum of £50 taken this year.

1786. A Grassum of £21 taken this year.

1795. This year there is entered, under the head of General Revenue, the balance due by the last Factor, of which £9 15*s.* 9½*d.* was received in money, and for the remainder, or £351 6*s.* 10*d.*, there was a bill taken from his heirs. A Grassum of £300, taken this year, is the last of which there is any record.

1808. The sum of £172, lifted from the Bank of Scotland, in part of the £300 lodged there, being the money mortified by Mr. M'Kay for a Bursary. From Minute, 3d May 1809, it appears that £138 10*s.* of this money was laid out on the College Estate.

1809. £666 13*s.* 4*d.* paid to the College by Mr. Wilkie, of Foulden, as fund of the Wilkie Bursary. Superiorities sold and the price of them received, to the amount of £1160 6*s.* 10*d.*; and £122 more of Mr. M'Kay's Bursary money lifted up. It appears from the Accounts, that in this year the sum of £1621 13*s.* 4*d.* was lent, vested, or repaid.

1811. First notice of Gray's Mortification of £2973 8*s.* 7*d.* What has been received from it has been included in the account of General Revenue, although the principal was immediately vested in Government Stock, and the dividends applied to the purposes specified in the Deed of Mortification.

1819. This year the Factor charges himself in the rental with £74 4*s.* 7*d.*, received by the preceding Factor, who had rouped part of the crop 1819 to that amount, and which, therefore, falls to be deducted from the sum of General Revenue as an overcharge. The Factor's discharge to the same amount is, in the Abstract, included under the head of Sundries.

1821. } The Charge and Discharge of the crops 1821 and 1822 are given in one account. £518 8*s.* is put into the ac-
1822. } count of General Revenue, it being the sum wherewith the new Factor charges himself, as in the Bank of Scotland, at the credit of the United College.

Abstract of the Discharges by the Factor of the United College, St. Andrews, from 1774 to 1823 inclusive.

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.
Crop and Year.	Regular Salaries, including Kain Money.	Additional Diet-Money.	Expenses on the Fabric.	Allowance to Office-bearers.	Sundries.	Public Burdens.	Expense of Repairs or Outlays on the Estate.	Boards and Bursaries.	Sum Lent.	Sum Vested.	Sum Repaid.	Total Discharge.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1774	865 0 0	. .	66 4 5	100 15 $6\frac{6}{12}$	95 8 $5\frac{6}{12}$	82 5 $3\frac{10}{12}$	2 0 0	476 18 $3\frac{8}{12}$	. .	. .	. .	1688 12 $0\frac{10}{12}$
75	921 0 0	. .	51 0 $3\frac{6}{12}$	112 18 1^{8}	96 6 10^{6}	89 15 4^{3}	1 0 0	446 19 5^{5}	. .	. .	. .	1719 0 1^{5}
76	903 0 0	. .	44 11 3^{8}	113 15 11^{6}	83 11 2^{6}	90 14 3^{11}	12 0 0	489 1 10^{6}	. .	. .	. .	1736 14 7^{11}
77	883 0 0	. .	37 6 10	127 4 9	73 7 9^{6}	89 6 7	. .	486 8 8^{2}	. .	50 0 0	91 3 $11\frac{6}{12}$	1837 18 7^{2}
78	973 0 0	. .	40 1 5^{11}	109 15 5^{1}	89 17 6^{4}	60 15 9^{6}	. .	554 8 4^{6}	. .	200 0 0	. .	2027 18 7^{3}
*79	977 4 2	. .	31 3 4	111 14 10^{7}	51 5 8^{1}	74 12 8^{1}	. .	521 15 1 ^{7}	105 0 0	. .	. .	1872 15 9^{4}
80	967 4 2	. .	29 11 10^{8}	120 13 9^{8}	159 16 3^{10}	66 6 9^{9}	. .	513 7 5^{2}	. .	. .	. .	1857 0 5^{1}
81	987 4 2	. .	27 6 5^{6}	119 6 4^{8}	83 7 0	84 4 11^{5}	5 12 6	523 0 6^{5}	. .	. .	. .	1830 11 11^{1}
82	987 4 2	. .	43 11 8	107 4 11^{8}	91 9 9^{4}	85 12 3	7 14 4	632 16 6^{9}	. .	264 11 0	. .	2220 4 9^{3}
83	977 4 2	153 0 0	25 5 2^{6}	121 3 1	110 16 4^{6}	288 7 8^{8}	70 6 4	559 1 5^{8}	. .	. .	. .	2305 4 5^{4}
84	977 5 $2\frac{6}{12}$	360 5 0	30 11 7	105 3 6^{4}	125 13 9^{11}	120 2 1^{6}	10 0 0	504 2 7^{10}	. .	. .	. .	2232 18 7^{2}
85	973 0 8^{1}	225 0 0	16 5 2^{2}	100 12 3^{11}	180 2 3^{9}	113 4 4	2 13 0	481 12 6	. .	125 0 0	. .	2217 10 3^{11}
86	973 1 0^{1}	225 0 0	15 3 6	105 6 4^{6}	120 2 11	166 15 4^{7}	1 13 6	490 3 11^{4}	. .	257 5 10	. .	2354 15 2^{1}
87	925 1 2	180 0 0	25 6 6	128 5 3^{4}	96 8 4	140 4 0^{5}	1 11 10	348 10 3^{6}	. .	. .	. .	1845 7 5^{3}
88	1037 7 0	270 0 0	13 17 10	96 6 0	115 4 1^{5}	125 15 11	. .	349 19 5^{10}	. .	. .	. .	2008 10 4^{3}
89	973 1 0	270 0 0	61 3 1^{8}	119 1 4^{8}	84 4 8^{8}	134 18 10^{4}	. .	335 9 5^{11}	. .	104 /	. .	2081 18 7^{3}
90	973 1 2	315 0 0	39 6 5	98 15 4	146 9 4^{11}	163 3 2^{8}	60 0 0	342 11 11^{5}	70 10 0	26 9	. .	2235 6 6^{3}
91	973 1 7^{6}	378 0 0	64 8 11	74 7 11	74 16 4	147 2 0^{10}	9 9 0	323 9 7^{7}	72 0 0	. .	10 10 0	2127 5 5^{11}
92	973 1 7^{6}	396 0 0	39 4 6	81 11 0	116 9 3^{2}	163 18 6^{8}	11 8 6	284 5 0^{7}	. .	. .	. .	2016 2 4^{6}
93	973 1 7^{6}	396 0 0	19 18 2	94 8 1	86 14 0^{7}	111 14 10^{6}	639 16 3^{3}	406 3 9^{1}	. .	. .	. .	2727 16 9^{11}
94	973 1 1	545 5 0	35 3 11	100 8 9^{6}	113 13 5^{9}	118 3 8	7 9 7^{7}	380 16 6^{1}	. .	. .	61 12 10^{6}	2335 14 11^{5}
†95	969 1 7^{9}	687 18 4^{3}	119 5 7^{6}	73 18 1	124 5 7^{1}	191 11 3^{5}	106 4 11^{7}	381 12 4^{6}	477 16 10	315 1 0	378 0 0	3824 15 9^{1}
96	973 0 0	720 0 0	42 14 2	90 11 1^{6}	97 6 6^{2}	242 4 2^{8}	31 1 4^{6}	495 8 5^{3}	489 11 11	. .	105 0 0	3286 17 9^{1}
97	973 0 0	540 0 0	39 5 6	93 9 3^{6}	101 6 5^{5}	84 0 0	0 11 10^{3}	352 7 4^{11}	525 13 9	. .	50 0 0	2759 14 3^{1}
98	973 0 0	594 0 0	29 3 10	89 9 11	129 12 3^{7}	126 5 9^{1}	. .	407 4 7^{10}	376 4 9	. .	357 1 0^{6}	3082 2 3
99	967 5 0	842 15 0	51 9 7	81 7 4	121 1 6^{9}	173 6 0^{4}	300 9 5	428 9 9^{1}	100 0 0	. .	180 15 7	3246 19 3^{2}
1800	1153 0 0	1170 0 0	71 13 4	87 9 10	143 2 8^{7}	167 12 10^{5}	54 4 8	440 17 3^{11}	238 0 0	. .	257 11 3	3783 11 11^{9}
1	1063 0 0	630 0 0	34 9 3	73 1 4	124 12 9^{3}	124 16 0^{11}	87 9 6	375 8 6^{3}	65 0 0	5 5 0	. .	2583 2 5^{5}
2	1018 0 0	306 0 0	88 5 1	70 3 4	140 10 7^{6}	125 12 3	422 19 9^{6}	358 19 10^{3}	. .	. .	. .	2530 10 11^{3}
3	1018 0 0	351 0 0	79 1 6	90 15 1	95 16 6^{9}	161 8 0^{2}	131 5 4	419 9 1^{6}	. .	. .	50 10 6	2397 6 1^{5}
4	1003 0 0	802 10 0	89 10 5	81 14 2	214 14 9^{1}	212 13 2^{2}	18 16 3	433 16 2^{4}	. .	. .	. .	2856 15 0
5	1018 0 0	693 0 0	51 7 7	93 16 9^{6}	96 18 4	260 9 0^{3}	113 2 6^{9}	358 12 9^{2}	. .	. .	. .	2685 6 10^{6}
6	1004 2 0	915 0 0	99 18 4	80 1 10	183 6 0^{7}	266 17 8	41 2 1	198 9 0^{4}	. .	. .	. .	2788 16 4^{7}
7	1003 0 0	1005 0 0	85 1 7	110 4 1	64 5 9^{6}	433 18 8^{3}	8 2 2^{4}	421 8 11^{2}	300 0 0	. .	. .	3431 1 3^{3}
8	988 0 0	936 0 0	68 13 1	119 8 11	101 19 1	358 13 3^{4}	174 14 5^{6}	445 15 8^{6}	. .	. .	. .	3187 4 6^{4}
9	1018 0 0	927 0 0	94 2 0^{6}	99 13 6	319 15 4^{6}	366 8 4^{6}	71 12 1	439 19 3^{11}	1299 8 10^{8}	222 4 5^{4}	100 0 0	4958 4 0^{5}
10	1018 0 0	918 0 0	142 10 10^{4}	98 9 7	119 16 6^{7}	398 16 7^{6}	2 9 6	459 9 2^{8}	49 10 0	. .	. .	3207 2 4^{7}
11	1018 0 0	1026 0 0	59 14 10	98 2 11	208 19 0^{5}	418 16 5^{8}	18 15 10^{3}	549 10 4^{6}	. .	. .	. .	3397 19 5^{5}
12	1018 0 0	972 0 0	170 19 5^{6}	115 10 2^{6}	184 6 6^{6}	648 11 8^{6}	1 6 7	521 2 0^{7}	. .	300 0 0	. .	3931 16 6^{7}
13	1018 0 0	1080 0 0	163 3 3	97 9 9^{4}	164 5 4^{9}	439 1 2^{7}	2 12 11	500 6 3^{4}	. .	. .	303 9 0	3768 7 10
14	1018 0 0	810 0 0	274 2 6	95 11 3^{4}	177 11 4^{8}	415 10 8^{8}	17 19 0	455 18 0^{7}	. .	. .	. .	3264 12 11^{3}
15	1018 0 0	774 0 0	59 7 4	87 12 4^{4}	150 15 1^{8}	330 5 4	620 15 0^{6}	378 6 8^{4}	. .	. .	. .	3119 1 10^{10}
16	1018 0 0	1134 0 0	78 2 1	95 18 5^{6}	313 18 5^{6}	185 18 1^{10}	895 1 1	358 4 4^{3}	. .	. .	. .	4079 2 7^{1}
17	1018 0 0	2252 0 0	26 9 10	79 7 11^{6}	232 8 6^{7}	306 3 1	7 7 5	311 15 11^{8}	100 0 0	. .	15 0 0	4348 12 9^{9}
18	1062 18 0	203 17 9^{6}	11 15 3	89 16 7^{10}	220 17 7	698 12 7^{6}	395 1 4	360 18 4^{7}	1748 13 7^{10}	. .	15 15 0	4808 5 8^{3}
19	1018 0 0	1440 0 0	58 5 10	106 7 0	591 0 7	100 6 6^{6}	481 3 10	229 7 7^{10}	. .	. .	16 10 9	4039 2 2^{4}
20	1018 0 0	1350 0 0	13 1 8	96 18 7^{4}	361 3 10	101 16 3^{8}	16 0 8^{6}	251 11 4^{10}	. .	. .	17 7 3	3225 19 9^{4}
21 } 22 }	1459 10 0	2448 0 0	28 19 7	84 11 0	313 9 8^{9}	110 12 4^{3}	25 15 5^{6}	294 2 6^{1}	. .	. .	32 16 0	4797 16 7^{7}
23	1018 0 0	945 0 0	32 17 4	127 3 0	217 12 3^{6}	167 15 0^{10}	248 19 4	270 13 4^{4}	. .	. .	102 8 4	3130 8 8^{3}

* 1779. In addition to the sum of £105, it appears, from an article appended to the account of this year, that a further sum of £57. 7*s.* 9*d.* was lent.

† 1795. The sums entered under the column Lent, in this and the following

Miscellaneous Remarks.

Year.

1774. In this and several subsequent years, the account for Office-bearers includes £10 to a French teacher.

*1780. In the sundries of this year, there occurs a subscription of £66 13*s.* 4*d.* for the water works, and an account for College business of £57 8*s.* 4*d.*

1785. An annuity of £14 to a Widow Cairns, included in the sundries, and also an account of desperate debts to the amount of £60 2*s.* $7\frac{7}{12}$*d.*, and £22 4*s.* 11*d.* to a man of business.

1786. A number of small allowances of deduction from rent this year. The account for incidents is £21 19*s.* $6\frac{6}{12}$*d.*

1788. Among the Sundries of this year, £67 0*s.* 10*d.* to the College Agent.

1790. Among the Sundries £40, which it is suspected should go to account of the Fabric, and £22 8*s.* 11*d.* to the Agent.

1794. Agent's account this year, £47 13*s.* 2*d.* among the Sundries.

*1795. £144, being part of a grassum, was distributed among the Masters, and it is entered into the Abstract with the additional Diet-money. Agent's account, £39 7*s.* 6*d.*

1797. The Agent's account is £32 1*s.* 4*d.*, among Sundries.

1798. The account of incidents is £30, among the Sundries.

1799. £23 of the Sundries for contributions to the poor.

1800. £27 15*s.* of Sundries for Agent's account, and £30 of do. for incidents.

1801. £30 11*s.* 7*d.* of the Sundries for incidents.

1802. £29 13*s.* 7*d.* of the Sundries for incidents, and £27 15*s.* 4*d.* of do, to clothe volunteers.

1804. In Sundries, is included £152 8*s.* $7\frac{1}{2}$*d.* to the College Agent for the expense of a process. The Property-tax will account for the magnitude of the sums under public burdens.

1806. In Sundries, is included £107. 16*s.* 4*d.* for the expense of a process.

1807. In the 10th column, there has been inserted £300, mortified, for a Bursary by the late Mr. M'Kay; this money being lodged tn the Bank of Scotland, and a promissory-note taken for the same.

1808. £30 14*s.* 3*d.* for incidents.

1809. Account of College Agent this year, £247 7*s.* $5\frac{1}{2}$*d.*

1810. £57 3*s.* 5*d.* of the Sundries for the account of College Agent.

1811. Among the Sundries, there now occurs the liferent of £80 5*s.* 8*d.*, due by the College on Dr. Gray's Mortification. This swells the amount of all the future Sundries. Account of College Agent, £30.

1812. £300 of Wilkie Bursary-money, vested in the hands of Provost Ferguson of Cupar. £39 15*s.* 6*d.* for incidents among Sundries.

N. B.—It should be observed, that of the sums marked down for the expenses of the Fabric from 1809 to 1816, the amount of £634 19*s.* $7\frac{1}{2}$*d* has been laid upon the sinking fund.

1814. This year the expense of repairing the College Church was £164 1*s.* 4*d.*

1815. Unusual expense this year, and some following, for farm-steadings.

1816. The interest of borrowed money now forms a considerable item of the Sundries. £85 0*s.* 11*d.* of the Sundries for Agent's account.

1817. The additional Diet-money of this year included, along with the Candlemas dividend, £640, divided among the Masters, because of the Diet-money of former years having been reduced, through the expense of permanent improvements, to that amount, which it was now resolved to provide for by the operation of a sinking fund, on the principle of equalizing that expense between the present incumbents, and their successors.

For a fuller explanation of this, see the narrative of the establishment of a sinking fund between the accounts of 1816 and 1817 in the second volume of Factor's accounts, from which it will appear that the expenses of the Fabric, as well as other permanent improvements from 1809 to 1816, inclusive, were thrown upon this fund.

1818. The account of this year bears to be an account of the intromissions of the late Dr. H. D. Hill, Factor for the United College, with the rents and revenues of the said College, for crop and year 1818. It was drawn up by the succeeding Factor, Dr. Crawford, and includes in the Discharge various items which were paid to Dr. Crawford after Dr. Hill's death, and with which the new Factor charges himself in the docquet, and at the same time discharges himself by a payment therein mentioned;—this will serve to explain the following peculiarities in the account:—

1*st*, The fixed salary includes £44 18*s.* paid to Dr. Hill's heirs, as due at Whitsunday 1820, and with which Dr. Crawford charges himself in the docquet, and in the same discharges himself by a payment, which, as Factor, he had, in the interim, made to the College.

2*d*, The additional Diet-money comprehends only that portion of it which was paid to the heirs of Dr. Hill, and with which, as above, the Factor charges himself in the docquet, and again discharges himself by a payment which he had made to all the Masters, of the full amount of their Diet-money. It would appear from the statement, therein contained, that the Diet-money for the year 1818, at least as at first allocated, was £1980; but of this the sum of £100 was not realized, which makes the real amount of the Diet-money £1880.

3*d*, The column of Public Burdens includes £364 3*s.* $9\frac{6}{12}$*d* of arrears, which, before the settlement of next year, were remitted to the tenant, with the exception of £116.

4*th*, The column Lent consists of items, paid after the death of the late Factor, into the hands of Dr. Crawford; with which, therefore, Dr. Crawford charges himself in the docquet, and discharges himself by the payment already referred to.

It would appear, that when the whole sums charged in the docquet against Dr. Crawford were deducted from the whole sums disbursed by him, the balance remained in his favour to the amount of £138 18*s.* $2\frac{1}{2}$*d*; and he was accordingly allowed to take credit for that sum in his account of intromissions with the rents and revenues of the College for crop and year 1819; and it is marked under the Sundries of that year.

1819. £60 of the Sundries for a subscription to water-works, and £44 19*s.* 3*d.* for the expense of a process.

1820. Whole interest paid for debts £127 18*s.* 9*d.* £21 14*s.* 6*d.* of Sundries for incidents, and £13 13*s.* for supplying the pulpit of St. Leonards during the vacancy.

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Year.
1821. 1822. The discharge of 1821 and 1822 presented in one account by the Factor; the late Factor having received and accounted for part of crop 1821. From the way in which the account is drawn up, the fixed salary of the Professors does not appear for Whitsunday 1822 in the Factor's books. The explanation is that on the death of Dr. Crawford, the last Factor, his day-book was examined; and from its statements a general account was made up at a meeting of the Principal and Masters of the receipts and expenditure for part of the crop and year 1821, and the result is engrossed in the minute. The items of fixed salary, which do not appear in the accounts of the succeeding Factor, are included in these statements, so as to make the whole fixed salary for the years 1821-2 the same as in the preceding years, that is £1018 each year. The additional diet-money for 1821 was £1098, and for 1822, £1350.

In 1821, there was repaid the sum of £18 4*s.* 8*d.*, which is not exhibited in the Abstract; because, although it appears from the late Factor's day-book that it was paid at the usual time to the sinking fund, yet, in settling with his heirs, it was deducted from the balance paid over by them to the new Factor, who charges himself with this balance, and in consequence does not exhibit the above payment among the articles of the discharge.

Notwithstanding the great labour bestowed in preparing these Abstracts, the College are apprehensive that they may still be chargeable with deficiencies; and are perfectly aware, as in candour they feel themselves obliged to state, that, in digesting such a mass of accounts, which are complicated by the mere miscellaneous variety of articles they include, and are sometimes obscure from want of that explanation which, at the time of their being audited, could, it is presumable, have been readily furnished, it is not improbable that various errors may have been committed. They trust, however, that these, if investigated, would appear neither of great magnitude, nor of much practical importance.

Perhaps the chief defect of the compend lies in its not exhibiting a distinct view of the progress of our public burdens, from which it would have appeared, that this College alone, owing to the augmentation of Ministers' stipends, has sustained a loss in its teinds of at least £800 a-year.

It only remains to be added, that the Factor's accounts lie open to the examination of the Royal Commissioners; and it is hoped, that the traces which have been left in pencil marks of the laborious search already made, for the purpose of ascertaining the various heads of Revenue and Expenditure, will serve to facilitate any further investigation that may be deemed necessary.

The sums expended on the Fabric, between the year 1747, when the Colleges were united, and 1774, were, owing to the erection of new buildings in this period, considerably larger in proportion to the period, than the sums that have been expended from 1774 to the present time; and the greater expenditure in the first of these periods was defrayed, in part, by the sale of Patronages and Superiorities belonging to the College. The whole sum expended on the Fabric since 1747 amounts, on a rough computation, to about £5500, which makes the yearly average of expense upon the Fabric to be about £70 sterling.

(2.)—See also Return to Order X.*, Part I. of the Appendix to this volume.

(3.)—Dissent by Dr. Chalmers, in relation to Answer given to 9th and 10th Requisitions.

(*Transmitted by him to the Commission.*)

St. Andrews, Nov. 2 1826.

Dr. Chalmers' Dissent.

Dr. Chalmers dissents from the omission of the following passages, which were in the answer originally sent by the United College to the 9th and 10th questions, and which are now left out, viz.

2*d*, (9th and 10th Question).—"It is believed, however, that, from documents still in the possesion of the College, there might be drawn out a state of the whole property and income very soon after the Union of the Colleges. and its state at certain subsequent periods, as well as at present."

3*d*, (9th and 10th Question).—In the abstract of Discharges at 1823, the following miscellaneous remark has been omitted:—"The £945 of additional Diet-money comprehends that portion of it which had been assigned to Dr. Chalmers."

No. I.

(4.)—Memorial and Information from the United College, St. Andrews, humbly submitted to the Royal Commissioners for the Visitation of Colleges in Scotland.

Memorial of United College.

The United College in the University of St. Andrews beg leave humbly to submit to the Royal Commission for the Visitation of Colleges in Scotland, a Statement, which they have felt it their duty to draw up, partly as a Supplement to their Report, and partly in answer to the unfounded aspersions which, in a Representation or Memorial, transmitted, in a moment of irritation, to the Royal Commission, by their Colleague, Dr. Chalmers, having been cast, they are sure from no evil intention, upon the good faith and integrity of their proceedings. They are aware that, in words, and they have no doubt with perfect sincerity, their Colleague has acquitted them, conjunctly and severally, of acting intentionally wrong; and, had the matter rested between him and themselves alone, they might, for the sake of unanimity and concord, which it is their earnest wish to cherish and maintain, possibly have accepted this merely verbal disclaimer of an imputation which professes to be grounded on facts, and of which, therefore, a mere verbal disclaimer is in truth tantamount to none. But when the charge against them, which their Colleague at least seems to prefer or insinuate, of entertaining a design to tamper with their own recorded testimony, and that from an apprehension of its receiving publicity, has been carried almost to the foot of the throne itself, the College are hopeful that they will stand excused if, for the vindication of their honour, they trust less to the charitable construction of their Colleague, than to the following plain and dispassionate statement of facts.

The Royal Commissioners were pleased to retransmit, through the hands of Principal Nicoll, the Report of the United College, with a view to the correction of certain inaccuracies, the supplying certain deficiencies, and the recasting the whole into a more convenient form. In acquitting himself of the trust so confided to him, and which, the College are proud to say, could have been committed to none in whose honour, integrity, and discretion, they have more perfect reliance, the Principal, at a meeting held on the 9th October 1826, informed his Colleagues, that, in framing their Report, it was

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neither required nor wished of them that they should record their own opinions, or the reasons on which these might be grounded, but should confine themselves to a simple statement of facts: That it was intended, as he understood, to print the Report, which might, in consequence, it was not improbable, get into the hands of the public—a consideration which made it necessary that the College should proceed with more caution than they might otherwise have been disposed to observe: That he had no wish, and he was sure that his Colleagues had none, to withhold from the Royal Commissioners any information upon any point, but, on the contrary, was most anxious that the whole of their affairs, including the points upon which their Colleague Dr. Chalmers differed from them, should be fully and fairly brought under the view of the Royal Commissioners; and that he, for one, should not rest satisfied until this were done: but as the question at issue between them and Dr. Chalmers involved, or to the public at least might seem to involve, a serious charge against the College, he was of opinion that it should be reserved entire, till the Royal Commissioners should bestow upon the College the honour and the benefit of a personal visit: That of this, at least, he was quite certain, that it was incumbent upon the College, in justice to their own characters, not to admit into their Report anything inculpatory of themselves, unless, at the same time, the Royal Commissioners should be pleased to release them from the obligation to silence, which they had meanwhile imposed, and should allow them immediately to enter upon their defence: That in the present stage of their proceedings, however, he had reason to believe that the Royal Commissioners would not permit a deviation from the course which they had already prescribed to the College, far less any infringement of the form of their own procedure; and he would therefore suggest, that the paragraphs relative to the differences which Dr. Chalmers has with his Colleagues, should be expunged from the Report, and the whole controversy reserved for the decision of the Royal Commissioners, when they should honour St. Andrews with a visit.

The paragraphs above referred to are subjoined in the Appendix, No. 1.

After some communing on the subject, in the course of which Dr. Chalmers declared, that on no account whatever would he agree to the suppression proposed, which he regarded as an alteration of the *substance* of their recorded testimony, Principal Nicoll undertook to frame a paragraph which, in general terms, should put the matters in dispute between the College and Dr. Chalmers in the full view of the Royal Commissioners, and should, at the same time, extricate the College from the unfair alternative of recording and transmitting an accusation against itself, which a portion of the press, it was believed, would not be slow in taking up and circulating, along with partial and *ex parte* comments, from one end of the kingdom to the other; thus, in effect, arraigning, at the bar of public opinion, and condemning the College many months, it might be, before they in return were permitted to utter a single word in their own vindication, unless, indeed, they should descend, with anonymous assailants, into the arena of newspaper discussion: That he (the Principal) would produce the paragraph at their next meeting; and he was not without hope that he should be able so to frame it, as to meet the views and satisfy the wishes of Dr. Chalmers himself: at any rate, the meeting would have an opportunity of coming to a deliberate opinion and resolution upon the subject.

Without waiting, however, the result of this meeting, their Colleague Dr. Chalmers hastened to transmit to the Royal Commissioners, a Memorial, reflecting, or at least seeming to reflect, upon the fairness and integrity of the College proceedings. The proposal submitted by Principal Nicoll to the College, and acquiesced in, was made, it will be recollected, at the meeting of the 9th October; and on the morning of the following day, at 8 o'clock, a note from Dr. Chalmers was brought to the Principal, which, together with a copy of the Memorial transmitted to Edinburgh on the same day, will be found in the Appendix, No. 2.

The College, with all the respect which they entertain for their Colleague, will not trust themselves in a comment upon the style and matter of these communications. But they cannot refrain from remarking, that while "the chances and the changes" to which as affecting questions in which he himself is chiefly interested, their Colleague is apprehensive that the book of Returns is exposed, are distinguished from other changes of a more important character, proposed at a subsequent meeting, it would, after all, as they apprehend, be rather difficult, even for his ingenuity, to discriminate between them. That while his Colleagues are accused by him of having vitiated irreparably a recorded document (see Appendix, p. 310) and of withholding the truth, through an apprehension of its receiving publicity, they cannot feel either soothed or flattered by their acquittal of that with which they are not charged, the giving "their testimony to aught which they know to be substantially erroneous."

Notwithstanding the precipitancy, as it appeared to them, of the step into which their Colleague had allowed his feelings to betray him, the College were anxious to join in an amicable reference to the Royal Commissioners, of the whole matters in dispute between him and themselves; and, as a preliminary measure, without which they could not, *salvo honore*, unite with him in an application to this effect, they expressed a hope that Dr. Chalmers would see both the justice and the propriety of clearing the College from those imputations which the language of his Memorial seemed to convey, if not against the integrity of the College, at least against the honour and rectitude of their dealings.

Dr. Chalmers having verbally declined making any reparation of the wrong which, as they conceived, he had done, although unintentionally, to the views and character of his Colleagues, they continued to press it upon him, in a written communication, which is subjoined in the Appendix, No. 3, p. 311; and with the same anxiety for the accommodation of their differences, which they had uniformly evinced, they, at the same time, submitted to their Colleague the draught of a mutual reference, into which, provided justice were previously done, not only to the purity of their intentions, but to the integrity of their proceedings, they were willing and anxious to enter. See Appendix, No. 4.

The College regret that Dr. Chalmers should not have felt himself at liberty to do them the justice they required, (see Appendix, No. 5;) and should thus have reduced them to the painful alternative of righting themselves, or of abandoning to loose surmise and insinuation that good and honest repute, of which, both on their own account, and for the sake of the Seminary over which they preside, they are expected, and in duty bound, to be at all times faithful, and even jealous guardians.

They are sensible that an apology is due for the intrusion, at this period, of such topics upon the Royal Commissioners; but they trust it will appear, from the foregoing statement, that, so far from being voluntary on their part, the intrusion has been forced upon them.

In conclusion, they beg leave humbly to inform the Royal Commissioners, that as they are not permitted at present to enter fully into the merits of the case, they have, in re-framing their Report, disincumbered it of certain paragraphs relative to Dr. Chalmers' differences with the College; and

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which paragraphs they have thrown into No. 1 of the following Appendix: That, moreover, they have preserved the original Report in *statu quo*, in order to its being, at any future period, if thought proper or necessary, re-produced and compared with that which they have now transmitted; and that they respectfully submit the fairness of their procedure to the candid construction, and their differences, of whatever kind, to the impartial judgment of the Royal Commissioners.

(Signed) Jo. Hunter, *Clerk to the College.*

St. Andrews, 1st November 1826.

APPENDIX.

No. 1.

Appendix to Memorial of United College.

The following are the Paragraphs relative to Dr. Chalmers, which, for reasons assigned in the above Statement, the United College have not thought it proper to retain in their Amended Report:—

1. "It is proper to mention here, that Dr. Chalmers, Professor of Moral Philosophy, has declined to accept the Candlemas dividends, for reasons stated in a paper ordered to be kept *in retentis*, by a Minute of the 10th of December 1825. In the mean time, they are set aside by the Society in a situation of security, and bearing interest for his use."—*See* page of the original Report.

2. "The £945 of additional Diet-money, comprehends that portion of it which had been assigned for Dr. Chalmers."—*See* page 92 of the original Report.

No. 2.

1.—*Communication from Dr. Chalmers to Dr. Nicoll.*

"Dr. Chalmers begs to apprize Dr. Nicoll, that the more he reflects on the proceeding of yesterday, the more he regards it as most distressingly and disreputably evil. He cannot possibly take any share in such a transaction as that of changing and cancelling parts of our deliberately prepared, and regularly passed testimony, because that testimony is to be printed. Under the influence of this feeling, he has returned the accounts that Mr. Alexander yesterday put into his hands, and begs to be excused from all further co-operation in the preparing of a document, which he now holds to be irreparably vitiated. He will offer his services to the Commission, in a Representation which he means to send them upon the subject this day.—*October 10th*, 1826—8 *in the morning.*"

The Memorial above alluded to was transmitted by Dr. Chalmers to Dr. Nicoll; and within the envelope was the following note:—

"Dr. Chalmers begs to inform Dr. Nicoll, that he has sent to the Royal Commission a Memorial, whereof the enclosed is a copy. If Dr. Nicoll choose to take a copy of it, he is quite welcome; but Dr. Chalmers will be obliged by his returning the one now sent.—*October 10th*, 1826."

2.—*Copy of Dr. Chalmers' Memorial to the Commission.*

St. Andrews, October 10th 1826.

"I, Dr. Thomas Chalmers, Professor of Moral Philosophy in the United College of St. Andrews, beg leave humbly to submit the following brief Representation to the Right Honourable and Reverend the Commissioners appointed by his Majesty for the Visitation of Colleges in Scotland.

"That on Saturday last, being the seventh of October, Dr. Nicoll, Principal of the United College, did call a meeting of the Professors, and produce the book containing our Returns to the seventy-five Questions of the Royal Commissioners, but without any written communication from them upon the subject; and which book he had brought with him from Edinburgh, on the ground, among others, that certain of its Answers required emendation.

"That he particularly instanced the Answers to Questions 9th and 10th, the preparation of which had been devolved by the College upon myself.

"That the construction of the Abstracts of Receipts and Expenditure of the United College, and which was engrossed in the said Answer, was a work of immense labour, and it is painful that I should have occasion to add, was drawn up with perfect integrity.

"That more especially, each and all of the statements, in the column of Miscellaneous Remarks, were read over in presence of the Principal at a full meeting, and regularly passed, with the exception of one statement, which is purely numerical, and of which the calculation had not been made out before Dr. Nicoll left St. Andrews.

"That whereas these statements are said to have been complained of as confused and unintelligible, I hereby profess my readiness to undertake a journey to Edinburgh, so soon as the Royal Commissioners shall have signified their pleasure to that effect, for the purpose of rendering any explanation which may be required of me.

"That considering the chances and the changes to which it now appears that the book of our Returns is exposed, I shall feel it the more necessary to submit separate representations of my own on the Questions in which I am chiefly interested; and that in doing so, I reckon with the utmost confidence both on the justice of the Royal Commissioners, and on their kindness.

"I beg leave further to represent, that at a subsequent meeting, held on Monday the 9th, changes, which appear to me of a more important character, were proposed, on the declared ground that the Returns were to be printed.

"That I feel quite assured that my Colleagues are incapable of giving their testimony to aught which they know to be substantially erroneous; but that the complexion of the proceedings is such that I must now disclaim all responsibility for the Replies which may be given to the Royal Commissioners by the United College of St. Andrews.

"That the following article of information is extracted from our original Returns, and herewith submitted to the notice of the Royal Commissioners:—

"'It is proper to mention here, that Dr. Chalmers, Professor of Moral Philosophy, has declined to accept the Candlemas dividends, for reasons stated in a paper ordered to be kept *in retentis*, by a Minute of the 10th of December 1825. In the mean time, they are set aside by the Society in a situation of security, and bearing interest for his use.'

"That in the management of the Question to which this article refers I have been studiously observant, from the first, of the utmost delicacy to my Colleagues, and still have every desire of being so in every way that is consistent with honour.

" That on the strength of the above Representation I trust to be absolved by the Royal Commissioners from the charge of precipitancy if I now take the liberty of submitting to them a full statement of the case at an earlier period than I had contemplated.

I have the honour to be, with the utmost respect and submission,

(Signed) "THOMAS CHALMERS, P. M. P."

Appendix to Memorial of the United College.

No. 3.

Copy of Note from the United College to Dr. Chalmers.

" Dr. Chalmers, in his Memorial of the 10th inst., addressed to the Royal Commissioners, having referred, in general and obscure terms, to certain 'chances and changes' to which the Returns from this College were in consequence of their retransmission exposed, as rendering it necessary for him to submit separate representations of his own on the questions in which he is chiefly interested; and having further alluded, also in general terms, to 'changes which appeared to him of a more important character, as proposed on the declared ground that the Returns were to be printed,' and as inducing him to disclaim all further responsibility for the replies which may be given to the Royal Commissioners by the United College; and it being obvious that the tendency of all this, notwithstanding the technical and unmeaning salvo with which it is accompanied, is to indicate something morally disreputable or dishonourable in the conduct of Dr. Chalmers' Colleagues, they require and demand of him, as a debt that he owes to them and to impartial justice, either to particularize his charges or insinuations, and substantiate them as he may be enabled, or to declare, in a public and ostensible form, that in no one particular has he found his suspicions to be justified; and that he explicitly disclaims any such interpretation of his Memorial, or of any part of the same, as may convey the slightest imputation upon the honour and integrity of his Colleagues, as to anything said or done by them, or any of them, previous to the date of his Memorial, in relation to the preparation of the Returns.

" It is very much the wish of all Dr. Chalmers' Colleagues to go hand and hand with him so far as to have all domestic differences, in their views of College Administration, settled by a calm and amicable reference to the high paternal tribunal now constituted for such and other important purposes; but though this amicable reference is of their own seeking, as greatly more conducive to peace, equity, and justice, than a species of pancratic exhibition of logic and rhetoric in the arena of the public press, they cannot proceed a step with their Colleague under the implied concession that their individual, not to say collective integrity, is to be previously held as having yielded the precedency to his.

" Dr. Chalmers' Colleagues are unhappily under the necessity of recording and communicating to those, to whom his Memorial is addressed, their distinct individual recollection and solemn assurance, that, with the exception of the changes of form recommended by the Royal Commission for the sake of greater distinctness, and others merely supplying acknowledged deficiencies, correcting acknowledged oversights, and amending the slight verbal inaccuracies naturally to be expected in papers hastily drawn up, and with tedious labour, in a sort of occupation alien to Academical tastes and habits, no change whatever had been made, or was even spoken of, contemplated, or in the most distant manner hinted at, on the ground merely that the Returns were to be printed; and that it was simply proposed, though not resolved, with the offer of what, it was thought, a candid and judicious mind might deem an equivalent, and, in some respects, more than an equivalent, to detail and present to the Royal Commission, in a separate form, two paragraphs merely, which might be construed by the illiberal as of an accusatory tendency, and which it was thought expedient to withhold for the present, while facts alone, and not arguments, are called for, from the monochromatic views and *ex parte* comments of the least reputable part of the public press."

No. 4.

Copy of the Draught of a Mutual Reference to the Royal Commissioners, proposed by the United College to be conditionally entered into with Dr. Chalmers, and in that view submitted to his consideration.

" The Royal Commission will perceive, by the Returns from the United College, that, after the necessary expenses of the year are provided for, a variable sum, such as circumstances seem to admit of, is allotted to the Principal and Masters, as an addition to their salaries, under the title of Diet-money. This addition, begun by our predecessors at a remote period, and without which, or some equivalent provision, they must, in the peculiar situation of this university, have relinquished all the external indications of respectable literary station, they seem to have conceived themselves, as authorized by the Act of Union in 1747, and the necessity of the case, to make; and the present Masters, with the exception of Dr. Chalmers, have hitherto followed their example. Dr. Chalmers has never accepted the Candlemas dividend, and has recorded his opinion, that we have not sufficient authority to make that addition to our income; at the same time, he has not renounced any contingent right he may have to the sums that would have fallen to his share, and these are secured, so as to be improved at Bank-interest for his behoof, when, by what he may consider as adequate authority, his scruples shall be removed.

" As it was the declared purpose of the College from the first, to lay everything relating to their administration before the Royal Commission, with undisguised openness, one or two paragraphs, in relation to Dr. Chalmers' non-participation in the allotment above referred to, were inserted in the first draught of our Returns, and are now, with his consent, withdrawn, and in substance laid before the Commission in this separate form, to afford the greater facility, if it should seem proper to the Commission, of withholding them from publication till such time as the party blamed, if blame shall be imputed, may have the opportunity, not as yet they believe conceded, of stating the reasons of their practice. The other members of the College, as well as Dr. Chalmers, are of opinion that it were best to have everything relating to their fixed income settled by unambiguous extrinsic authority, such as they have now the opportunity of appealing to; and would be happy to have this matter decided, either permanently or provisionally, as soon as his Majesty's Commissioners may find it to be consistent with the arrangements which they have adopted."

No. 5.

Copy of Dr. Chalmers' Answer to the Communications contained in Nos. 3 and 4.

" Dr. Chalmers, in reply to the communication which he this day received from the United Col-

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lege, cannot give up the opinion upon which he felt himself obliged to submit a separate representation some days ago to the Royal Commission for the Visitation of Colleges in Scotland, and that opinion is as follows :—

" That it is not right, and not respectable, to alter or suppress (save for the correction of error, or for the purpose of making the answers more distinct and complete and full) the informations of a testimony which had been deliberately prepared by the Professors—which had been regularly passed at a Meeting of the Principal and Professors—which had been solemnly ratified by the Clerk of the College, and lodged with the Clerk of the Commission—and which, after it had remained upwards of a week in Edinburgh, was sent back to St. Andrews without any written instruction from the Commissioners upon the subject.

" That his Colleagues differ from him in this opinion, they cannot possibly deny—the proposal to make such alterations having not only been made and favourably entertained at the Meeting of Monday the 9th, but having been acted upon at subsequent Meetings—and certain of the alterations being so far resolved upon, as to be now in progress and preparation for the new Book of Returns to be sent to Edinburgh.

" Dr. Chalmers is quite aware, that the whole of this proceeding might still be nullified by a simple determination on the part of the Society to recall everything that is done, and to send back the Book of Returns in its original state and form. But he appeals to the honour of his Colleagues, if this would not be meeting the question that is now betwixt them in a method truly unmeaning and technical.

" Having made this preliminary explanation, he now feels himself at liberty to say, that he meant no insinuation against his Colleagues in the clauses that have been complained of—and that in penning the sentence which they have characterized as technical, he only uttered what he himself believed to be true, when he expressed to the Royal Commissioners his assurance, in regard to all his Colleagues, that they were incapable of vouching for aught which they believed to be substantially erroneous."

No. II.

St. Andrews, November 3d 1826.

Memorial of Dr. Chalmers.]

Dr. Chalmers begs leave humbly to state to the Royal Commissioners on Scotch Colleges, that yesterday he was favoured with the sight of a Memorial, now transmitted to them by his Colleagues.

The Commissioners will be pleased to observe, that that Memorial touches upon two Controversies which are distinct from each other—one of which has subsisted for nearly two years, and relates to the administration of the Revenues of the College ; and the other of which has only subsisted for two or three weeks, and is grounded upon an offence which his Colleagues have taken with the style of his opposition to certain changes which they had proposed, and some of which they have since effected in the matter of their testimony.

On the latter of these controversies, Dr. Chalmers forbears to enter, until he understands that it is the pleasure of the Commissioners to entertain it. He does not consider even the example of his Colleagues to be a sufficient warrant for obtruding on the attention of the Commissioners, what he must still regard as a matter of private and personal misunderstanding between them and himself. He will, therefore, as far as he is concerned, continue to confine the discussion, upon that topic, within the limits of the Society : and meanwhile, he has only to entreat of the Commissioners, that should they find it proper to come to any deliverance upon the subject, they will have the goodness first to receive what he has to offer, in vindication of a step which was entered upon, not in a moment of irritation, but under the impulse of a calm, and, he trusts, an enduring principle.

In regard to the other controversy, he would gladly have waited the call of the Commissioners, acting as they undoubtedly would have done, on the informations of the first book of Returns—nor would he have offered himself to their notice on the subject of that controversy, but for that proposal of his Colleagues, which terminated in their expunging from the second book every trace of its existence. The reference, however, which they have since made to it in their Memorial, has determined him to send, and to submit his whole case to the notice of the Commissioners. He is far from wishing to disturb their arrangements, or to hasten a decision beyond their own perfect convenience. He waits with entire confidence and patience on the will of the Commissioners ; and in the mean time, is not without hope, that the inclosed Memorial will be found to have added somewhat to those facts and informations which they are now gathering, and upon the basis of which they will be enabled to frame a wise and a right Constitution for Colleges.

(Signed) Thomas Chalmers, P. M. P.

To the Royal Commissioners on Colleges in Scotland.

No. III.

Memorial addressed by Dr. Chalmers to the Royal Commissioners upon Colleges in Scotland.

I Dr. Thomas Chalmers, Professor of Moral Philosophy in the United College of St. Andrews, beg to submit to the Right Honourable and Reverend the Commissioners appointed by the King for the Visitation of Colleges in Scotland, the following brief statement of my proceedings, in regard to one part of the administration of the College revenues—a measure which I feel to be the more necessary as neither the official minutes nor accounts do adequately represent all that I wished, and indeed endeavoured to have put upon the record of the Society.

Each of the Foundation Professors receives £96 a year in the name of regular salary, paid to him half-yearly at the terms of Martinmas and Whitsunday. Over and above this, he receives at Lammas the sum of £15, in the name of House-rent, or ordinary Diet-money. And in the month of February, there takes place the partition of a surplus revenue, whereof the Principal and each Professor receive an equal share, which varies from year to year, and is known by the name of the Candlemas Dividend, or by that of Diet Money, or additional Diet Money.

I was admitted to the Chair of Moral Philosophy in November 1823 ; and, in that month, I accepted from the Factor of £48 as my half-year's salary. I also accepted of the same sum in the following May ; and in August thereafter, of £15 as house-rent—conceiving these to be so many regular and authorized allowances, of my right to which I entertained no suspicion.

In regard to the Candlemas Dividend of 1824, as, by the practice of the Society, I was too recently admitted to have any part in it, I suffered it to pass without any inquiry into its nature or origin. It

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was not till the winter of 1824–5, that I was led closely to examine into the legality of that great act of yearly participation, which takes place in the month of February; and the result was, that I did not feel myself authorized, either to sanction or to share in it.

During the course of the winter 1824–5, I held repeated conversations on the topic at the College Meetings with the other Members of the Society. These at length terminated for the season, in the adoption of the following Resolutions, on the 19th March 1825:—

"Resolved, *First*, That though a very large sum, not less, it is believed, than somewhere about £5500, has been expended, since the union of the Colleges, in erecting and repairing the old buildings, a great deal more would still require to be done than the ordinary revenue, under the administration of the Society, can possibly furnish, after allowing a moderate, and even scanty provision for the Masters.

"*Secondly*, That a certain sum ought to be set apart, annually, as an accumulating fund, out of which, at the expiry of a given period, assistance may be obtained, for the general purpose of upholding the fabric, but more especially to repair, enlarge, and otherwise render more suitable the class rooms of the several Professors, which is hereby declared to be the primary object of the proposed measure.

"*Thirdly*, That as at present there is a Memorial lying before the Lords of the Treasury, soliciting compensation for a great diminution of revenue which the University has sustained, in being deprived of almost the whole of the tithes originally appropriated to its maintenance and support, to which Memorial there is reason to expect a favourable answer, and also that hopes are entertained of procuring a Parliamentary grant in aid of the reparation of the buildings, it will be wise in the Society to defer, for a reasonable period, fixing definitely the amount of the sum to be thus annually set apart as an accumulating fund.

"Resolved, *Fourthly*, That if, in the course of the present, or at the utmost of the following year, either the one or the other of these events shall have taken place, the Society will be guided, by the altered circumstances of the case, in fixing the amount of the sum to be annually set aside for bringing the buildings into a proper state of repair; and that, if neither of these events shall have taken place within the time specified, the Society shall be considered as standing pledged, after due deliberation, to proceed, without delay, in fixing the permanent amount of the contribution to this accumulating fund.

"Resolved, *Fifthly*, That in the mean time the factor be instructed to retain the sum of £40 out of the revenue of the present year, and a similar sum at the settlement of the account of next year; which sums shall be considered as accumulating from the respective dates of their ordination."

By the above Resolutions I was led to anticipate a speedy determination, and upon competent authority, of the question which had embarrassed me. Subjoined to them there is a paper, drawn up by myself, which was accepted into the record, and is declaratory of my views at the time; and whence it will appear that, so early as the 19th of March 1825, I had expressed it as my wish and my opinion, that the matter under question should be referred to Visitors from the Crown.

The following is a copy of that paper:—

"*March* 19 1825.

"Dr. Chalmers acquiesces in these Resolutions, on the consideration that they hold out the prospect of a speedy application to Parliament in behalf of the College fabric, and a pledge, on the failure of that application, for devolving the complete repair and upholding of it on the revenues of the Society. He begs further to record it as his opinion, that while he fully concurs with his Colleagues in thinking the whole income of the United College inadequate to the maintenance of the Professors, in that status which they occupied at the time of the union, it is most desirable to have a public acknowledgment in our favour, by Visitors from the Crown, and that, both for the satisfaction of the community at large, and in justice to the Professors, that they might have the comfort of an unsuspected right to their existing salaries."

For a long time previous to the date of this paper, and while I was in a state of doubt and agitation on the question, I felt the utmost repugnance to the act of receiving any share of a surplus, whereto I felt that my right was far from being definite or certain. I at length resolved, that I should not accept of it till the question was satisfactorily decided; and to prevent the awkwardness of returning or refusing it after that it should have been offered to me, I had, so far back as February 19, 1825, written a letter to Dr. Hunter, whereof the following is a copy:—

"*St. Andrews, February* 19 1825—*Saturday night.*

"Dear Sir,—I feel induced, by our discussion this day, to request that you will have the goodness to retain my share of the Candlemas dividend till some process shall have been instituted that might give satisfactory hope of the fabric of the United College being provided for, or till I be satisfied of my right otherwise.

"In making this request, I trust that I am actuated by nothing but a simple sense of the justice of the question; and sure I am that, in the motive which has led me to it, there is not a particle of aught so odious, as a wish to fasten the slightest imputation on the honour of my Colleagues; or of aught so contemptible, as a wish to signalize myself by the character of a reformer in the midst of them.—I am, dear Sir, yours very sincerely,

"*To Dr. John Hunter.*" (Signed) "Thomas Chalmers."

To this letter I received, from Dr. Hunter, the following reply:—

"*St. Andrews, 22d February* 1825.

"Dear Sir,—Yesterday morning I received the favour of your letter of Saturday last, the 19th, and have to say in answer, that agreeably to the instructions which it contains, I shall retain your share of the Candlemas dividend, until I receive your further instructions with regard to it.—I am, dear Sir, yours very sincerely,

"*To Dr. Chalmers.*" (Signed) "Jo. Hunter."

I felt so far relieved by the matter being brought to this state of adjustment, that I would have waited with patience for the opportunity held out by the resolutions of the Society, and in virtue of which I was led to count on some clear and authoritative settlement of the whole question in little more than a twelvemonth. My conception was, that the money allotted to me, as my share of the Candlemas dividend, would of course not go into the College accounts as having been expended for diet-money; and I would have been quite satisfied with the bare circumstance of the Factor not

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possessing any receipt or acknowledgment from me upon the subject, as evidence enough that I had no share in it. I therefore regretted the more that a misapprehension, on the part of the Factor, should have led to the revival of a topic, any further discussion upon which I would much rather have avoided for a time, as I felt the delicacies to be excessively painful to me.

Notwithstanding the letters, then, which had passed betwixt us, he so far misunderstood my acquiescence in the Resolutions of the 19th March 1825, as to interpret it into a willingness, on my part, to receive my allotted share of the Candlemas dividend—the greater part of which was lodged by him, as College Factor, without my knowledge and consent, in the bank at St. Andrews, in my name, and put to my credit there in the cash-account which I held with it. Dr. Hunter afterwards called upon me at my own house, and offered to me the remainder. This I of course declined, and afterwards sent him as explicit a letter as possible on the subject of my difficulties, for the purpose of rectifying the misconception into which he had fallen. The following is a copy of that letter:—

"*St. Andrews, March* 25 1825.

"My dear Sir,—Since I had the honour of your call on Monday last, I have thought much of the topic of our conversation. Indeed I have scarcely thought of anything else; and still my desire is, that the arrangement regarding the Diet-money shall remain on the same footing in which it was left by our last letters upon the subject.

"The satisfaction which I expressed because of Dr. Nicholl's resolutions, was not because they afforded the immediate, but because I saw in them the prospect of a speedy termination to all my difficulties. That these difficulties are not felt by my Colleagues, forms no abatement, I am sure, in the respect which I entertain for them. I should deem it more satisfactory, if our right to the surplus was pronounced upon by some competent and authorized body, exoteric to ourselves. If my Colleagues feel independent of this, it is because of that confidence in their integrity which might equally belong to those who take different views of the same question, and mark them all alike to be men of justice and honour.

"If, instead of a Professor, I were myself a Visitor, I should have no hesitation in affirming, that in taking to ourselves the whole unappropriated surplus, after the fabric and furniture of the College have been provided for, we take no more than we ought; and I have no doubt that this also would be the finding of any Visitors who might be appointed by the Crown. But not until such a finding has been made and declared, do I feel that our right is conclusively established.

"In these circumstances, may I request that you will permit the sum destined for me to lie in your hands. And I beg to conclude with the expression of my sincere hope, that a happy and harmonious understanding on this, and every other point connected with the interest of our College, will soon be established amongst us all.—I am, with very great respect and regard, my dear Sir, yours most truly,

(Signed) "THOMAS CHALMERS."

In regard to the money which Dr. Hunter had deposited in the Bank, I lifted and returned it to him, with a short note, by the hands of Professor Duncan, in which I took occasion "to repeat, in the strongest manner, that my wish for him to retain my Candlemas dividend was unaccompanied with the slightest feeling on my part of disrespect to my Colleagues, who I am sure did not participate in my difficulties, because they most honestly and honourably have a different opinion from myself, on the question to which they relate." From him I obtained a proper and satisfactory acknowledgment of the money having been put back into his hands; and he placed it in the Bank, at his own private account, till he should be instructed by the Society how to dispose of it.

The first instruction which he received on the subject appeared to me to be altogether a correct and satisfactory one. It was to take it out of his own personal account with the Bank, and put it into the account which he held there as Factor for the Society. This was the right state for the transaction being left in. I disclaimed the money as being mine; and it should have remained in the hands of the College, as part of the undisbursed money that was still in their possession. But it had not remained in this state above one or two weeks, when it was relodged in the Bank in a new form; and the deposit bill taken out for the money in the terms of its being held by the College for my behoof. This bill, and a similar one for 1826, were placed in the Charter-chest of the United College*.

By the last movement (a movement effected without my concurrence, and notwithstanding the doubts of my own mind whether I had any clear or satisfactory title to the money in question), two objects were accomplished. First, the money was again placed in the situation of my property, though without the sanction of a competent authority, exoteric to that of the College itself—I shall never consent to touch one farthing of it. And, secondly, it enabled the Society to enter my assigned share of the Candlemas dividend into the account of their annual disbursements; and it accordingly is as much comprehended, as the shares of my other Colleagues, in the account of College expenditure, under the article of Additional Diet Money.

I feel the necessity of being thus particular in the details of this proceeding, that it may distinctly appear to your Honourable Board, how I have been saddled with the weight of a transaction, in which, substantially, I have no share; and with the rightness or legality of which I am far from being satisfied.

I beg further to refer their attention to the Minute of 10th December 1825, of which the following is an extract:—

St. Salvators College, 10th December 1825. *Sederunt, &c.*

"The Paper given in to last Meeting by Dr. Chalmers, in explanation of his Note engrossed in the Minute of the 19th March last, was ordered by the Principal and Masters to be kept *in retentis.*"

The following is the substance of the Paper *in retentis*:—"That his (Dr. Chalmers') modified acquiescence in the resolutions of the 19th of March last, had been so far misunderstood by some of his Colleagues, as to be interpreted into a willingness, on his part, to receive a share of that money,

"*St. Salvators College, 17th December* 1825. *Sederunt, &c.*

* "Dr. Hunter reported, that he had transferred from his own cash-account, to the Factor's account for the College, the hundred and five pounds sterling which Dr. Chalmers declined to accept, together with £1 3*s.* 3*d.*, being the interest allowed thereon by the Bank of Scotland from the 4th day of April last to the 15th instant, amounting together to £106 3*s.* 3*d.* Dr. Hunter was instructed to withdraw the forementioned sum of £106 3*s.* 3*d.* from his cash-account as Factor for the College, and to lodge it in the Bank of Scotland, on a deposit receipt, for behoof of Dr. Chalmers, and to lodge that receipt in the College Charter-chest; and it is further hereby directed, that whatever further sums, appointed by the College to be paid to Dr. Chalmers, shall not be accepted by him, shall in like manner be deposited in the Bank of Scotland, for behoof of Dr. Chalmers, and the deposit receipts in like manner lodged in the Charter-chest. Extracted from the minutes of the United College, by (Signed) JOHN HUNTER, *Clerk to the College.*"

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commonly known by the name of the Candlemas Dividend; that so far from this, his difficulties on the subject of our right to it were as strong as ever, and that he only expressed pleasure in these resolutions, as affording the prospect of a speedy termination to them; that, accordingly, he had declined the offer of £105, when it was tendered to him by Dr. Hunter, the Factor, as his share of the dividend; and that he now wished this money to be held in the keeping, and at the responsibility of the College, till the extent of our right to appropriate the funds of the College to our own private use, was more satisfactorily established than he now conceives it to be."

It will now appear, that long before the measure of a Visitation was publicly known, I had expressed my opinion of it, as the only expedient by which the difficulties of the question at issue could be effectually done away. I afterwards moved, but without effect, on the 28th of January 1826,—"That a Parliamentary Commission should be applied for, with competent powers of investigation and control for the purpose of establishing such general regulations as might be deemed conducive to the benefit of the College, and more especially, of fixing how much of its revenue should be appropriated to the private use of the Professors, and how much of it to the other objects of the Institution." It could not fail, therefore, to be with most cordial satisfaction that I heard of the appointment of a Commission for the Visitation of Colleges in Scotland: and I feel assured of the utmost kindness at their hands, when, in pursuance of the object which, for upwards of two years, I have been most earnestly set upon, I now hasten to lay before them the ground of those doubts and difficulties which I have all along felt, that they and they alone can resolve.

The two Colleges of St. Salvator and St. Leonard were united by Act of Parliament in 1747. The object of this union was, that the revenues of the two Colleges might, in virtue of the suppression of certain of the Professorships, be more adequate than they had formerly been for affording proper salaries to the Professors, and also for the repair and upholding of the buildings. At the same time, the salaries are fixed by the Act at £160 to the Principal, and £80 to each of the Foundation Professors —the salaries being made somewhat smaller for the other Professors. The power of augmenting these salaries is not distinctly conveyed to them, while the upholding of the fabric seems to be devolved on the revenues of the Society.

In this state matters remained till 1769, or during a period of 22 years, when the Principal and Masters, as appears from a Minute of the 12th of May that year, resolved to augment their respective salaries by £24 to the Principal, and £16 to each of the Professors, making the whole salary of the former £184, and that of each of the Foundation Professors £96 sterling, and the salaries of the others, inferior to these, by the original difference. It is to be observed that, in adopting this resolution, they took full and deliberate cognizance of the whole revenue of the Society, and left a large and increasing surplus for its public expenses. They considered, "that the patrimonial rent of the United College had, under their administration, been raised about £340 sterling above what it was in the year 1747;" and so that, after an augmentation, amounting on the whole to £152 sterling, "there would still be a balance left of the augmented rent, amounting to £180 sterling.

The next augmentation occurred 10 years after this, in 1779, on the 12th of May. It amounted to £10 yearly, for the Principal and each of the Professors respectively, making therefore the whole salary of the Principal to be £194, and that of each of the Foundation Professors £106, and that of the other Professors less than these by the original difference. In adopting this resolution, too, they could allege, "that the revenues of the College, by means of additional rents paid by several of the tenants, and the late valuations of teinds, had increased considerably from May 1769." It may further be observed, that in this deed of augmentation 1779, the Principal and Masters express their conviction, "That there should be decent livings annexed to the different offices in the College, and that, on account of the continual rise in the price of the necessaries of life, there should, from time to time, be such augmentations of these livings, as the funds of the College will permit."

The next Resolution of the Society upon this subject took place on the 6th of March 1784. It is founded on the consideration of the "very great rise in the price of the necessaries of life in 1783, owing to the badness of the crop 1782," and on the great increase that took place, in consequence, in the Rental of the Colleges, which consisted in great part of victual, to the amount of 1000 bolls. This caused the income of that year to exceed the ordinary income by £260, from which £102 was deducted, for the extraordinary expenses that year of the College table, and something more for the victual payable by the College as stipend and otherwise; and the remainder divided equally among the Principal and Professors. This act of the College was concluded by a general resolution—"That the surplus price of victual, above the average price thereof, should in future be applied to augment the salaries of Professors, with the same deductions as above."

It is to be remarked, that as, in the former resolutions upon this subject, regard was still had to the state of the general revenue; and as, in 1769, the year of the first augmentation, they could allege a larger annual surplus by £180 for other expenses, beside those of Professors' salaries, than they had at the period of the Union in 1747—so, at each successive augmentation, they were enabled to allege that it still left an improved, or at least an unimpaired state of the general revenue. The Resolution of 1784 is ushered in for acceptance by the consideration, that the augmentation proposed for that year might take effect, "without the smallest encroachment on the stated revenues of the Society, which continue to increase considerably since the year 1779,"—the period of their last augmentation.

We now come down to the commencement of what may be termed a wholly new system of augmentation, of which the first notice occurs in a College Minute of the 14th of February 1795. By this Minute, the Society simply "instruct their factor in making up his account for crop 1793, to reserve in his hand the sum of including arrears, and to divide the remainder equally among the nine Masters, as additional Diet-money." This practice seems to have been followed ever since. Instead of a certain sum fixed by a previous general resolution, and sanctioned by general principles, there is the direct appropriation, year after year, of as much of the revenue of the Society as the Professors themselves shall deem it capable of affording at the time. The former regular augmentations left an indefinite and a rapidly increasing surplus, for the general expenses of the Society. But now an immediate hold is laid upon the surplus; and only such a remainder left as shall be counted enough for those incidental charges to which the Corporation might be exposed in the course of the current twelvemonth. In this matter the College no longer act under the authority of any previous decision, taken on a deliberate survey of the circumstances of the Society, and resting its claims to the character of a reasonable act of administration, on such appeals as were formerly made to the improved and improving state of the College property. Instead of this, an instant hand is now laid upon each annual surplus, which it is now the urgent interest of the Professors to

make as large as possible. The obvious method of doing this, is by saving to the uttermost, on buildings and apparatus, and library, and all the public expenses of the Society.

It will be observed, that the augmentation of the Professorial salaries was not a new measure in 1795. But formerly it proceeded by a series of distant stepping-stones, on successive general resolutions; whereas since, the thing has gone on fitfully and irregularly from one year to another, in consequence of this altogether new style of appropriation.

The introduction of such a method, then, might be regarded as the beginning of a completely distinct era in the progress of our salaries; and we may just advert to the two following peculiarities, which serve to characterize it.

First—It must be obvious to the Honourable Commissioners, that ever since the period of 1795, there has been far more close and urgent collision than before, between the public objects of the Society, and the private interest of its members. Whatever expenditure is laid out for the general behoof must tell on the common dividend. The expense of a new clock, for example, might now be felt by each Professor as the encroachment of £20 upon his patrimony. The proposal for a plantation on certain parts of the estate, however conducive to the ultimate improvement of it, would now have to encounter a feeling, on the part of the administrators, of a painful sacrifice. Had the former more generous system been continued, the public and the personal would not have come so strenuously into conflict as they do at present, and a more liberal treatment for our farms, as well as a more adequate and ungrudging expenditure, both on the fabric and furniture of the College, would have been the spontaneous fruit of that improvement, which, in spite of all deductions, has taken place in the general circumstances of our Society. This system, of expressing every year from our estate to the utmost of its capabilities, has quite reversed the picture of our affairs. Instead of that large monied and moveable property, which, under a system of more moderate and withal regulated dividends, we could otherwise have had, every vestige of this is swept away, and there is now a rapidly increasing debt, the contemplation of which is not the less melancholy, that it is accompanied with the customary expedient of a sinking fund, which so often serves to foster the improvidence which it professes to remedy, and thinly to disguise the evil of those mismanagements which speed the crisis of every declining corporation.

But, *secondly*, The Honourable Commissioners will further observe, that whereas, in time past, each Professor received the augmentation which had been made upon his salary, under the cover of a previous general resolution, which at the same time was couched in such terms, and accompanied by such reasons, as announced its own vindication, there must now for each year be a distinct and separate act of judgment on the part of the Society, as to the particular sum that might be appropriated, without injury to the general circumstances, or the public objects of our institution. I feel myself quite unable for such a determination. What I desire is, to be altogether relieved from the delicacies of that conflict, which in every such act of judgment must take place between the public and the personal. I want the question of our salaries to be taken wholly out of our own discretion, and that it should either be determined for us by others, or if by ourselves, by ourselves under the control, and subject at all times to the inspection, of permanent and authorized Visitors. I cannot feel a clear or a well-defined right to it, until it be pronounced upon by a competent authority, altogether exterior to the College, so that we might be relieved from the grievous indelicacy of helping ourselves. It is little, after all, that we do receive—but there ought to be a legal and undoubted sanction for every farthing of it. It is not for the men whose patrimonial interest hangs upon the determination—it is for others, and not for them, to have the power of determining. It is a cruel and indelicate necessity to lay upon us, that ourselves shall be the arbitrators who are to fix the amount of our own salaries. In the perplexities of such a situation, I have felt myself unable to decide. I have been in the habit of taking all that was awarded by the general resolutions of our predecessors in office. But as to the yearly surplus shared among the Professors at Candlemas, and hence known by the name of the Candlemas Dividend, as I could not sanction it, so neither have I shared in it.

The original salary, as defined by the Act of Union, of a Foundation Professor, is £80 a-year. The sum of the regular augmentations is £26 a-year, making in the whole a regular salary of £106. I have not been able to discover how it is that an additional sum of five pounds yearly came to be included among the regular payments, making in the whole an augmentation of £31 upon the original salary—so that the stated yearly allowance is one hundred and eleven pounds. This I have been in the habit of receiving, although I should feel more satisfied if the additional sum of thirty-one pounds were submitted to the arbitration of Commissioners, and received their sanction. The truth is, that I had not investigated the subject till after August 1824, when I had received the whole sum of £111 for my first year; and then, in the prospect of a speedy investigation, which I am most anxious to hasten on, I counted it enough that I should abstain from any participation in the Candlemas dividend, as the whole question may be suspended on the legality of its application. This dividend often affords an additional sum of £150 a-year to each of the Professors, and one year it was so large as £220. But it will be nearer the recent average to take it at £150, in which case the whole salary of a Foundation Professor who takes the Candlemas dividend may be stated at £261 a-year. In spite of all the diminutions which the revenue of the United College has sustained from the augmentation of stipends—and it has sustained diminution from this cause to the amount, I understand, of about £800 yearly—yet such has been the increase of our landed rental, that a sum exceeding £1300 falls very frequently to be divided among the Professors at Candlemas. At this rate, the whole excess appropriated by the Professors, over and above their original salaries, amounts to £1600 sterling. It is demonstrable, that had but a tenth part of this excess been laid aside every year for building expenses, we might at this moment, for aught which has been actually laid out, been in possession of a far larger sum than would now be sufficient for the complete renewal of our fabric; or that we should have been in a state of still larger sufficiency, if from 1769, when our predecessors left untouched a yearly surplus of £180, and that too at a time when their salaries stood at £96 sterling, if that surplus had just been kept entire under the larger, and at length unmeasured augmentations which followed.

I beg here to explain to the Royal Commissioners why it is that I have refused the Candlemas dividend, and yet have not returned the sum of £31, which is the produce of former augmentations, made chiefly in 1769 and 1779, and which augmentations are as unwarranted, at least by all legal or Parliamentary sanction, as that yearly act of appropriation, by which the surplus of each year's expenditure is equally shared among the members of the Society.

The Royal Commissioners will not fail to observe that I have put away from me the large sum,

and it is only the little for which I am responsible—and even for it, I despair not that I shall stand as fully acquitted at the bar of all candid and honourable judgment, as I most assuredly do at the bar of my own conscience.

For, first, it will be observed, from the preceding narrative, that I had made no discovery on the subject of our legal salaries, till after the sum in question of thirty-one pounds had been received by me—sixteen of which lay enveloped in the regular half-yearly payments at Martinmas and Whitsunday—and fifteen of which are awarded to each Professor, with equal regularity, at Lammas, in the shape either of house-rent or of ordinary diet-money. These sums, I afterwards learned, had been assigned, not by the Legislature, but my predecessors in office; and I certainly did not feel myself so responsible for their resolutions as I should have felt for my own. I had a different moral sensation, in taking that which was awarded to me by others, from what I would have had in taking that which was assumed by myself. And besides, I could not be insensible to the difference between a moderate and constant augmentation, which left a growing surplus behind it, that, if untouched, would have accumulated now to upwards of £64,000, and so greatly overpassed all the needful and desirable expenses of the Society; and a variable or discretionary augmentation, that pressed every year on the revenues of the College, and at length had both stinted every public object of the institution, and entailed on our successors a heavy and increasing debt, the evil of which is not at all alleviated in my estimation by the delusive opiate of a sinking fund. In taking the one augmentation, determined for me by a former generation of Professors, I felt the certainty that I was taking less than any Royal or Parliamentary Commission would have adjudged to me. In taking the other augmentation, which I could only have done by my own proper deed, I would have felt equally sure that I was taking more than such a Commission would have adjudged to me; beside following in the track of a system, under which, by the urgency of the personal coming every year into collision with the urgency of the public necessities, while the salaries have risen threefold, the farm-houses of the estate have been upholden by the ruinous scheme of anticipation, and the fabric of the College has fallen into lamentable decay.

I shall not be sorry if the distinction that I have practically made between the one and the other species of augmentation, shall lead the attention of the Royal Commissioners to the very obvious yet simple principle of a sound pecuniary administration for Colleges. For this purpose, they have only to contrast the system which obtains, we understand, in the College of Glasgow, with that which obtains in the College of St. Andrews. The Professors of the former have from time to time received certain stated augmentations, not immediately however from the surplus of the College revenue, but from the interest of a fund made up of accumulations from the surplus. In this way, the proper surplus is left untouched, and, after any augmentation, continues as available as before, both for a liberal administration in behalf of all public objects, and for the gradual formation again of a new fund, that might emanate a future augmentation. In St. Andrews, on the other hand, a direct seizure is annually made of the surplus—and the Professors, instead of receiving a certain definite payment, fixed by a resolution that left an unimpaired and progressive revenue for the general good, receive a discretionary payment every year, themselves being the arbitrators who are called upon to determine what that payment shall be. Under the generous husbandry of the one system, there is a fulness and a sufficiency upheld throughout all the departments of College expenditure; and while the foundation is laid for a larger income to the Masters from one generation to another—contemporaneously with this, there is ample provision left for public objects, and even precedency given to them. The scourging and improvident husbandry of the St. Andrews system has brought on the opposite effect of a general exhaustion; and while under it there has long been a most inadequate allowance for the College buildings, it is to be feared that even the salaries must at length suffer a declension from the additions which have been made, and are still making, to the debts and burdens of the Society.

It is true that, even in regard to the sum of thirty-one pounds, my eyes were at length open to the want of a complete legal warrant for the appropriation of it. To this, however, I did not advert till after I had made my resistance, and taken my stand on the subject of the Candlemas dividend. I then felt that I had done enough for the starting of a question, which I was resolved that to my uttermost I should hasten to a decision. I voluntarily parted with the larger sum till a decision should be made, which I knew would determine the rightful place of the smaller sum also. I was sensible that, by retaining it, I did expose myself to a cavil; but that cavil I chose to suffer, rather than have recourse to the *ultra* measure of a second repayment, and so revive anew that topic of conversation with my Colleagues, which, on the subject of my former repayment, I had found to be sufficiently disagreeable.

But, after all, the one argument on which I will confidently rest my absolute and entire vindication, both to the Royal Commissioners, and if needful, to society at large, is, that both for the sum which I refused, and the sum which I retained, I have made earnest and repeated calls, from the very outset, for the investigation of a competent authority on the subject. There is nothing after which I longed more desirously, than that the light of day should be admitted from without, on the proceedings of our Society—and by relinquishing the larger sum till that event should take place, I made even my own personal interest a guarantee for the perseverance wherewith I should ply the measure of a public examination and inquiry into the state of our affairs. As far back as 19 months ago, and before one whisper was abroad of a Royal Commission upon Colleges, I recorded the expression of my sentiment and my wish in behalf of Visitors from the Crown. I have done all that an humble individual could do to promote a Visitation; and, when consulted by a gentleman high in the confidence of Administration upon the subject, I with all my strenuousness urged, and on account of this very question, a Royal or Parliamentary Commission on the Universities of Scotland. In our own body I moved, during last winter, that such a Commission should be applied for, and at length wrote a letter to Lord Melville, our Chancellor, for advice, a copy of which I submitted to the Principal and some of my other Colleagues, and which I was on the eve of transmitting to London, when I felt myself anticipated by the news of the appointment of the present Royal Commission, at whose board the question now lies for their decision. I have not appropriated any share of the Candlemas dividend—and in reference even to the sum of thirty-one pounds which is over and above our legal salaries, substantially I have not appropriated it. It is placed now at the disposal of that authority, extrinsic to ourselves, to which from the very first I have been anxious to submit this whole question. To it I refer the determination both of the sum which I have kept, and of that which I have refused. I will not lift the one till they have authorized me. And (not with a new willingness, but with a willingness which I have felt all along) I most cheerfully give up the other to their disposal on the moment that they shall require it.

University of St. Andrews.

Appendix, Part II. United College. Orders IX. & X.

Memorial of Dr. Chalmers.

The Honourable Commissioners will do me the justice to believe, that I do not submit this representation for the purpose of fastening an obloquy upon my Colleagues. They have differed, and may differ most honestly from myself in their views of this question. They may have been insensibly carried along in the stream of an existing practice, growing stronger from year to year by its more lengthened continuance, and its ever-increasing precedents. They may each have shrunk from the singularity and the odium which are unavoidably incurred by entering upon a contest so painful, and of which by far the sorest ingredient is the semblance which it gives of an impeachment on the honour of men, whose integrity in all the plain and unambiguous relations of private life is above suspicion.

It is not my objection to the practice complained of that, under it, the Professors receive too much. It is that they have not a clear or a legal warrant for all which they do receive. My conviction all along has been, that they receive too little—that they have fallen greatly beneath the status which they ought to occupy; and I should regard it as a great public benefit, if, in virtue of an augmentation both upon their fees and upon their salaries, they were elevated to a higher place than for at least the last half century they have held in the Society of Scotland.

My objection to the practice complained of is, that the Professors, instead of having this larger sufficiency in their circumstances provided for them in a way that is open and reputable, have been left to the cruel and indelicate necessity of helping themselves. My belief is, that all of us ought to have more than we receive at this moment; but let us have the comfort of an express and well-defined right to it. Else there is a far sorer degradation laid on the Academic character, than that of mere poverty. All true dignity is forfeited by man, the moment that he consents to appropriate aught, however little, without the firm assurance that it rightfully belongs to him. In so doing, he loses delicacy of principle; and if there be truth in the beautiful remark of one of our Scottish Philosophers, who alleges a close relation between the moral and the intellectual economy of our nature—then it may be feared, that the conscience cannot be offended, without a certain obscuration being cast thereby on the faculties of the understanding: so that, if Corruption shall be suffered to enter and to remain unmolested in the midst of us, the lamp of Science will burn less purely and less brightly within our walls.

I have the honour to be,

With the utmost submission and respect,

To the Royal Commissioners on Colleges in Scotland.

(Signed) THOMAS CHALMERS, P. M. P.

St. Andrews, November 3 1826.

Order X.*

ORDER X*.—A distinct Enumeration of the whole Properties, Estates, Funds, Rights of Debts, or other sources from which the increase of the United College of St. Andrews is derived, exhibiting the amount drawn from each, the date when, and the deed by which the same was acquired to the College, with the names and designation by which the several properties were acquired, and are now known; and stating whether any portion of such acquisitions had been at any time, and, if so, when and how, and by what authority, sold or feued, or otherwise alienated, and in what manner the price is secured.—Ordered 14th September 1827.

Return by the Principal and Masters.

United College, St. Andrews, 17th July 1828.

Dr. Hunter laid before a Meeting of the College, the foregoing Order.

United College, 19th August 1828.

A Meeting of the College resolved on the following Return to the foregoing Order:—

The United College have already, in their answer to Query 12th of the Royal Commission last year, given a very full account of the Bursaries, specifying their value, the date of their institution, &c.

They have also in their answer to Queries 9th and 10th, given a very particular account of the Revenue drawn for the year 1823. In this account, to be sure, some arrears of former years are included, and some revenue due for 1823 is omitted, because it had not been received.

The College will endeavour to fulfil the views of the Commission on the present occasion, by transmitting an account of the Revenue due for the year and crop 1823, stating concisely the sources or funds from which it arose.

Also an account of the date at which each Fund commenced, the circumstances of its commencement, and the various changes which it has undergone—in short, the history of the fund, so far as it can be ascertained by the College.

And further, an account of various other sales and purchases made by the College, as well as of certain funds that once belonged to the College, but have now disappeared.

The College can only hope to trace the history of the principal funds. To trace correctly the original source, and the various changes, of the hundred minute items that form the Revenue of the College, they find to be impossible. As an apology for the imperfection of this Report, they beg also to plead their want of the habits of business, and their distance from legal assistance.

The College refer particularly to the year 1823, because that is one of the years whose accounts were formerly submitted to the Commission. The revenue varies from year to year, because part of the rents is in grain, payable according to the fiar prices.

I. AN ACCOUNT of the REVENUE, and of the FUNDS from which it was due, for the Year and Crop 1823.

The Revenue consists chiefly in the Rent of Land. A considerable part also consists of Teinds, Feu-duties, &c.

Rent of Land.

Rent of Land.

The lands from which the College draw rent are all in the parishes of St. Andrews and St.

Leonards, unless Falside, which is in the parish of Kingsbarns and presbytery of St. Andrews; the Ring, which is in the parish of Ceres, in the presbytery of Cupar, and county of Fife; and Duniface, which is in the parish of Markinch, presbytery of Kirkcaldy, and county of Fife.

The rest of Duniface maintains the Ramsay Bursaries, and does not appear in the accounts for 1823, transmitted to the Commission last year, because a separate account of that fund is kept by the Factor.

University of St. Andrews.

Appendix, Part II. United College. Order X.*

Art.					
1, Easter Balrymont, rent for crop 1823	£440	0	0	Property and Revenue.
2, Scoony-hill, do.	325	0	0	
3, Over-Kenley, do.	153	15	0	
4, Nether-Kenley, do.	275	0	0	
5, Falside, do.	340	0	0	
6, Part of Grange, do.	210	0	0	
7, Ring, do.	45	0	0	
8, Part of Rathelpie	27	4	0	
9, Souter's Brae, and part of Cockshaugh	33	16	0	
10, Over Balbildie, and East Pipeland	16	12	6	
11, Pipeland Park	12	3	6	
12, Stonyflat	4	9	0	
13, Part of Sandy-hill	3	7	8	
14, Middle Pipeland	16	2	6	
15, Part of Middleshed	9	19	0	
16, New Miln Park	8	9	0	
17, Another part of Rathelpie, called Rathelpie-toll Park	6	11	0	
18, Buiscrook	8	6	0	
19, Basseguarde	3	12	6	
20, Brogshole, and part of Middleshed	12	7	0	
21, Another part of Cockshaugh	18	11	0	
22, Part of Rathelpie, and part of Rufflets	47	5	0	
23, Part of Middleshed, do.	3	14	6	
24, St. Monance, do.	3	3	0	
25, Another part of Grange	11	12	0	
26, Another part of Rathelpie	7	9	0	
27, Another part of Rathelpie	26	10	0	
28, East Sandy-hill	4	8	9	
29, Another part of Rathelpie	24	15	3	
30, Part of Horsleys	10	15	0	
31, Part of Broomfaulds	2	17	6	
32, Part of Rathelpie, and part of Broomfaulds	14	10	6	
33, * * * * * * *				
34, Part of Rathelpie	8	3	4	
35, Part of East Sandy-hill	10	0	0	
36, Part of East Sandy-hill	3	4	6	
37, Eighteen Acredale	12	16	0½	
38, Part of Basseguarde	9	10	0	
39, Rufflets	2	14	6	
40, Cairnsbank	6	17	6	
41, Gaupie Shed, and part of Sandy-hill	11	13	8 1/12	
42, Pitmilly Meadow	45	16	0	
43, Part of Rathelpie	2	1	8 5/12	
44, Paddock's Brae	15	10	6	
45, Hallow-hill	12	13	6	
46, Prior Moor	4	0	6	
47, Auld-burns	4	4	0	
48, Part of Horsleys and part of Auld-burns	32	18	0	
49, St. Leonard's Garden	18	0	0	
50, Abbey Garden	5	0	0	
51, Old College Garden	8	0	0	
52, Duniface	127	0	0	
Rents of Seats in Churches.				
53, Seats in College Church	11	4	0	Rents of Seats in Churches.
54, Seats in Town Church	4	12	6	
Teinds.				
55, Teind of Kilmany	228	2	4	Teinds.
A, Teind of Lammyletham	1	13	4	
56, Teind of Peikie	8	12	5 5/12	
57, Mrs. Clephan's Teind, and Feu of Kirkness	81	14	0½	
58, Vicarage of Portmoak	0	8	1	
59, Teind of Forteviot, uncertain how much annually				
60, Teind of Auchmuir	12	0	0	
Feu-Duties, at least stated as such in the Rental.				
61, Feu for St. Catharine's-haugh	5	6	0	Feu duties.
62, Feu for 6 acres of Rathelpie	13	16	0	
63, Feu for Muirhouses	3	16	6 8/12	
64, Feu for the Town's Acre	2	6	0	
Carried forward	£2847	1	4	

University of St. Andrews.

Appendix, Part II. United College. Order X.*

Feu duties.

	Brought forward	£2847	1	4
Art. 65,	Feu for Smiddy-green	8	16	6
66,	Feu for Balmungo	4	10	0
67,	Feu by Dr. Melville	8	12	6
68,	Feu for Greigston	3	4	$5\frac{4}{12}$
69,	Feu for St. Leonards	10	0	0
70,	Feu for East Score's Park	0	2	2
71,	Feu by General Campbell	1	0	0
72,	Feu for Old College Crofts	3	1	$0\frac{4}{12}$
73,	Feu for Firthfield	0	18	4
74,	Feu for Pitcorthie	0	18	4
75,	Feu for Pitmilly	1	4	0
76,	St. Monance Feu	1	13	4
77,	Feu for Lathockar	1	17	$9\frac{4}{12}$
78,	Feu for Lingo	0	17	$9\frac{9}{12}$
79,	Feu for Croft Angray	0	5	0
80,	Feu for Robert Richard's Park	0	1	$0\frac{1}{2}$
81,	Feu for Robert Russell's Park	0	1	$0\frac{1}{2}$
82,	Feu for Dunce's Dubbs	0	0	6
83,	Other Feus and Ground-annuals in various parts of the town and of Argyle	10	18	$11\frac{6}{12}$
84,	Wilkie Bursary Feus	17	16	11
85,	Feu for an Acre in Rathelpie	3	9	0
86,	Feu for half an Acre in Rathelpie	2	3	$1\frac{6}{12}$
87,	Feu for part of Cockshaugh	0	7	$2\frac{3}{12}$
88,	Feu by the Town for Craigmill and New Mill	10	3	4
89,	Feu for the West Score's Park	0	12	0
	Interest of Money.			
90,	Interest of Deposits in the Bank	11	14	8
91,	Interest of Money in the Town's hands for Stuart's Bursaries	20	2	0
92,	Interest of the Fund for the Grant Bursaries	20	0	0
B,	Interest of the Fund for the Moncrieff Bursary	5	11	$4\frac{4}{12}$
93,	Exchequer Money, or Royal Bounty	157	16	$11\frac{1}{2}$
	Bishops' Rents.			
94,	From the Collector of Bishops' Rents	140	0	0
	Sum	£3294	0	$7\frac{10}{12}$

Interest.

Bishops' Rents.

The number of articles might have been diminished, by bringing together all those pieces of land that go by one name, but it was thought better to give the rents of the different pieces of land according to the way in which they are joined in letting, and nearly as they are stated in the account for 1823, formerly transmitted to the Royal Commission.

It is proper to remark that out of the annual revenue the Factor has to pay not only the Salaries of the Principal and Professors, but the various other expenses connected with the business of the College, such as the expense incurred for the support of the Fabrick; a large sum for Stipend to the minister of Kilmany, beside the College share of the Stipend of the minister of St. Andrews; and various Bursaries, such as the Foundation Bursaries and Serverships, and the Stewart, Wilkie, Grant, Cupar, Malcolm, Alexander, Yeaman, Moncrieffe, Rorie, M'Kay, and Lawson Bursaries.

The College will now endeavour to trace, so far as they are able, the history of the various funds from which the Annual Revenue of the Establishment is derived.

The Revenue stated above is derived partly from Funds that formed a part of the original foundations of the two Colleges—partly from Royal Grants made at different periods—partly from the Donations of private individuals—and partly from Property purchased by the College themselves.

We shall consider successively each of these Heads, and under each head shall at the same time take notice of the losses or alienations which the College may seem to have sustained.

II. History of the Revenue derived from the Original Foundation of St. Leonards College.

St. Leonards College Revenue.

The Foundation of St. Leonards College consisted, according to the original Charter, of the lands of Falside (called in the charter Fauside); Over Kenley (called in the charter Over Kenlochie); Upper Kenley (called in the charter Upper Kenlochie); and Rathelpie, (called in the charter Rahelpie.)

The rents derived in 1823 from Falside and the Kenleys, are seen in Art^{s}. 3, 4, 5. Rathelpie is subdivided into various portions, which are let along with other lands, but the whole rent of Rathelpie for 1823 is found to be £208 2*s.* 1*d.*

Hence the rent derived in 1823, from the original foundation of St. Leonards College, amounted to £976 17*s.* 1*a.*

This is independent of £21 14*s.* $1\frac{8}{12}$*d.*, derived from Rathelpie for feus, and £10 0*s.* 6*d.*, derived from Falside in the same way. For the amount of each feu-duty, see Art^{s}. 62, 64, 85, 86, which all relate to Rathelpie, and Art^{s}. 65, 75, which relate to Falside.

The principal feu from Rathelpie was that of six acres, which is mentioned in Art. 62, and which was made on 9th June 1747, by St. Leonards College, to John Stuart, brother of the Earl of Traquair, for an annual payment in grain, which amounted, in 1823, to the sum already stated.

The feu of a single acre to the Town, mentioned in Art. 64, took place in 1615, &c.

The feu for Smiddy green (Art. 65) commenced in 1791. At that time, 3 acres 3 roods 23 falls 22 ells of Falside, were feued to the proprietor of the adjacent lands of Smiddy-green. The agreement was, that the feu should always be the same as the annual rent per acre of the rest of Falside.

* What is called the feu for Pitmilly (Art. 75) consists partly of a feu made out of the lands of Falside to the proprietor of the adjacent lands of Pitmilly, 11th October 1783, and partly of grants

made to St. Leonard's College, out of the lands of Pitmilly, in 1532. The feu to Pitmilly was given on the same terms as that to Smiddy-green.

St. Leonard's Garden (Art. 49), yielding an annualrent of £18, is also understood to have formed a part of the original patrimony of St. Leonard's. The feu for St. Leonard's (Art. 69), amounting to £10, arises from the same foundation.

There are various feu-duties and ground-annuals from tenements in St. Andrews or the suburb of Argyle (Art. 83), amounting altogether to £10. 18*s.* 11*d.* These, it would be almost impossible, and not very important, to trace minutely; but there is no doubt that some of them are feus from the original property of St. Leonards.

III. History of the Revenue derived from the Foundation of St. Salvator's College.

St. Salvator's College Revenue.

The original foundation of St. Salvator's College consisted of the Funds attached to the Rectories of four Parishes, viz. The parishes of Denino and Kemback, in the presbytery of St. Andrews, and the parishes of Cults and Kilmany, in the presbytery of Cupar, and Shire of Fife. Out of these Rectories, the College was obliged to pay only a very small sum to the Vicars of the several Parishes. The United College is still proprietor of the whole Teinds of all these parishes, but derives no revenue from the teinds of any of them, unless of the parish of Kilmany, the rest being all absorbed by the Ministers' Stipends and their successive Augmentations. Even in the case of Kilmany, the free teind does not amount to the sum stated in Art. 55, viz. £228. 2*s.* 4*d.*; for out of that sum the College, in the year 1823, paid £59. 4*s.* 11½*d.* to the Minister. The remainder amounts to £168. 17*s.* 4½*d.*, and this may be stated as almost all that now arises to the United College, from the original patrimony of St. Salvator's. We have only to add the rent of the Old College Garden, amounting to £8 (Art. 51), and the rents of seats in the College Church, amounting to £11. 4*s.*

It may be proper to state here, that the United College are Patrons of the four parishes above mentioned.

IV. History of the Revenue derived from Royal Grants to the Colleges.

Royal Grants.

There were five Royal Grants made to the University of St. Andrews between 1668 and 1729, inclusive. The grant made by Charles II. in 1668, of £200 annually out of the Exchequer, though confirmed afterwards by Act of Parliament, never seems to have been carried into effect. The other four grants are particularly specified in the Act of 1747, uniting the two Colleges.

A grant was made to the University in 1672. That part of the grant which was allocated to the two Colleges of St. Salvator and St Leonard is stated, in the Act of Union, to amount, in the year 1747, to £14. 13*s.* 4*d.* annually. This sum has disappeared from the annual Revenue, and had done so even so early as the year 1755, as appears from a College-Rental of that year. The cause of this disappearance the United College are unable to trace.*

There was a grant made to the University in 1695, the share of which belonging to the two Colleges is stated in the Act of Union to amount to £140 annually.

This is the sum mentioned in Art. 94, as paid to the College by the Collector of the Bishop's rents.

There was a grant made to the University in 1729, the share of which belonging to the two Colleges, is stated, in the Act of Union, to amount to £157. 16*s.* 11⅓*d.* annually. This sum the United College still annually draw from the Exchequer in the name of Exchequer money, or Royal bounty, in four quarterly payments.

There was a grant made to the University in the year 1681, which, on account of the manner of vesting the money, has been more important to the United College than any of the other grants. The grant consisted of a half-month's cess for all the lands of Scotland, and with part of the money thence arising, there were bought Pitmilly-Meadow (Art. 42), and a number of Prior's Acres, in 1684; Easter Balrymont (Art. 1), part of New Grange, Scoony-hill (Art. 2), New Miln, &c. in 1686; and Wood's lands in 1687. By an Act of the Privy Council, dated 7th November 1695, apportioning the grant among the three Colleges that then formed the University, the lands mentioned above were allocated to the two Colleges which now form the United College, and the rent of these lands appears, at the date of the Union in 1747, to have amounted to £117. 14*s.* 4*d.*

It will be seen that Easter Balrymont and Scoony-hill alone now yield £765 annually. The other lands mentioned it is not easy to define precisely; but they also yield a considerable revenue. The New Miln Park (Art. 16) yields £8. 9*s.* annually.

V. History of the other Funds mentioned in the Statement of the Annual Revenue for 1823.

History of other Funds.

It is quite impracticable to trace all the other articles. In particular, the College are enabled (unable) to give the history of the acquisition of the various portions of land called Middleshed, Buiscrook, Gaupie Shed, Grange, &c. &c. These all lie a little south of St. Andrews, and are known by the name of Prior's Acres, as having once belonged to the Prior. Some were purchased with the produce of the half-month's cess, and in general the Colleges appear to have acquired them by purchase.

The College will now select a number of the remaining articles, such as they are able to trace at least to a certain extent.

Art. 7, *Ring.*—The College are uncertain with regard to the way in which they became proprietors of this farm. But they think it probable that it is part of the lands of Weemstarvet, mortified by Sir John Scot about 200 years ago for a Regent of Humanity in St. Leonard's College.

Art. 6, *Part of Grange.*—It has been mentioned that a part of Grange was purchased with the half-month's cess. It appears, also, that in 1783 the United College bought 27 acres of the Grange, for which they paid £559.

Art. 9, *Souter's Brae and part of Cockshaugh.*—Souter's Brae was purchased by the College in 1795 for £162. It consisted of rather more than three acres.

Art. 10, *Over Babildie and East Pipeland.*—It appears, by a disposition dated 6th December 1787, that the College purchased four and a half acres of Pipeland.

Art. 13, *Part of Sandy hill.*—It appears, by a disposition dated 30th November 1790, that the College purchased an acre of E. Sandy-hill.

Art. 15, *Part of Middleshed.*—The College purchased two acres of Middleshed in 1718.

Art. 18, *Buiscrook.*—This part of the Prior's Acres cannot be well traced; but we find a disposition,

* Upon further investigation, it is found that this grant never appears at all in the College Accounts, not even for the year 1748, the year after the Union.

in consequence of purchase, conveying three acres three roods computed, to the College, and part of these lands is stated to lie in Buiscrook. The disposition is dated in October 1783.

Art. 19, *Basseguarde.*—Part of the lands disponed to the College by the deed mentioned in last article are said to lie in Basseguarde.

Art. 24, *St. Monance.*—By an interlocutor of the Court of Session in 1762, the College have a right to an acre called the Friar's Acre. The rent of this acre is the St. Monance rent.

Art. 44, *Paddock's Brae.*—There is notice in the records of the purchase of several acres in Paddock's Brae. The disposition to one acre is dated 14th January 1782, and the disposition to other two acres is dated 4th November 1786.

Art. 46, *Prior Moor.*—Upon a division of the commonty of the Prior Moor, 14½ acres were adjudged by the Court of Session to the United College.

Art. 52, *Duniface.*—This farm, as already stated, supports the Ramsay Bursaries. The date of the endowment is seen in the account of the Bursaries.

Art. 54, *Seats in the Town Church.*—These seats were purchased by the College about 30 years ago, when a division of the Church was made by the Sheriff, by the authority of the Court of Session. The price paid for them, and for some other seats intended for the accommodation of the Professors' families, amounted to £148. 4*s.* 7*d.*

Art. A, Teind of Lammyletham.—Though placed among the teinds, this is in fact a ground-annual granted to St. Leonard's College about 300 years ago, out of the lands of Lammyletham, by the proprietor.

Art. 56, *The Teinds of Peikie.*—These cannot be well traced, but were probably a grant from Sir John Scot, the proprietor of Peikie, who showed his favour for the College of St. Leonard's by founding a Chair for Humanity.

Art. 57, *Mrs. Clephane's Teind, and Feu of Kirkness.*—By an Act of Parliament, dated 28th November 1581, the Priory of Portmoak is annexed to St. Leonard's College, agreeably to Mr. John Winram's gift of the Priory in 1575. By a precept of *clare constat*, dated 1740, it appears that the lands of Kirkness, forming a part of the Priory, had been feued by the College to Sir John Bruce, of Kinross. The feu, together with the teinds of Kirkness, now amount to the sum stated in Art. 57.

Art. 58, *Vicarage of Portmoak.*—This has, without doubt, the same origin as last article.

Art. 59, *Teind of Forteviot.*—The Parsonage of Forteviot, the fruits and emoluments thereof, are assigned to St. Salvator's College, by an Act of Parliament dated 5th July 1592. The accounts of Forteviot are in arrear; but it is uncertain whether, at present, the teind of Forteviot would yield any free revenue to the College.

Art. 60, *Teind of Auchmuir.*—Auchmuir was part of the Priory of Portmoak, already mentioned under Art. 57.

Art. 61, *Feu for St. Katharine's Haugh.*—This is the fund for the Cupar Bursary, which the College Factor regularly pays to the holder. It seems to be derived from a Charter under the Privy Seal, dated 11th February 1600, by which a right is conferred on St. Salvator's College, to all lands and others pertaining to the Chaplainry of St. Katharine, mortified by Mr. John Liston.

Art. 63, *Feu for Muirhouses.*—An excambion took place between the United College and John Duncan, dated 14th December 1795. The College exchanged the lands of Muirhouses and Peikie Mill for four acres, &c. in Kill-flats of New Grange. Part of the bargain was, that John Duncan should pay the annual feu-duty stated in Art. 63.

Art. 66, *Feu for Balmungo.*—Nearly thirty years ago, a small piece of the lands of Grange was feued by the College to the proprietor of the adjacent lands of Balmungo. The piece feued lay much more conveniently for Balmungo.

Art. 71, *Feu by General Campbell.*—By a minute, dated 13th March 1754, it appears that the College agreed to feu a certain piece of land possessed by Mr. Smith to Mr. Imrie, for £100 sterling in hand, and 20*s.* sterling annually. Probably this is the land on which General Campbell's house and garden are situated. The amount of feu coincides. (*The extract on p.* 324 *gives some account of this alienation.*)

Arts. 73 *and* 74, *The Feus for Firthfield and Pitcorthie.*—By various contracts, of the dates 1620 and 1637, Sir John Scot, of Scotstarvet, mortified to the College of St. Leonard certain lands, rents, and sums of money, for the endowment of a Chair of Humanity. Among these grants are certain rents from the lands of Pitcorthie and Firthfield (called Fordfield in the charter). A controversy having arisen betwixt Sir John Scot and the College, in consequence of the alleged non-compliance of the College with the terms of the Mortification, a decision was given by the Court of Session in 1650 in favour of Sir John. In that same year, however, he renewed the grant, with some new conditions.

Art. 76, *St. Monance Feu.*—This feu formed originally the support of a Bursary founded in St. Leonard's College in 1536, but it was transferred in 1635 to the general purposes of the College by the Patron, who deemed it insufficient to support a Bursary.

Art. 77, *Feu for Lathockar.*—It appears that early in the 16th century Weems of Lathockar gave security, by charter and infeftment at different times, for certain annual rents out of the lands of Lathockar to the College of St. Leonard, in consideration of money which the College had lent him, and that he also made a grant to the College of St. Salvator, probably for a similar reason. The United College draws only £1. 17*s.* $9\frac{4}{12}$*d.*, and has not drawn more since 1750; but it seems probable that the sum of £2. 17*s.* is due to the College.

Art. 88, *Feu by the Town for Craigmill and Newmill.*—At a very early period Craigmill was feued to the Town by St. Leonard's College for an annual feu-duty of 3*s.* 4*d.*, and in 1776 Newmill was feued to the Town by the United College for an annual feu-duty of £10. These two sums make up the feu-duty now paid by the Town.

Art. B, Interest of the Fund for the Moncrieffe Bursary.—The fund is lent to Sir David Moncrieffe.

VI. Other Sales and Purchases by the College.

Sales and Purchases.

A statement has been already given of the various Sales and Purchases made by the College, with reference to the various funds mentioned in the account of the Annual Revenue. It will be proper now to mention other Sales and Purchases, which there has not hitherto been an opportunity of introducing.

Other Sales.

In a minute of the College of St. Leonard, dated 26th October 1739, allusion is made to a transference of the Patronage of Portmoak to Sir John Bruce, of Kinross. There can be little doubt that this transference was a sale, though the price be not mentioned.

By a minute dated 20th July 1754, it appears that the old silver or plate which had become useless after the union of the Colleges, had been recently sold for £54. 1*s.* 6*d.*

In a minute dated 17th February 1764, there is notice of the receipt of a large sum of money by the College, for Patronages sold by them in the parsonage of Kinkell, to the Earl Marshal and the Laird of Skene. The sum, including the interest that had arisen since the conclusion of the sale about three years before, is stated to amount to £1,365. 5*s.* $9\frac{3}{12}$*d.*, from which falls to be deducted the expense of conveyance, *viz.* £6. 10*s.* 6*d.*

By a minute dated 9th March 1767, it appears that the College received £225 sterling for the superiority of Kirkness, from Mr. Clephane, &c.

After the union of the Colleges, whose joint seat was at St. Salvator's, the buildings of St. Leonard's became useless to the society. Accordingly, on 19th March 1772, the United College sold the buildings, area, and garden of St. Leonard's, to Mr. Watson, for £200 sterling, beside the yearly feu-duty of £10 already mentioned in Art. 69 of the annual revenue.

By a minute dated 2d March 1780, it appears that the society had recently received £57. 7*s.* 9*d.* for the superiority of Riley from Mr. Adam.

By a minute dated 17th October 1781, it appears that the College had lately sold the superiority and feu of Auchmuir to Sir Gilbert Elliot for £154. 13*s.*

By a minute dated 31st October 1789, it appears that the College had recently received £400. 16*s.* from Lord Kinnoul, for the superiority of Balhousie.

By a minute dated 26th December 1789, it appears that the College had recently received £111. 10*s.* from Mr. Graham, of Balgowan, for the feu-duty and superiority of Monedie-Roger.

By a minute dated 24th March 1792, it appears that the College sold the superiority of Duniface for £130.

By a minute dated 4th May 1796, it appears that in giving a tack of Kirkness-teinds to Mrs. Clephane, the College received £300 as a grassum.

By a minute dated 8th June 1801, it appears that the College sold the superiority and feu-duty of Balgowan to Mr. Spears for 300 guineas. The feu-duty was £2. 16*s.* 5*d.*

By a minute dated 10th December 1803, it appears that the College sold the superiority and feu-duty of Dewar's Miln to Hugh Cleghorn, Esq. for £50. The feu-duty was 17*s.* 4*d.* yearly, and the valuation was £35. 16*s.* Scots.

By a minute dated 28th February 1818, it appears that the sum received recently by the College for superiorities, after deducting the expense of conveyance, amounted to £940. 6*s.* 10*d.* sterling, and that the allowance granted to the College, in consequence of the loss of ground occasioned by the new line of road to Ceres, exclusive of interest, was £80 sterling.

The sales stated above were almost entirely sales either of Superiorities or of Patronages, property which until sold was productive of no Revenue to the College.

These sales, without doubt, afforded the means of making many of the purchases, particularly of land mentioned under a former head. But there were other important purchases made by the College which we have not yet had the opportunity of introducing, and which these sales must have supplied the means of accomplishing.

By the Factor's books between 1753 and 1757, it appears that the College expended £1,467. 16*s.* 5*d.* in the erection of what is called the North Building, which forms a considerable part of the present Fabrick of the College.

It was chiefly in order to defray this expense that the patronages in the parsonage of Kinkell were sold.

By a minute dated 5th November 1778, it appears that the College purchased a house adjacent to the College Fabrick for £250, and granted to Mr. Hunter, the Professor of Humanity, the privilege of occupying it rent-free during the rest of his life, on condition that he was to take charge of the students resident within the walls of the College. It further appears, that in 1790, the College sold this house, or rather the reversion of it, to Mr. Hunter, for £120.

By minutes dated 2d November 1782, and 5th April 1783, it appears that the College purchased about that time certain lands (not particularly described), from Mr. James Thomson, for £196. 2*s.*

By minutes dated 2d September 1783, and 25th October 1783, it appears that the College gave £45 as the difference between the value of two acres of Scoony-hill, which they gave to Mr. James Thomson, and six acres of bog-land of New Grange, which they received from him.

By a minute dated 1st December 1787, it appears that the College purchased an acre of land for £50.

By a minute dated 4th December 1790, it appears that the College had purchased two acres of land from Thomas Honeyman for £126.

By a minute dated 4th May 1796, it appears that the College purchased $2\frac{1}{2}$ acres in the Priory from Mr. Buddo, for £149.

By a minute of committee in the Factor's books, dated 16th February 1818, and a minute of the College dated 28th February same year, it appears that the College expended the sums lately received for superiorities, and as a compensation for loss of ground by a new line of road, amounting altogether to £1,020. 6*s.* 10*d.* sterling, in the improvement of the farm-steadings belonging to the College, and that this sum is part of the debt for the payment of which a sinking-fund was thus provided.

VII. Some Account of other Funds that once belonged to the College, but have now disappeared.

As to other Funds that once belonged to the College.

By a Charter dated 26th March 1577, the College of St. Leonard obtained a donation of the lands of Monedy-Rodger, with the teinds great and small, customs, &c. lying within the parochin (parish) of Octergavie, and county of Perth. The College have remarked already, that in 1789 they sold the feu-duty and superiority of this property, but at what period and on what terms this land had been previously feued by the College is unknown to them.

By a charter of King James, dated 28th April 1464, the lands of Balgonar are mortified to St. Salvator's College.

The United College have now no connexion with these lands, and they are unacquainted with the history of their alienation.

There were numerous other grants made to St. Salvator's College in the course of the 15th and 16th centuries, such as from the lands of Bulbuthie, Lochmalony, Balcombie, Stravithie, Newton of Wester Kincaple, Pitlethie, Pusk, Ardross, &c. &c. none of which places now yields any revenue to the College, and the history of the change is unknown.

Beside the Foundation Bursaries, it has been seen that there is a number of other Bursaries paid

University of St. Andrews.

Appendix, Part II. United College. Order X.*

27 August 1828.

by the College, which have no special funds appropriated to them. The funds for these Bursaries had certainly been at one time placed in the hands of the College, but in what way the money was vested or expended, cannot now in general be ascertained.

St. Salvator's College, 27th August 1828.

What is contained on this and the preceding pages, is the Return agreed on by the Principal and Masters of the United College on the nineteenth current.

(Signed) Jo. HUNTER, *Clerk to the College.*

5th July, 1st August, and 17th Oct. 1754.

The following is an extract from a Memorial, made out by the Trustees of General Campbell:—

Of these dates, the Principal and Professors of the United Colleges of St. Salvator and St. Leonards of St. Andrews, conveyed to William Imrie of Dunmoor, Esq. "All and Whole that piece of "enclosed ground and gardens, with the ruinous houses thereon, lying adjacent to the Abbey Port of "St. Andrews, bounded by the High Street of St. Andrews, the pends of the said Abbey Port, and "the highway leading from thence to the shore or harbour of the said city on the west and south; by "*the ruins of the Cathedral* on the north; and by the burial-yard of the said city, and the piece of "ground and some old vaults and houses occupied by the heirs of Arthur Bruce, on the east parts re-"spectively,—all lying within the precincts of the late Monastery or Priory of St. Andrews, and She-"riffdom of Fife, with all and sundry privileges, pendicles, and pertinents thereto belonging, and all "right, title, interest, claim of right, property and possession, petitory and possessory, which the said "Principal and Masters, or their successors in office, or their predecessors or authors, had, have, or "any wise may have claim or pretend thereto, or any part thereof, in all time coming."

This deed, the Principal and Masters bind themselves and their successors in office, to "warrant to "be good and sufficient to the said William Imrie and his foresaids from all perils, burdens, dangers, "incumbrances, and inconveniences whatsoever, at all hands and against all deadly as law will."

September 23, 1802.

Of this date, Ninian Imrie, assignee of William, conveyed these subjects, with absolute warrandice, to the Magistrates of St. Andrews, who were infeft therein of this date.

November 9, 1802.

The Magistrates, of this date, conveyed these subjects with absolute warrandice to General Campbell, who was infeft thereon of this date.

November 12, 1805. January 21, 1806. January 17, 1818.

And, of this date, General Campbell's right was confirmed by a charter of confirmation, granted by the Principal and Professors of St. Andrews.

Order X.**

ORDER X.**—A Note of the Money borrowed, and constituting a Debt against the United College, with the particulars thereof, whether due to the Bursary Funds or to any other source, in 1826, at the time the Returns were made out and transmitted to the Commission.—Ordered 29th June 1829.

St. Andrews, 13th July 1829.

SIR,—I have had the honour to receive the order of the Royal Commission of the 29th ultimo, requiring "a Note of the Money borrowed and constituting a Debt against the United College, with the "particulars thereof, whether due to the Bursary Funds, or to any other source, in 1826, at the time "the Returns were made out and transmitted to the Commission; or if it be more convenient for me "to give a note of the debt as due at any subsequent period, that my transmitting that would be "sufficient."

I should have immediately obeyed this order, but that I wished, before transmitting the Note required, to lay it before a regular Meeting of the College. This I had no opportunity of doing until Saturday last, several of the Members being out of the town.

After attentively considering the terms of the order, I am inclined to think that a correct Note of the Debt of the College, as it stands at the present time, may be most satisfactory; and, if any explanation be required by the Royal Commission, I shall be ready to furnish it.

Note of the Debts owing by the United College, June 1st, 1829.

	£.	s.	d.
1. To the Representatives of the late Dr. Cook of St. Mary's College . .	1,300	0	0
2. To the late Dr. Gray's Legacy Fund . . . . . This sum was borrowed to pay off a debt due to the family of the late Dr. Crawford, and must now be repaid, that fund having just now been invested in land, agreeably to the terms of Dr. Gray's will.	551	0	0
3. To Dr. Briggs, being the balance of his bill for £180 . . .	31	0	0
4. To the Ramsay Bursars' Fund, being money received by the College for the superiorities of their lands of Duniface	248	0	0
5. To the Fund established for providing and upholding an Apparatus for the Classes of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy . . . . Besides this sum, there is owing to the Apparatus Fund £327. 17*s.* 4*d.*, for the extinction of which, the College has appropriated a part of the arrears due to the College at the last settlement of the Factor's accounts.	206	0	0
6. When the farm of Nether Kenlie was let to David Kay in 1805, the College agreed to pay him, or his heirs, at the expiry of his lease, for a new steading on that farm, agreed to be built by him thereon, the sum of £400, deducting therefrom what sum he might recover from the outgoing tenant, provided the buildings on the farm should, at the end of his lease, be worth £400. That steading has been valued by tradesmen, chosen by the College and by the heir of the tenant, at upwards of £400, from which, deducting £75 recovered from the outgoing tenant, there falls to be paid by the College, with interest till paid	325	0	0
7. The College has entered into a contract with tradesmen for building a dwelling-house and a complete new steading on the farm of Over Kenlie, which will be completed before the month of October next	430	0	0
Carried forward . . .	£3,091	0	0

Brought forward . . .	£3,091	0	0

University of St. Andrews.

For the two last-mentioned articles, amounting to £755, provision must immediately be made by borrowing that sum.

The tenant of Nether Kenlie has also preferred a claim for the stone dikes or enclosures built by his father and himself on that farm during the currency of the last lease, now expired, amounting to £197; upon which claim the College has yet given no decision.

Appendix, Part II. United College. Order X**.

13 July 1829.

The following Funds of Bursaries are in the hands of the College, for which the legal interest of 5 per cent. is annually paid by the College to the Bursars who hold them, viz.

The Glendee Bursary paid over to the College in 1697, or soon thereafter .	120	0	0
Two Malcolm and one Lawson Bursary in 1723, or soon thereafter, 2,000 merks each	333	6	8
One Alexander Yeaman Bursary in 1753, or about that time . . .	164	19	$1\frac{6}{12}$
One M'Kay Bursary in 1808	300	0	0
One Rorie Bursary, paid to the College 24th February 1821, and applied to pay a bill of £100, due to Dr. Briggs	100	0	0
	£4,109	5	$9\frac{6}{12}$
Omitted, borrowed from Dr. Hunter in March 1825, and applied to making roads on Nether Kenlie, and improving and repairing the farm-steading of Nether Kenlie	240	0	0
	£4,349	5	$9\frac{6}{12}$

The State contained in the preceding pages contains, as far as I know, and as I believe, a correct and complete State of the Money borrowed and constituting a Debt against the United College on the 1st June last, and of the sources from which borrowed, and to whom owing.

St. Andrews, 13th July 1829. (Signed) Jo. Hunter.

P. S.—The foregoing State does not include the sixteen Bursars, and four Servers, on the Foundation, who at present receive annually £8 each, or £160 in all.

(Initialed) J. H.

To James Aitken, Esq. Secretary to the Royal Commission, Queen Street, Edinburgh.

Order X.***—A Narrative of the State of the Debt of the United College in 1816-17, and of the Sinking Fund at the same period.—Ordered 4th August 1827.

Order X.***

Return by Dr. Hunter to the above Order.

Establishment of a Sinking Fund for payment of Debts contracted by the United College.

Narrative of Debt. Sinking Fund.

At a meeting held 14th February 1818, when the Factor's accounts for crop 1816 were settled, the Principal and Masters, taking into consideration that, in consequence of the expensive improvements on the College estate, which are rendered necessary by the present state of Agriculture, and which do not seem to have been required from their predecessors, they have lately had occasion to lay out large sums of money in building farm-steadings and other durable improvements, the expense of which could not possibly be defrayed out of the income of a single year, or even that of a few years; and that they have been obliged to borrow money, and must soon be obliged to borrow more for similar purposes—Came to the resolution of establishing a Sinking Fund for extinguishing what debts have been or hereafter may be contracted, within a reasonable given period, and bearing some proportion to the probable duration of such improvements. They appointed five of their number a Committee to examine the College accounts of expenditure for crop 1816, and the seven preceding crops, and to report what particulars of said expenditure may have been incurred for the durable and permanent benefit of the College, and which cannot reasonably be expected to be defrayed out of the income of a single year. The Committee was further directed to devise and digest what they might consider to be the best plan of a sinking fund; and to report to the Principal and Masters at their meeting on the 21st instant.

St. Salvator's College, 21st February 1818.

There was given into this meeting of College, the Report of the Committee appointed on the 14th instant, of which the tenor follows:—All the members of the Committee having met on the 16th instant, they examined the College accounts of outlays for crops 1809, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15 and 16, and report that the following articles of expenditure seem to contribute to the durable benefit of the College, much of which benefit will be reaped, not by the present incumbents, but by their successors in office:—

Of this kind are—In the accounts of 1809—

		£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
No. 35.	Expense of 12 chairs for public room . . .	14	8	6			
38.	Proportion of the expense of dividing the Church of St. Andrews, allocated on the United College . . .	58	14	6			
39.	Expense of repairing farm-steading of Grange . .	5	9	0			
40.	College's proportion of building wall, and repairing bridge at Cockshaugh	5	2	8			
					83	14	8

In the accounts of crop 1810—

No. 9.	Articles in the College agent's account . . .	39	1	$5\frac{6}{12}$*			
11.	Do. in James Burn's house-carpenter's account	20	0	2			
	Carried forward . . .	£59	1	$7\frac{6}{12}$			

* In this and some other cases the sums charged here are less than the amount of the accounts, the rest of the accounts being for permanent purposes.

		£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
	Brought forward	59	1	7½			
37.	Repairing one of the College rooms	14	16	10			
38.	Part of the expense of fitting up a class-room for Professor of Medicine	59	14	4½			
					133	12	10
	In the accounts of 1811—						
No. 30.	Balance of the expense of fitting up class-room for Professor of Medicine	22	9	8			
32.	Expense of ditches and dykes on the farm of Easter Balrymont	12	3	0			
23.	Paid for copy of decreet respecting excambion of Grange	1	11	6			
34.	Price of new table-cloths	4	8	0			
47.	First assessment for building county room at Cupar, due from the College Prior Acres	1	8	7			
					42	0	9
	In the accounts of crop 1812—						
No. 29.	Expense of repairing College kitchen	52	18	9			
30.	Do. of fitting up north part of old Library as a public dining-room	19	11	9½			
31.	Do. fitting up former dining-room as a Mathematical class-room	31	6	4			
32.	Do. building chimney and fire-place in Bursars' dining-room	9	14	0			
34.	Assessment for building a new Gaol at Cupar	14	17	5			
40.	Articles for College table	7	16	2			
50.	Sum paid to Provost Ferguson, Cupar, in consequence of a new contract made with him as Patron of Wilkie Bursary	300	0	0			
					436	4	5½
	In the accounts of crop 1813—						
No. 29.	Expense of fitting up the old Hebdomadar's room for Humanity class-room	74	1	4			
30.	Fitting up a room for Hebdomadar	15	18	11			
31.	Painting windows and window-shutters of College Church	12	12	0			
33.	Price of a window	1	0	0			
					103	12	3
	In the accounts of crop 1814—						
No. 15.	Repairs on College Church	18	6	6			
33.	New windows, Humanity class	16	0	0			
34.	Balance of repairing and fitting up Mathematical class	31	10	8			
35.	In part of a drain on Nether Kenly	10	6	0			
36.	In part of repairs on College Church	164	1	4			
37.	Do. of half dyke inclosing Prior Muir	5	0	0			
38.	Do. drains on farm of Grange	1	15	6			
48.	Messrs. S. and Ch. Grace, writer's accounts	9	8	9½			
49.	Paid to John Gunn, messenger	8	14	0			
51.	Contribution for building B. Hill's school	2	2	0			
					267	4	9
	In the accounts of crop 1815—						
No. 14.	Paid Da. Anderson, slater	14	0	0			
30.	Repairing farm-stead of Ring, 2d half	18	10	0			
40.	Building new steading at Grange	444	10	2			
33.	Additional assessment for county gaol	4	10	2			
36.	Balance of half dyke on Prior Muir	6	11	4			
37.	Half of march ditch with Balrymont	7	9	3			
38.	Farther to account of drains on Grange	1	16	0			
39.	Boring for a well at Falside	1	12	8			
41.	In part of new steading at Falside	125	0	0			
42.	Half of march dyke Mountville	0	14	2			
					624	13	9
	In the accounts of crop 1816—						
No. 9.	College accounts, September 1816, and do. 1817, selected from the agent's accounts	51	11	0			
14.	Slater's account	32	2	6			
15.	Excerpted from H. Gibson's account	8	0	0			
33.	Balance of Steading at Falside	629	17	2			
34.	Threshing-miln and shed at do.	194	6	10			
35.	Sinking a well at Falside	7	11	0			
37.	Building cot-houses on Neth. Kenly	58	0	0			
48.	Half of March-fence with Lord Pitmilly	4	8	6			
					985	17	0
	Sum Total				£2,677	0	5½

The Committee was of opinion, that such expenses as the preceding ought not to be defrayed out of the yearly income of the Principal and Masters, who are only life-renters of the estate, and of consequence cannot be expected to pay more than the interest of the debt thus contracted, together with an annual sum which, by accumulating as a sinking fund, will extinguish said debt within a given period.

The Committee further reported, that of the above articles of expense, some have been incurred for purposes of more, and others of less durable benefit, which circumstances should be taken into account in devising the plan of a sinking fund, as it ought to regulate the period for extinguishing the debts so

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contracted. Accordingly, although it appeared to your Committee that justice may not require debts contracted in building substantial farm-steadings, such as those lately built at Grange and Falside (and for such durable purposes has the greater part of the debts been contracted), to be extinguished in a shorter period than seventy or eighty years; yet, as some portion of the debt has been incurred for less durable purposes, the members were of opinion that the whole existing debts should be extinguished in sixty years. That for this purpose the Committee thought it advisable that the College should set apart an annual payment of £15 sterling to form a sinking fund, the first payment to commence at Whitsunday next 1818, which sinking fund, by accumulating even at four per cent., will in sixty years amount to £3,712. 13*s.* $0\frac{8}{12}d.$, a sum which will not only liquidate the present debt, but will leave a balance of £1,035. 12*s.* $6\frac{8}{12}d.$ towards the extinction of any other similar debts which the College may hereafter find it necessary to contract, it being understood that the sum stated above as the present amount of debt includes what was received some years ago by the College as the price of certain superiorities, and also what was obtained as compensation for loss of ground in consequence of the new line of road to Ceres.*

The Committee further reported, that as the sum actually expended for permanent improvements amounts to £2,677. 0*s.* $5\frac{6}{12}d.$ sterling, there remains a balance of £643. 13*s.* $7\frac{6}{12}d.$ sterling, to be divided among the Principal and Masters, this balance having been paid out of the ordinary revenue of the College, to defray expenses incurred for permanent improvements.

The Committee cannot conclude this Report without stating that there seems to be no way of accomplishing the many expensive improvements on the College Estate, which are rendered necessary by the present state of agriculture, except by borrowing money for such purposes, and providing for the liquidation of the debt by a sinking fund, sufficient, in a given time, to ensure its extinction.

The Principal and Masters, at a meeting held 28th February 1818, having taken under their consideration the Report of their Committee given in at last meeting, approved of the same, and, after mature deliberation, unanimously resolved to adopt it as the ground of their proceedings at present and in future with respect to all outlays of money judged necessary for building farm-steadings, or for other permanent improvements on the College Estate and buildings. They accordingly directed the Factor to divide among the members of College the sum of £643. 13*s.* $7\frac{1}{2}d.$ sterling, stated in the Report of the Committee as having been paid out of the ordinary revenue of the College to defray expenses incurred by permanent improvements, and resolved to set apart the annual sum of £15 sterling, the first payment thereof to commence at Whitsunday 1818, the annual payments and the annual interest due thereon to be entirely employed as a sinking fund for extinguishing debts of the description mentioned above, which either have been or shall be contracted by the College.

These their deliberate resolutions, the Principal and Masters agreed to record for preservation, and for the information of the future Members of College, in their book of accounts immediately after the settlement of the Factor's accounts in Charge and Discharge for the crop and year 1816, and to adhibit thereto their subscriptions.

N. B.—After deducting the expense of conveyance, &c. the sum received by the College for Superiorities amounted to £940. 6*s.* 10*d.* sterling,—and the allowance granted to the College in consequence of loss of ground occasioned by the new line of road to Ceres, exclusive of interest, was £80 sterling.

It may be proper here to mention, in point of fact, that some of the members objected to several of the articles selected to be provided for by the sinking fund, as being too minute, or as relating to objects not sufficiently permanent; but that, unwilling to weaken the effect of so important a resolution by an apparent want of unanimity, they abstained from recording their dissent—the more especially, as the amount of the articles objected to was not great, and much more than compensated by the resolution then adopted to liquidate the debt at the rate of five per cent. instead of four, which had been originally contemplated.

(Signed) JOHN HUNTER,
Clerk to the United College.

St. Andrews, 17th August 1827.

Annual Payments to the Sinking Fund.

1818		£15	0	0	Brought forward	£739	14	$9\frac{1}{4}$
19		15	15	0	1841	56	19	$8\frac{3}{4}$
20		16	10	9	42	59	16	9
21		17	7	$3\frac{1}{2}$	43	62	16	8
22		18	4	$7\frac{1}{2}$	44	65	19	$4\frac{3}{4}$
23		19	2	$10\frac{1}{2}$	45	69	5	$4\frac{1}{2}$
24		20	2	$0\frac{1}{4}$	46	72	14	$7\frac{3}{4}$
25	5*l.* having been added.	26	2	$1\frac{1}{2}$	47	76	7	$4\frac{1}{2}$
26		27	8	$2\frac{1}{2}$	48	80	3	9
27		28	15	$7\frac{1}{2}$	49	84	3	$10\frac{3}{4}$
28		30	4	5	50	88	8	$1\frac{3}{4}$
29		31	14	$8\frac{1}{2}$	51	92	16	$6\frac{1}{2}$
30		33	6	$4\frac{1}{2}$	52	97	9	$4\frac{1}{2}$
31		34	19	8	53	102	6	10
32		36	14	$8\frac{1}{2}$	54	107	9	2
33		38	11	5	55	112	16	$7\frac{1}{4}$
34		40	10	1	56	118	9	5
35		42	10	$5\frac{3}{4}$	57	124	7	$11\frac{1}{4}$
36		44	13	0	58	130	12	4
37		46	17	$7\frac{3}{4}$	59	137	2	$11\frac{1}{4}$
38		49	4	$6\frac{1}{2}$	60	144	0	1
39		51	13	9	61	151	4	1
40		54	5	$5\frac{1}{2}$	62	158	15	3
Carried forward		£739	14	$9\frac{1}{4}$		£2,934	1	$0\frac{3}{4}$

* *N. B.*—It made no difference whether the money was borrowed from the stock or capital of the College, of which these *superiorities* and that *compensation* formed a part, or from any other quarter. It becomes again a part of our capital, when extinguished as a debt by the sinking fund.

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It has been thought proper, for the satisfaction of the Royal Commissioners, to exhibit on the adjacent (*above*) column, a view of the Sinking Fund for a series of years; from which it will appear, that in thirty-five years from the term of Whitsunday last, a sum will have been liquidated considerably exceeding the amount of the original debt. (Signed) JOHN HUNTER,
Clerk to the United College.

Order XI.

ORDER XI.—A Statement, by whom are the Estates of the said College managed, and their Funds and Revenues administered; and the Application and Expenditure thereof regulated; and if whether under any, and what control.

Return by the Principal and Masters.

R.—The Estate of the United College is managed, its Funds and Revenue administered, and their application and expenditure regulated by the Principal and Masters, under the authority of the Act of Union of 1747, subject, of course, to the control of those to whom it belongs to interpret that, and other Acts of the Legislature; but under no special and permanent visitatorial control.

Order XII.

ORDER XII.—A Return of the Number of Bursaries at each College; by whom founded, and in whom is the right of Presentation;—of the Funds attached to the same, and the Annual Allowance to each Bursar;—and what Certificates are required from Bursars previous to admission.

Return by the Principal and Masters.

R.—There are fifty-seven Bursaries belonging to, or connected with the said United College; of the Erection, Funds, Patrons, &c. of which Bursaries, the subjoined Table exhibits, so far as is known, an accurate view.

Names of Bursaries.	No. of Bursaries.	When Founded.	By whom Founded.	Bursary Funds.	Patrons of the Bursaries.	Annual Allowance to each Bursar.	Term of Bursary.
Foundation .	Sixteen	Coeval with the Colleges	Bishop Kennedy and Prior Hepburne	Original endowment of St. Salvator's and St. Leonard's Colleges . . .	Disposed of by the College on a comparative trial . . .	£8 sterling . . .	4 years.
Serverships .	Four	Coeval with do.	Bp. Kennedy and Prior Hepburne	Original endowment of do. and do. . .	The Principal of 1, the College of 3	£8 sterling . . .	1 year.
Ramsay . .	Six	1681	Rev. J. Ramsay, Min^{r}. of Markinch	Lands of Duniface, Markinch . .	Sir Alexander Ramsay, Balmain .	£21 sterling . . .	9 years.
Stewart . .	Four	1811	Mr. Stewart . . .	£402 sterling in the hands of the Town of St. Andrew's	United College . . .	£5. 2*s.* to the older Bursar, £5 sterling to the others .	4 ——
Wilkie . .	Two	1627	Mr. James Wilkie, conformably to the will of his uncle Prin. Wilkie	Originally 10,000 merks, partly lost by the bankruptcy of Mr. Ferguson, partly secured on Feu-duties	Principal Nicoll . . .	£9 sterling . . .	4 ——
Grant . . .	Two	1678	Professor Alexander Grant .	£400 sterling in the hands of Colonel Grant of Grant	Colonel Grant of Grant . .	£10 sterling . . .	4 ——
Cupar . .	One	1622	The Burgh of Cupar Fife .	St. Catherine's Haugh	The Burgh of Cupar . .	4 Bolls wheat at fiars price.	4 ——
Guild . . .	Four	1656	Rev. Dr. William Guild . .	£4,000 Scots in the hands of the Town of Dundee	The Burgh of Dundee . .	Unknown to the College .	4 ——
Malcolm . .	Two	1708	Mr. Robert Malcolm . .	4,000 merks in the hands of the United College	Sir Michael Malcolm, Colonel Fothringham, Pourie, and the Principal of the College . .	£5. 11*s.* $1\frac{4}{12}$*d.* sterling .	4 ——
Glendee . .	One	1697	Rev. John Glendee . .	£120 sterling in the hands of the United Coll.	Rev. Dr. And. Bell, late of Madras	£6 sterling . . .	9 ——
Patrick Yeaman	One	1675	Mr. Patrick Yeaman . .	$4\frac{1}{2}$ acres and £100 sterling in the hands of St. Mary's College	James Rait of Annieston . .	£14 sterling . . .	4 ——
Bayne . .	Three	1695	John Bayne of Pitcairly . .	9,000 merks at 6 per cent. per annum in the hands of the Burgh of Cupar . .	Robert Ferguson of Raith . .	Unknown to the College .	4 ——
Ferguson .	Two	1695	Rev. David Ferguson, Strathmartine	6,000 merks Scots in the hands of the Burgh of Dundee	Provost of Dundee, Graham of Fintrie, Kinloch of Kinloch, &c.	Unknown to the College .	4 ——
Henry . .	One	1755	Rev. James Henry, Kinghorn .	£240 sterling or more. How vested is not known to the College	Kirk Session of Kinghorn, Burgh of Kinghorn and Presb^{y}. of Kirkaldy.	Unknown to the College .	4 ——
Lawson . .	One	Not known	Mr. John Lawson . .	2,000 merks in the hands of the United Coll.	Burgh of Dundee . . .	£5. 11*s.* $1\frac{4}{12}$*d.* sterling .	4 ——
M'Kay . .	One	1807	Rev. Mr. M'Kay . . .	£300 sterling in the hands of the UnitedColl.	Lord Rae	£15 sterling . . .	4 ——
Moncrieffe .	One	1701	Sir Thomas Moncrieffe . .	2,000 merks in the hands of the United Coll.	Sir David Moncrieffe . .	£5. 11*s.* $1\frac{4}{12}$*d.* sterling .	4 ——
Alex. Yeaman	One	1671	Alexander Yeaman, M D. .	£2,071. 8*s.* 1*d.* Scots in the hands of the United College	United College . . .	£8. 4*s.* $11\frac{5}{12}$*d.* sterling .	4 ——
Thomson . .	One	1820	Mr. William Thomson, West Anstruther . . .	About £560 in the hands of Mr. Thomson's trustees	The Minister and three Magistrates of West Anstruther . .	Unknown to the College .	4 ——
Rorie . . .	One	1819	Mr. Rorie and Principal Playfair	£100 sterling in the hands of the United Coll.	Heirs of the late Principal Playfair.	£5 sterling . . .	not fixed.
Gray . . .	Two	1825	Dr. Gray	£400 at 5 per cent. per annum in the hands of the United College . . .	Disposed of by the College on a comparative trial . . .	£10 sterling . . .	4 years.

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In 1740, it is stated in the account of Bursaries at St. Leonard's College, that there were *one* or *two eventual* Bursaries for the name of Ferguson, it being left to the boys to be scholars at St. Leonard's College, or to go to a trade. Patron and Managers, Sir James Kinloch and the Town of Dundee.

The monies mortified for Bursaries, which are in the hands of the College, were applied, it appears, in some instances, to the reparation or renewal of the College buildings; and remain chargeable on the funds of the College, at the rate of legal interest.

When Bursaries fall vacant, by the absence or non-appearance of the Bursars, the proceeds, along with three Serverships at the disposal of the Masters, are divided at the commencement of the session, in small sums, proportioned, in general, to the number of the applicants; regard being had, in the distribution, both to the merits and to the necessities of the students who make application.

To entitle them to compete, candidates for the Gray Bursaries must translate, to the satisfaction of the Masters, a passage from the Memorabilia of Xenophon, or from the Greek Testament.

The Presentee to a Ramsay Bursary is, agreeably to the provisions of the deed of mortification, examined by the Professor of Humanity in the United College, as to his fitness and qualifications for holding the same. The holder of a Ferguson, or of a Stewart Bursary must, by the terms of the mortification, be of a certain specified age; while in the latter, as well as in some of the other Bursaries, a preference is stipulated for in favour of Candidates of some particular family, or of certain towns, or bearing a certain favourite name. In Bursaries which are not in the gift of the College, there is no qualification, with the exception of these particulars, required of the holder by the deed of mortification. But the College claim, and, on more than one occasion, have exercised the right of examining Presentees to Bursaries, whose qualifications they had reason, from personal knowledge, or on other good grounds, to suspect.

The Ramsay and Glendee Bursaries, which run for a term of nine years, may each be enjoyed by the respective holders four years after completing their course at the United College, provided they prosecute their studies during that period, if in Divinity, at St. Andrew's; if in Law or Medicine, at any other College.

On the Patrick Yeaman foundation, there were originally two Bursaries; one belonging to the Old College, and the other to St. Mary's or the Divinity College; but owing to the loss of part of the funds by a bankruptcy in 1779, the two Bursaries were reduced to one, which is presented alternately to a student of the United College, and a student of St. Mary's.

Although the Guild Bursaries were, by the original mortification, four in number, it is believed they are now reduced to two; but upon what grounds this reduction has been made, the College are unable to explain, as they are not administrators of the funds.

Order XII.*

ORDER XII.*—Return of the Funds attached to the Bursaries of the Rev. Dr. William Guild, and the Rev. David Ferguson of Strathmartine, of the Security on which the said Funds are vested, and of the annual payments to each Bursar, and any variation of the same—and of all Fees and Allowances, and Deductions of every sort, upon the said Bursaries.

Return by the Magistrates of Dundee.

Dundee, 11th September 1827.

Bursaries.

SIR,—By desire of the Provost of Dundee, I send to you enclosed the Return called for in your letter of date 1st August last.

I am directed to state, lest there be any mistake, that the deed founding Ferguson's Mortification permits, in certain events, but does not require, the Patrons to send the Bursars to College. I am directed to mention this, in order to direct your attention to the deed.—I have the honour to be, Sir, your most obedient servant, (Signed) CHAS. KERR, *Town-Clerk.*

To James Aitken, Esq., Secretary to the Commission for visiting Colleges and Universities.

(1.)—Dr. William Guild's Bursary.

Guild's Bursary.

This Bursary is said to be constituted by a deed, dated 19th December 1656, executed by Dr. William Guild, Doctor of Divinity. The Reporters are in possession of what bears to be a copy of that deed, said to have been taken from the Records of the College. But that deed conveys property and money apparently of greater value than the sum now known as belonging to the Bursary. And the deed also bears to be for the entertainment of four Bursars, while, from time immemorial, no more than two have been presented, these receiving equally between them the whole annual profits. The Reporters are ignorant of the history of the Mortification; but they are inclined to believe that a subsequent deed had been executed by Dr. Guild, altering the extent and terms of his bequest.

1. The amount of the funds attached to this Bursary is £240.
2. The money is in the hands of the corporation of Dundee, on the security of the burgh.
3. There are at present two Bursars on the Mortification.
4. The interest was lately reduced by the town of Dundee from 5 to 4 per cent. for two years, but was again raised to 5 per cent. last year. In the Session 1824-5, and 1825-6, the annual payment to each Bursar was only £4. 16*s.*, while the interest was only 4 per cent. The payment to each Bursar, while the interest is 5 per cent., is £6. The rate of interest depends on what is current and ordinary. If the rate of interest falls generally, the town of Dundee will again reduce the rate payable by them.
5. There are no fees, allowances, or deductions of any sort from this Bursary.

(2.)—The Reverend David Ferguson's Mortification for two boys.

Ferguson's Bursary.

1. This Mortification is constituted by a deed recorded in the Burgh Court-books of Dundee, of date 8th December 1698. The sum originally mortified was 6000 merks Scots, contained in a bond granted by the Magistrates and Council of the Burgh of Dundee to the Mortifier. But there is no record known to us to be extant, relative to the management of the fund, prior to 1742. There is then entered in the Sederunt-book of the Mortification an account, titled "Extent of the Stock be-

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longing to the said Mortification, as contained in the Discharge of John Dick, late Factor; his accompts cleared upon the 28th May 1742 years." From this account, the amount at that date appears to have been £6129. 1*s.* 4*d.* Scots money, equal to £501. 15*s.* 1*d.* sterling; and that money was vested in personal bonds by Lord Kinnaird and other persons singly. On 3d December 1817, the net amount of funds belonging to the Mortification was £1065. 4*s.* 11*d.* sterling. Of that date, viz, 3d December 1817, £1000 was lent to the town of Dundee on a bond by the Magistrates and Council. That sum is still resting on the town of Dundee's bond, and at present bears interest at the rate of 5 per cent. paid annually. The remaining sum of £65. 4*s.* 11*d.* remained in the factor's hands; and in consequence of the annual expenditure not being equal to the annual revenue, there was an accumulation in the hands of the factor, as on 22d November 1825, making the total sum in his hands amount to £268. 15*s.* 9*d.* The factor became insolvent, having this sum in his hands. His estate was sequestrated by the Court of Session, and he has since been discharged by the Court of all his debts, except as to payment of a composition of 10*s.* per pound. Another factor was appointed some time ago, (and has found caution for his intromissions;) and on 23d June last, the amount due by him was £25. 7*s.* 7*d.*, which was then lodged in the British Linen Company's Bank in Dundee, on an account in name of the factor as such. Since then he has received the composition on the balance owing by the former factor, the composition amounting to £134. 7*s.* 10½*d.* The amount of the funds attached to this mortification, as on 23d June last, was therefore £1159. 15*s.* 5½*d.*

£1000	0	0
134	7	10½
25	7	7
£1159	15	5½

2. The funds are vested,—£1000 on the town of Dundee's bond, and the remainder in the British Linen Company's Bank at Dundee.

3. For a long course of years, the payment on each Bursary has been £8. There does not appear to have been any variation since the year 1784, when £10 was paid. There have been occasional payments of apprentice fees, but none since 1792.

4. The annual payments to the Bursars above-mentioned have been made without any fee, allowance, or deduction whatever. But there has been paid to the factor out of the trust-funds, since the year 1767, an annual salary of £1. 13*s.* 4*d.* sterling; and since the year 1799, there has been a farther payment of 10*s.* from the funds to the factor's clerk, making a total annual charge of £2. 3*s.* 4*d.*

Reported by

(Signed) Alex. Balfour, *Provost.*

Town Clerk's Chambers, Cupar, 3d August 1827.

Sir,—Your letter of the 1st current, to the Magistrates of this Burgh, has been handed me for the purpose of being answered, and I now beg leave to transmit, for the information of the Commissioners for visiting the Universities and Colleges of Scotland, a short Memoir relative to the Bursaries of John Bayne, of Pitcairlie (of which the Council of Cupar are the administrators), which contains replies to the interrogatories in your communication to the Magistrates.—I have the honour to be, Sir, your most obedient servant, (Signed) James Carstairs, Jun., *Town-Clerk.*

James Aitken, Esq. &c. &c.

Memoir as to the Bayne Bursaries at the College of St. Andrews, payable by the Burgh of Cupar.

Cupar, 3d August 1827.

Bayne's Bursary.

By heritable bond, of date the 6th and 7th June 1695, executed by the then Magistrates and Council of the Burgh of Cupar, they granted them to have received from Sir Donald Bayne, of Tulloch, the sum of nine thousand merks, and obliged the town of Cupar therefor to make payment and satisfaction "of the yearly annual rent of the said sum of nine thousand merks money, extending to the sum of £360 (Scots money) to three Bursar Students of Philosophy in the Old College of St. Andrews, to be nominated and presented by the said Sir Donald Bayne, of Tulloch, his heirs and successors in his lands and estate of Tulloch, from time to time in all time coming, as the samen shall vake and fall, or to the Factor and Theasurer of the said Old College for their use and behove (in the option of the said Bursars allenarly), being to each of them proportionally £120 Scots yearly for their maintenance and education as aforesaid,"—the said Bursaries being payable at Martinmas and Whitsunday yearly by equal portions. And as security for the punctual payment of the Bursaries as above, the common good of the Burgh of Cupar is impignorated by the said heritable bond, but under the declaration that it shall not be lesome nor lawful for the said Sir Donald Bayne, or any others concerned, to raise and uplift the said nine thousand merks, and that the same shall lie in the hands of the Council of Cupar, "mortified and destinate for the ends above specified irredeemably, but (without) any manner of reversion or regress whatsomever."

The right of presentation or patronage of these Bursaries is now vested in Mr. Ferguson, of Raith, and the sum of £10 sterling is yearly paid from the Town's funds to each of three Bursars nominated by him.

No variation of the annual payment takes place, it being stipulated in the said heritable bond that the annual rent was to be paid at the rate of six per cent., "and which is to continue in all time coming, notwithstanding any supervenient law or Act of Parliament to be made hereafter in the contrair."

The only fee or allowance exigible from the Bursars is a sum of five shillings to the Town-clerk for recording the presentation in favour of the Bursar, and giving out an extract thereof, as an authority for the Town Treasurer paying him the amount of his Bursary. But this fee has not been exacted by the clerk for some years. No deduction of any other kind is made from the Bursaries.

Manse of Kinghorn, 4th August 1827.

Henry's Bursary.

Sir,—Your letter of the 1st current I received this day. In reply, I have to state that the sum of £100 was left by the late Rev. James Henry, Minister of this parish, which, at the rate of five per cent., should yield £15 per annum to a Bursar attending the United College of St. Leonard and St. Salvator, St. Andrews.

The money is lent to the Burgh of Kinghorn, and I believe was so from the original endowment. The security is undoubted—and the said sum of £15 is paid to the Bursar, free of all "*fees, allowances*, and *deductions* of any sort whatever."—I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

(Signed) Adam Paterson, *Minister of Kinghorn.*

James Aitken, Esq. (now at) St. Andrews.

University of St. Andrews.

Edinburgh, 20th August 1827.

Appendix, Part II. United College. Order XII.* Thomson's Bursary.

Sir,—Mr. George Forrester, Trustee of the late Bailie William Thomson, of Anstruther Wester, has requested me to answer your letter to him of 14th current.

Bailie Thomson, by a disposition and settlement in trust, dated 29th March 1790, recorded in the books of Council and Session 21st April 1794, bestowed certain legacies and annuities on sundry persons, and destined the residue of his property as follows, viz.—

"For endowing a Bursar at the University of St. Andrews, by conveying the said sum and acres to the United College there, or mortifying the same elsewhere for that purpose; the nomination and presenting of the Bursar, to be forever in the Bailies of the Burgh of Anstruther Wester, and Minister of that parish, for the time being, or plurality of them; who, in presenting or nominating a Bursar, shall be bound to prefer a native of said parish of Anstruther Wester, of the name of *Thomson*, and failing any of that name of *Thomson*, the name of *Reid* to have the preference."

"And I appoint the said trustees to concert with the said United College of St. Andrews, about the most effectual mode of endowing said Bursar; and if they do not agree to such terms as my trustees may think fair and proper, I appoint them to lay out said sum of £700 sterling, on the purchase of lands, and secure the same, along with the said acres, for the endowment of the Bursar, in such manner, and upon such terms as they may be advised, will be most effectual for carrying my intentions into execution."

The settlement was challenged at the instance of Bailie Thomson's heirs-at-law, who succeeded in the suit, and carried off the heritable property. The estate was thereby so far reduced, as to afford to the brother-in-law and nephew of the testator, a smaller annuity than was intended for them. Both are now dead.

The free balance of capital has been lodged in the Bank of Scotland, on note payable to Mr. Forrester, who has regularly accounted for the annual produce, to the Bursars named in succession to each other, in terms of the settlement. The capital is £492. 3*s.* 11*d.* sterling, per renewed note, dated 17th April 1827, as approved of by the University.

Mr. Forrester has been long anxious to get properly discharged from his trust. The University is not inclined to take the money and give him the necessary discharge, and he has been for a considerable time looking out for some suitable piece of land on which the money might be laid out, but hitherto without success.

This, I think, will afford you all the information wanted. If you wish anything farther, I shall be ready to give it when applied to.—I am, Sir, your very obedient humble servant,

(Signed) Dav. Thomson, *Writer to the Signet.*

James Aitken, Esq., Secretary to the Commissioners for visiting Universities, &c. in Scotland.

Order XIII.

Order XIII.—What is the Commencement and Duration of the Session at the said College—by what authority has the same been fixed; and if any Alterations have taken place therein, when did the same take place?

Return by the Principal and Masters.

R.—By the act of 1579, called Buchanan's Reformation, the Vacation is restricted to the month of September, so that the Session is ordered to consist of 11 months. By an Act of Visitation in 1676, the College is ordered not to rise before the 20th of July; and hence, supposing the time of sitting down to be the same as in Buchanan's Reformation, the Session required would consist of nearly 10 months. By another Act of Visitation in 1695, the Session is ordered to commence on the first lawful day of November, and end at the beginning of July; and thus to consist of 8 months, unless for the Class of Natural Philosophy, which is allowed to dismiss at the beginning of May.

We have no account in our papers of the Visitation of 1718 and 1719; and, as the Act of Union in 1747 does not advert to the length of the Session, we have no trace of any regulation on that subject, enjoined by external authority, later than 1695.

As to the length of Session actually observed in practice, we have not in our possession any minutes whatever of St. Salvator's College, as a distinct College; and we have no minutes of St. Leonard's older than 1710; and those we have are very imperfect, and do not enable us to judge precisely of the length of the Session, during the period to which they refer. In the year 1748, we find, from the Minutes, that the Session ended on the 8th of June.

In a minute of the 14th June 1758, the Masters resolve to begin the Session, as formerly, on the 21st October, and to rise in the end of May. It may be inferred, from a minute of the 18th January 1777, that the Session then ended in the third week of May.

At present, the Junior Latin and Greek Classes meet on or about the 20th of October; the Competition for the Foundation Bursaries, in conducting which all the Masters are engaged, takes place on the first Tuesday of November; and all the other classes meet on the Thursday following. The Session ends on the Friday preceding the first Monday of May; so that, in a general way, the Session may be fairly stated to last from the beginning of November till the beginning of May, or to consist of six months. The same length of Session has been observed for the last 40 years at least.

Until a few years ago, indeed, the Session ended on the first Monday of May; but this being found inconvenient, it was resolved to end it on the Friday preceding. This shortening of the Session was much more than compensated, by the shortening, at the same time, of the Christmas holidays, which were then reduced from 10 to 3 days, viz. Christmas-day, New Year's-day, and Handsel Monday.

At what precise periods, or by what authority, the Session was gradually shortened from eight months, the length which, for the classes generally, was enjoined in the Visitation of 1695, to six, the length which that Visitation especially prescribed for the Natural Philosophy, we cannot pretend to say. It is probable that the Masters were somewhat influenced by the difficulty of keeping the students together—a difficulty which is felt in no small degree, even at present.

Order XIV.

Order XIV.—A Return of the number of the different Faculties established in the United College, and by what authority, and when instituted.

Return by the Principal and Masters.

Answered by the University.

University of St. Andrews.

Appendix, Part II. United College. Order XV.

ORDER XV.—A Return of the number of Professorships and Classes in the said College,—specifying the date of the institution of each—the Faculty to which each Class belongs—the subjects of the Course of Study—and whether the Classes are carried on for more than one Session, and for how many.

Return by the Principal and Masters.

R.—There are eight Professorships at present, and thirteen Classes, in the United College, of which the following is a tabular view :—

Professorships.		*Classes.*
Greek . . .	2—viz.	First and Second.
Logic . . .	1	
Moral Philosophy .	1	
Natural Philosophy .	1	
Humanity . .	2 ,,	First and Second.
Mathematics . .	3 ,,	First, Second, and Third.
Anatomy and Medicine.		
Civil History.		
	1	Chemistry, taught by the Professor of Medicine.
	1	Political Economy, taught by the Professor of Moral Philosophy.
	1	Natural History, taught by a Lecturer.

The first four Professorships, viz. those of Greek, Logic, Moral Philosophy, and Natural Philosophy, are termed Foundation Professorships, from their being coeval with the Institution of the Colleges.

The earliest notice that has been found of the Professorship of Humanity is in a Deed, well known by the title of Buchanan's Reformation, and of date 1579. It is engrossed in Pringle's book (a manuscript volume, into which are transcribed a great number of our documents, and chiefly by Francis Pringle, Professor of Greek at the beginning of the last century). From this document it appears, that St. Leonard's and St. Salvator's Colleges were each provided with a Regent of Humanity.

The Professorship of Mathematics was founded in virtue of a grant by King Charles the Second, in 1668, whereby the annual sum of £200 was mortified to the College of St. Andrews, of which £50 was ordered for a salary to the Professor of Mathematics. A copy of the confirmation by Parliament of this grant, in 1672, is found in p. 189 of Pringle's book.

The Professorship of Medicine was founded in 1721, in virtue of a grant from the Duke of Chandos.

The Professorship of Civil History took its rise from the union of the Colleges in 1747 ; the Professorship of Humanity in St. Salvator's College having been converted, by the Act of Union, into a Professorship of Civil History in the United College.

The Class of Chemistry commenced in the session of 1811-12.

The Class of Political Economy about the session 1818-19.

The Class of Natural History in the session 1825-6.

The Third Class of Mathematics commenced in the session 1793-4, although no trace of it appears in the College Registers. It was originally denominated the Class of Practical Mathematics, but it has of late changed its original character, its great object now being, to carry both the Theory and Practice to a higher pitch than, without a third class, the Professor could accomplish. In this class the students are initiated and exercised in the principles of the Integral and Differential Calculus.

The Classes are carried on for one Session only, with the exception of the Second Greek and the Second Humanity Classes, which are generally entered by the students on the second year of their attendance at College, and continue to be attended by them during the third and fourth years of their course.

Order XVI.

ORDER XVI.—A Return of the Professorships in the said College, under which no duty is performed, and no Lectures delivered—of the Salary or Emoluments, if any, attached thereto—and the period when the duty of the Class was discontinued.

Return by the Principal and Masters.

R.—The only Professorship in this College, under which no duty, in so far as regards the giving of Lectures, or Teaching, is at present performed, is that of Civil History. The opening of the Class is annually advertised along with the rest, but no Students have sought admission to it for the last nine or ten years. For the emoluments of the office, see Answer to Query 7th.

Neither Anatomy nor Medicine has ever been taught here, though we have a Professor for these two departments conjointly ; but at the last election of a Professor of Anatomy and Medicine, the University, as Patron, considering, that without some addition to our Medical establishment, and without a Public Hospital, any attempt to teach in his own departments must evidently prove abortive, took him bound to give annually a Course of Chemistry, as an interesting branch of general science, the most nearly connected with Medicine, and provided an Apparatus for the purpose. In consequence of this arrangement, the Professorship in question was made efficient, and, with much advantage to the Seminary, has since continued to be so.

This is perhaps the place to observe, that a sum of money was 14 years ago bequeathed to the United College, for the endowment of a Professorship of Chemistry. It was not, however, immediately available for this purpose, being burdened with a life annuity to relations of the Donor. Though that burden is now removed, and though the fund has received a great proportional increase, by a fortunate purchase of stock, the College, judging it to be still too small as a Stipendiary provision for a Professor, and observing that the science, for the promotion of which it was intended, is already completely taught in the Seminary by a Colleague, who, with very small prospect of annual increase therefrom to his emoluments, undertook the task at their request ; and, in the faith of being allowed the credit at least of continuing it during his incumbency, came to an understanding with the

Earl of Leven and Melville, the Patron, that he should postpone for a time the exercise of his right. The amount of the fund, which was at first £1800, after deducting the legacy duty, is now about £2800, and, if allowed to accumulate as long as we hope and expect it may do before it is required, it will constitute a respectable endowment.

Order XVII. ORDER XVII.—Is there any, and what general Course of Study, or order for the Attendance of Classes, prescribed for Students entering at the said College?

Return by the Principal and Masters.

R.—For an Answer to Query 17th, we beg leave to refer to that which has been given to Query 3d, in which all that we could say under this head has been anticipated.

Order XVIII. ORDER XVIII.—A Return of the Hours of Teaching of each Professor in the said College, of the manner in which his Class is taught—whether by Lectures or by Examinations; and if partly by both, whether the Examinations take place during the same or extra hours.

Return by the Principal and Masters.

R.—In all the Classes the days of attendance are from Monday to Friday, both inclusive. The hours of attendance will appear from the subjoined Table:—

Classes.	*Hours of Attendance.*
Junior Latin	From 10 to 11, and from 1 to 2.
Junior Greek	From half-past 7 to 9, and from 11 to 12.
Senior Latin	From 8 to 9.
Senior Greek	From 1 to 2.
1st Mathematics	From 12 to 1.
2d Do.	From 10 to 11.
3d Do.	From 3 to 4.
Logic	From 11 to 12.
Moral Philosophy	From 11 to 12.
Natural Philosophy	From 10 to 11, and from 12 to 1.
Chemistry	From 2 to 3.
Political Economy	From half-past 9 to 10.

For about a month and a half at the beginning of the Session, the Junior Greek class meets at half past 7; thereafter at 8 o'clock, till about the middle of January, when for a few weeks it meets again at half-past 7; and for about two months and a half, at the end of the Session, it meets from 7 o'clock to 9 A.M.

For about six weeks at the end of the Session, the Natural Philosophy class meets a third hour each of the five lecturing days, besides an additional hour each Saturday, during the Session.

Besides the attendance above specified, the Junior Greek class meets every Saturday morning at the same hour as on the other days of the week, and the Junior Latin, as usual, from 10 to 11; at which hour the Principal and Masters hold a regular meeting for College Discipline, and all matters pertaining to the business, rights, and interests of the College.

The Students of the Senior Greek class meet likewise on Sunday, from 10 to 11 o'clock, for the purpose of reading the Diatessaron; and, although attendance at this hour is not compulsory upon the Students, yet, in point of fact, a large proportion of them (not fewer than 70 or 80) have hitherto availed themselves of the privilege.

The Natural History class, which was established last year, was taught, during a period of about four months, on three days of the week, from 5 to 6 o'clock P.M.

As connected with the Query, it may not be improper to remark, that, with a view to ensure regular attendance, such measures are adopted in all the classes, by arranging the Students, appointing Censors, &c., as that a student can seldom, it is believed, absent himself, without its coming to the knowledge of his Teacher, and, unless properly explained, incurring due censure and punishment.

It is fair likewise to observe, that from the days of teaching, as above specified, there falls to be deducted, as Holidays, the first Monday of every month, and other stated holidays, as mentioned in Answer to Query 13th.

In the Philosophy Classes the Students are taught by Lectures, combined with minute and strict Examination. Where the class is taught one hour each day, as is the case with the Logic, Moral Philosophy, Political Economy, and Chemistry, the hour is divided between lecturing and examining; or certain days are allotted for the Lecture, and certain others for Examination, just as may seem most expedient to the Teacher. On the other hand, in the Natural Philosophy class, one hour is allotted each day for lecturing, and another for examination; and for six weeks at the end of the Session, two hours for the former, and one for the latter. The Language classes are taught by Prelection from the Classical authors, combined with daily and hourly Examination; besides which, the system of private studies has been introduced into the Senior Latin class, and, in a certain modified form, into the Senior Greek class. In the Senior Greek class the Professor delivers, each Monday, a Lecture on the Principles and Philosophy of General Grammar, and his Assistant and Successor occasionally lectures on Roman Antiquities.

In all the Classes, with the exception of the Chemistry, frequent Exercises, on subjects connected with the Course, are exacted from the Students, and these are examined and criticised by the Master; and farther, in some of the classes, the Students are encouraged to enter into a competition with each other, in the performance of voluntary exercises.

University of St. Andrews.

Appendix, Part II. United College. Order XIX.

ORDER XIX.—Are any of the Examinations of the Students in the different Classes Public Examinations? Do any such Examinations take place before all the Professors, or the Principal, or before the whole University?

Return by the Principal and Masters.

R.—A week, at the close of each Session, is employed in a strict Examination of all the Classes, with the exception of the Chemistry; the examination being in the Parliament Hall, in the presence of the whole University, and of the public in general.

The business of the whole Session, or nearly so, is carefully revised by each Master in his Class, with a view to prepare the Students for this examination, which, on an average, occupies about six hours each day of the five days that it lasts. And, with a view to compel attendance, it is a rule of the College, that no Student who absents himself from this Public Examination, unless for reasons satisfactory to the Principal and Masters, shall receive, at the end of the Session, a certificate of attendance at the College.

Order XX.

ORDER XX.—Is there any Public General Examination of the Students, at the commencement of each Session, of the Classes of Greek, Latin, Philosophy, and of the Theological Classes in the said College; and if so, are such Examinations had in the presence of the Principal and all the Professors?

Return by the Principal and Masters.

R.—There is no Public Examination of the Students at the commencement of the Session.

Order XXI.

ORDER XXI.—Is any Examination required by the Charters, Rules, Statutes, or Laws of the said College, of the Candidates for Bursaries, or any of them, at the said College; who are appointed Examiners; and if any such Examination is prescribed, is it in practice observed?

Return by the Principal and Masters.

R.—The four Foundation Bursaries, which fall vacant annually, are disposed of, according to the terms of the Foundation, at the commencement of the Session, by a comparative trial, which is exceedingly strict and minute, and occupies the whole of one day, and often a great part of the next. The Principal and Masters, agreeably to the Foundation, are all engaged in this Examination.

Two Bursaries, lately instituted by Dr. Gray, are disposed of in a similar manner, agreeably to his directions. The Foundation of the Ramsay Bursaries requires a previous examination of the Candidate, as to his knowledge of the Latin language, by the Professor of Humanity, and this examination is strictly observed. The Founders of the other Bursaries require no previous examination of the Candidates.

Order XXII.

ORDER XXII.—Have any Classes been transferred from one Faculty to another, and the objects and subject of the Course of Study of any of the Classes changed; and if so, by what authority?

Return by the Principal and Masters.

R.—The Professor of Humanity in St. Salvator's College, which was united to St. Leonard's in 1747, was appointed, by the Act of Union, Professor of Civil History in the United College. The present Professor of Anatomy and Medicine was, before his admission, taken bound by the University to teach Chemistry, the Masters considering that it would be difficult to form here a Class of Medicine and Anatomy, and that Chemistry, while it was a branch of Medicine, had become a highly interesting and popular branch of general education. By this arrangement, however, the Professor is not exempted from the obligation of teaching, at the same time, a Class of Medicine and Anatomy, if students for these branches should offer themselves. We know no other instance, in the history of the College, of a transference from one department to another.

Order XXIII.

ORDER XXIII.—At what period was each Professor limited to one particular department; and when was the practice of each Professor or Regent carrying forward one Class, for the whole period of the Course of Study, through all the Sciences, discontinued?

Return by the Principal and Masters.

R.—In the year 1702, for the first time, a Professor was elected, who was to restrict himself to the department of Greek.

The Act of 1747, which united the Colleges, appointed each of the three Professors of Philosophy to a particular department, and the same restriction has continued, so far as we know, from that period down to the present day. The Professors of Humanity, of Mathematics, and Medicine, are understood to have been restricted, even before the Union, to their respective branches.

University of St. Andrews.

Appendix, Part II. United College. Orders XXIV. & XXV.

ORDER XXIV.—Are there any Prizes in the different Classes of the College, or any Prizes open to competition to all the Students at the University; and by whom are the Subjects prescribed, and by whom, and in what manner, are such Prizes awarded and conferred?

ORDER XXV.—Have the Students any voice in the appropriation of the Prizes; and if so, on what authority is that regulation founded?

Return to the two preceding Orders by the Principal and Masters.

R.—The 24th Query falls, in part, to be answered by the University. Prizes are given in all the Classes excepting the Chemistry and Natural History. They are given either for general eminence, or for superiority in the execution of some task, exercise, or essay, the subjects of which are prescribed by the Professor. In some of the Classes, as the Natural Philosophy, the Prizes are given chiefly for general eminence in the business of the Session, and are decided by the votes of the Students. Occasionally a Prize Essay is prescribed, and the Prize adjudged by the Professor. But each Professor is left in this matter to his own discretion, as may be perceived from the following specimen.

In the Greek Class, Prizes for general eminence are given, in the proportion of one Prize to every eight or nine Students in the Class. They are decided by a comparative trial of the competitors, in the presence of their fellow-students; and in the Junior Class, on passages selected by the Master from the whole course of their reading during the Session; in the Senior Class, on passages likewise from the whole course of their reading, and other passages besides, selected, if the competitors are attending the Senior Class for the first year, from any of the Historians in the Collectanea Majora, and any part of the first six books of the Iliad; if they are attending for the second year, from any of the Orators in the Collectanea, and any part of the first twelve books of the Iliad; and so on.

The competition is so managed, that, while all the competitors are examined on the same passages, and precisely by the same questions, each is ignorant of the subject and course of examination to be pursued, till he is called in for examination. The errors or mistakes which each may fall into are noted and estimated at the time, in the hearing of his fellow-students, and the sum total of these errors, committed by the competitors respectively, is taken as a measure by which to appreciate and determine their relative merits.

In the Junior Class, a translation into English, of a book of Homer for instance, and in the Senior Class, various translations and essays connected with the course, are prescribed at the close of each Session, as Vacation Exercises. They must be given in within a certain limited period, accompanied with a motto, and sealed letter, in which the author declares that the performance is entirely his own, without aid or assistance; and the Prize for the best Exercise is awarded by the Professor, at the close of the next Session, when the sealed letter, with which the exercise was accompanied, is opened and read in presence of the University.

In the Senior Class, a Prize is given to the Student who has most distinguished himself during the Session, by the composition of Critical Essays on subjects connected with the course, and another to the Student who has excelled in the composition of Greek Verses. These Prizes are decided by the suffrages of the successful candidates for the Prizes for general eminence, who are usually about 16 in number, and who, besides having heard the exercises of the competitors read and commented on in the Class during the Session, have likewise these exercises submitted, at the close of it, to their deliberate review.

Order XXVI.

ORDER XXVI.—Have any Funds been mortified, or otherwise appropriated for Prizes; and in what manner are the same managed and distributed?

Return by the Principal and Masters.

R.—Each Professor pays the expense of Prizes given in his own Class, which, in some cases amounts to £12 or £15 sterling.

Order XXVII.

ORDER XXVII.—Are any Students admitted to Attendance at any of the Classes in the said College without paying Fees; and if so, is such exemption matter of right, or of indulgence by the Professors individually?

Return by the Principal and Masters.

R.—Agreeably to the ancient practice of the College, the Luminator enjoys the privilege of attending the Class of which he is Luminator, without payment of a fee. All the Professors occasionally admit Students gratis, and that purely as a matter of indulgence.

Order XXVIII.

ORDER XXVIII.—Is there any Regulation requiring the Professors as a body, or with their respective Classes, to attend Divine Service on Sunday, in any Church or Chapel connected with the College, or in any particular place of worship; and is the same in observance; or if not, how long has it been in non-observance; and is there any accommodation appropriated for the use of the Students generally, or of any particular Students, in any particular place of worship; and is there any Regulation applicable to Students not of the Established Church?

Return by the Principal and Masters.

R.—In answer to this Query, we may refer to the Laws and the Minutes, already quoted under Query 3d.

University of St. Andrews.

Appendix, Part II. United College. Order XXVIII.

It will be seen that, after the Union of the Colleges, it became a rule, that the Masters, in rotation, excepting one, who was liable to sudden and indispensable professional avocation, should meet the students in the Common-hall of the College, and conduct them to Church.

Notwithstanding the care of the College in appointing them a conductor, it is believed that it was not uncommon for some of the less attentive to lose their way; and this form at last went into disuse. But the regular attendance in the College Church has never been dispensed with, except in the case of Dissenters, and of some few others, whose parents, residing in town, and belonging to the congregation of the Town-parish, expressed a wish that their sons might accompany them.

In the Chapel of St. Salvator's College, now used as a church for the Parish of St. Leonard, of which a member of the College (always, till of late, the Principal) has been Pastor for the last four-score years, there is a gallery set apart for the Professors and Students exclusively.

It has been the constant practice, for the last 14 or 15 years, to secure a proper and decorous attendance of the latter, in the following most effective way:—The Professors, in rotation, or, when that happens to be inconvenient, Colleagues deputed by them, attend in the gallery to hear the Catalogue called, while the Church bells are ringing for the forenoon and for the afternoon service.

The individual, whose duty this is for the time being, and his predecessor in this weekly office, then take their seats in situations appropriated to them, on opposite sides of the gallery, and attend to the preservation of good order, not only among the students who fill the gallery, but among those also, who from want of room there, in consequence of the increasing number of late years, are necessarily dispersed through the body of the Church, and of whom, it may be added, as many as possible are accommodated in the Professors' own seats, where the presence of their families affords an additional security against any levity or impropriety. Those who do not belong to the Established Church, are allowed to attend elsewhere, on their merely signifying to the Principal their wish to do so, *under that plea;* and to prevent the dispensation from being abused, it has been the practice occasionally to request from the Dissenting Clergymen in town, weekly lists of such as were found to give actual attendance in their respective congregations.

See also Return to Order LXVI. Part II. of this Appendix.

ORDER XXIX.—A Return of the Number of Students matriculated at the United College, for the last 50 years; specifying the Numbers for each year, and of the Numbers entered for the different Faculties respectively. Order XXIX.

Return by the Principal and Masters.

Answered by the University.

ORDER XXX.—A Return of the Proportion of Medical Students at the said College, during the last 50 years, distinguishing the number from the different parts of the United Kingdom, and those from Foreign Countries. Order XXX.

Return by the Principal and Masters.

R.—As this College does not profess to be a Medical School, and as it contains only one Class, viz. Chemistry, which can be considered as belonging to the Medical Faculty, it is impossible to state what number of students study here with a view to the Medical Profession. We know, however, that occasionally several of the students in the Chemical Class attend it, with a view to the prosecution of their studies afterwards, in some complete Medical School, and that a Certificate of having attended this Class answers the same purpose in the procuring of a Medical Degree, as a Certificate of having attended the Professor of Chemistry in any other Scotch University.

ORDER XXXI.—A Return of the Number of Students at each Class, during each Session during the same period. Order XXXI.

Return by the Principal and Masters.

R.—The practice of recording the number of Students attending each Class in the United College was begun in the year 1783. The Register, in which the names are inscribed, embraces therefore a period of 43 years; and the subjoined Table exhibits a view of the Number of Students attending the several Classes during that period.

Year.	Junior Latin.	Junior Greek.	Senior Latin.	Senior Greek.	Logic.	Mor. Phil.	Nat. Phil.	Civil Hist.	Junior Math.	Senior Math.	Third Math.	Chem.	Nat. Hist.
1783-84	50	41	81	67	42	27	25	13	..	..	..	..	..
1784-85	35	30	81	70	34	25	20	14	..	..	..	..	..
1785-86	38	34	78	73	27	25	17	16	..	..	..	..	..
1786-87	26	27	75	67	31	24	26	..	..	..	..	..	..
1787-88	31	30	60	52	22	20	13	16	22	5	..	..	..
1788-89	24	31	71	59	26	18	18	..	12	16	..	..	..
1789-90	23	18	65	61	33	20	12	..	20	9	..	..	..
1790-91	31	22	63	58	22	23	20	..	19	10	..	..	..
1791-92	34	31	54	43	20	14	17	..	21	1	..	..	..
1792-93	21	18	54	47	34	14	18	..	7	15	..	..	..
1793-94	17	21	44	37	14	20	11	12	17	1	..	..	..
1794-95	28	26	52	43	28	10	14	6	21	1	..	..	..
1795-96	22	19	53	48	25	19	28	12	12	2	..	..	..
1796-97	30	23	50	47	17	18	20	15	24	14	..	..	..
1797-98	28	26	58	44	28	14	20	13	16	13	..	..	..
1798-99	27	20	50	42	24	15	11	10	29	9	..	..	..
1799-1800	23	20	56	46	21	13	19	9	21	14	..	..	..

Year.	Junior Latin.	Junior Greek.	Senior Latin.	Senior Greek.	Logic.	Mor. Phil.	Nat. Phil.	Civil Hist.	Junior Math.	Senior Math.	Third Math.	Chem.	Nat. Hist.
1800-01	26	24	45	37	23	12	12	11	16	7	..	..	..
1801-02	21	18	43	35	15	11	15	10	18	11	..	..	..
1802-03	30	25	42	38	25	15	15	21	20	17	..	..	..
1803-04	22	20	43	39	22	14	14	17	16	15	..	..	..
1804-05	33	31	37	36	16	14	11	21	15	10	..	..	..
1805-06	14	12	43	43	25	10	10	20	17	10	..	..	..
1806-07	31	28	35	32	11	15	10	8	13	13	..	..	..
1807-08	28	27	46	46	27	7	12	..	25	11	..	..	..
1808-09	23	21	55	50	22	23	6	..	28	15	..	..	..
1809-10	32	30	60	56	16	17	22	..	32	18	..	..	..
1810-11	32	31	60	52	33	13	13	..	29	21	..	..	..
1811-12	32	31	62	54	25	16	7	..	40	12	..	32	..
1812-13	44	43	66	62	29	15	14	..	28	24	..	6	..
1813-14	37	37	69	65	25	19	15	..	33	20	..	17	..
1814-15	41	38	82	78	31	19	15	..	50	22	..	11	..
1815-16	42	42	84	76	39	27	17	..	40	27	..	11	..
1816-17	42	39	82	81	33	27	17	10	47	18	..	7	..
1817-18	50	49	93	83	39	24	25	..	45	22	..	22	..
1818-19	57	50	101	87	38	29	22	..	47	32	..	12	..
1819-20	61	56	115	92	43	25	22	..	54	26	..	13	..
1820-21	61	59	108	96	46	28	19	..	50	20	..	19	..
1821-22	72	61	120	112	51	33	24	..	65	36	..	19	..
1822-23	71	65	128	114	50	39	34	..	52	40	28	17	..
1823-24	54	53	137	113	47	63	28	..	71	37	34	21	..
1824-25	88	79	112	98	48	79	41	..	75	48	22	26	..
1825-26	63	61	119	104	59	59	30	..	65	45	26	25	..
1826-27	48	45	98	104	58	54	32	54	37	22	10	..	..
1827-28	62	58	77	87	27	58	33	59	38	28	15	..	..
1828-29	58	51	51	62	55	27	32	68	36	32	26	..	..
1829-30	38	41	66	80	39	27	24	38	32	19	8	..	about 40

The Registers do not enable us to state the total number of Students attending the United College each several year; but from lists which of late we have been in the practice of printing annually, the total numbers appear to have been, for the last six years, as follows, viz. In 1820-21, 190; in 1821-22, 204; in 1822-23, 216; in 1823-24, 221; in 1824-25, 266; in 1825-26, 223.

From the printed List of Students, it appears that during the Session 1829-30, the number of Students attending the United College was as follows . . . . Græci, Latini, &c. 59
Physici . . 24
Ethici . . . 27
Logici . . . 39

Togati / Universi } 149

It is proper to observe, that in the Senior Latin and Greek Classes, about one half of the students enrolled annually are *Cives*, *i. e.* students who, having attended two years, are privileged to continue their attendance in future years gratuitously.

At an early period, there is reason to believe that the register had not been kept with accuracy, and that there were many omissions.

Order XXXII. ORDER XXXII.—In what Faculties are Degrees conferred? and by whom are the same conferred?

Order XXXIII. ORDER XXXIII.—What are the qualifications required of Candidates for Degrees in regard to attendance and course of study or curriculum, at the United College? And at what period and by what authority were the same fixed?

Order XXXIV. ORDER XXXIV.—By whom are Candidates for Degrees examined, and what is the form and course of Examination? Are any of the Examinations for Degrees public, and do the same take place in presence of the whole University? And if Examinations in public have been discontinued, at what period were they so discontinued?

Order XXXV. ORDER XXXV.—Are any Degrees conferred by the University of without the Examination or attendance of the persons on whom such Degrees are conferred? Is this the case, or has it been the case within the last 50 years, in regard to graduation in the Faculty of Medicine; and, if there has been any alteration in this respect, when did the same take place?

Order XXXVI. ORDER XXXVI.—Are any of the Degrees conferred by the University of honorary Degrees? and if so, in what Faculties?

Order XXXVII. ORDER XXXVII.—A Return of all the Persons who have graduated at the United College, during the last 50 years; distinguishing the number obtaining Degrees in the different Faculties, and, in the Faculty of Medicine,

specifying the number (if any) who have obtained Medical Degrees, during the same period, who had not attended any Classes in the University, or were not personally examined at the time of graduation; the number who had carried on part of their Medical Education at otherUniversities; and also the number of Medical Graduates from the different parts of the United Kingdom, and those from Foreign Countries.

University of St. Andrews.

Appendix, Part II. United College. Orders XXXII. to XXXVII.

Return to the six foregoing Orders by the Principal and Masters.

Answered by the University.

ORDER XXXVIII.—What Offices or Situations, exclusive of Church Livings, are in the Gift or Appointment of the Senatus Academicus, or of the Principal, or any particular Professors *ex officio*—and what are the Duties, Perquisites, and Emoluments of the same?

Order XXXVIII.

Return by the Principal and Masters.

R.—Besides four Churches, of which they hold the Patronage, and a fifth Church, of which they have the Vice-Patronage, the offices in the gift of the Principal and Masters are, the four Foundation Professorships, the office of Factor to the Society, that of Clerk, and that of Janitor. The duties of the Factor are, to collect the Annual Revenue of the College, and to disburse it according to the directions of the Society, and to keep a regular account of the Charge and Discharge. His annual salary is £63.

The duties of the Clerk are, to take down the Minutes of the College Meetings, and afterwards to record them; to advertise the letting of College property, the commencement of the Session, &c.; and, in general, to carry on correspondence in name of the Society. His annual salary is £20.

The Janitor, who is a kind of general servant to all the Masters, in regard to the opening, cleaning, heating, and lighting of their class-rooms, and who also attends to the wants of the Students who reside within the College, receives annually from each resident Secondar 6*s.*—from each resident Ternar, 3*s.* 6*d.*; while from a non-resident Secondar, he receives 2*s.* 6*d.*, and from a non-resident Ternar, 1*s.* He also receives from the College eleven bolls of meal, and so much money as shall, together with the sum he draws from the students, amount to 20 guineas.

ORDER XXXIX.—Have the Members of the Senatus Academicus any, and what Power, Privileges, or Immunities in the Towns, in which the College is situated, either in regard to burghal taxations or burdens, or as to exemption from the jurisdiction of the ordinary Magistrates within the same?

Order XXXIX.

ORDER XL.—Have the Professors individually, or the Senatus Academicus collectively, or any of the Office-bearers in the College, any jurisdiction as Magistrates, within the City in which the College is situated, either over the inhabitants thereof generally, or over the Students of the said College?

Order XL.

Return by the Principal and Masters.

Answered by the University.

ORDER XLI.—In what manner are Disorders, or Delinquencies, or Breaches of the Peace, or improper Conduct, on the part of the Students, brought before the Senatus Academicus; and by whom, and in what manner, are the same punished?

Order XLI.

Return by the Principal and Masters.

R.—By the original Foundation, Discipline is placed in the hands of the Principal; but, in practice, it has been long exercised by the Principal and Masters, the Principal choosing to divide the responsibility. This system commenced with a formal resolution of the Society in 1780.

Every Saturday, a meeting of the Principal and Masters is held, partly for the exercise of Discipline. Before this Court are summoned to appear, those Students who have been absent from the College-chapel on the preceding Sunday—in general, those who are charged with having violated any of the laws of the College, read publicly at the commencement of the Session—and those whose conduct in the Class any individual Professor may find it difficult to control by his own authority. Parties are heard, evidence is called, when thought necessary; and in the case of guilt being established, a suitable admonition is given, or a fine is imposed. Offences against the Citizens are provided for by a special agreement between the Magistrates and the University, for which we refer to the University Report.

Besides being held regularly on Saturday, the Court is occasionally called together on other days, when any flagrant violation of Discipline seems to require it.

Though the Court is held more especially for the purpose of enforcing Discipline among the Students, it does not leave the students unprotected; but will receive the complaint of a Student against a Professor—give him an impartial hearing—and, if wronged, a suitable redress.

ORDER XLII.—In whom is the power of Expulsion of Students vested, and by whom is it exercised, and on what authority is such power or claim founded?

Order XLII.

University of St. Andrews.

Appendix, Part II. United College, Order XLII.

Return by the Principal and Masters.

R.—By the original Foundation, the Principal possesses, but in practice the Principal and Masters claim, and have exercised the power of expelling a Student from the College, in the case of certain flagrant breaches of Discipline, which are specified in the Code of Laws promulgated at the commencement of the session. A case of expulsion occurred about 50 years ago. The Student appealed to the Rectorial Court, which confirmed the sentence. He then appealed to the Court of Session, when Lord Kames, the ordinary before whom the question came, pronounced judgment, that the question being one of Discipline, he could not interfere.

By a resolution of the 13th May 1780, not since rescinded, the Principal and Masters also allow to any Professor the power of expelling a Student from his own Class; but it is understood, that the students so expelled may appeal to a meeting of the Principal and Masters.

Order XLIII. ORDER XLIII.—Are Students, who have been expelled from other Colleges, excluded, by any Regulation, from Admission, Matriculation, or Graduation at the said College; and if so, by what Authority was such regulation introduced?

Return by the Principal and Masters.

R.—Should the Expulsion of a Student from another College be intimated to this, he would not, according to the understood rule and known practice of our College, be admitted into the number of our students.

Order XLIV. ORDER XLIV—Are Students, on entering at the said College, if they have previously studied at any other, required to produce any Certificates of good conduct from such other College?

Return by the Principal and Masters.

R.—By two several Acts of Visitation, it is ordained, that no Student coming from another University shall be admitted to this, unless he bring a sufficient Certificate of his character and conduct.

The spirit of this regulation is so far complied with, that were a student, coming from another University, unable to produce a proper Certificate, or to explain satisfactorily why he could not, he would be refused admission into the number of our students.

Acts of Visitation referred to in this Return.

Regulation enjoined by the Visitation, 1676.

Visitation 1676. That by common appointment of all Visitations, it be ordered that none shall be admitted to the College who have come from another College, except they bring a sufficient testificate from the College from which they come.

Regulation enjoined by the Parliamentary Commission in 1695.

Visitation 1695. The Commission enacts and appoints, that no Student shall be hereafter admitted into any College who has been any former years studying in another College, unless he produce sufficient Testificates for his good behaviour, signed by the Principal or Regents of the College where he last studied, and which testificates they shall be obliged to grant when required, unless they can give very pregnant reasons for their refusing; and if the Masters, being required, shall refuse to grant the saids certificates, without just cause, then it shall be leisom to any College, to which the Student applies, to receive him without obliging him to produce the said Testificates.

Order XLV. ORDER XLV.—Are Graduates of other Universities admitted *ad eundem* at the United College?

Return by the Principal and Masters.

Answered by the University.

Order XLVI. ORDER XLVI.—What are the qualifications necessary for the Office of Principal of the said College? May a Layman hold the office?

Return by the Principal and Masters.

R.—No Layman has ever been Principal of the United College.

Before the union of the Colleges, there were instances of Laymen presiding in each, though, by the Foundation, it is required that the Principal should be in holy orders.

Order XLVII. ORDER XLVII.—Does the Principal of the said College visit and examine the Students of any of the Classes, and how often do such Visitations take place?

Return by the Principal and Masters.

R.—The Principal is present at all Public Examinations, and the Students are examined in his presence by the Professors in their respective departments. He occasionally visits the Classes when he thinks fit, but not at stated times; and we cannot say correctly how often such visits take place.

ORDER XLVIII.—Does the Principal of the said College teach any Class, or give any Course of Lectures; and if such duty has ever been performed, when, and by what authority, was it discontinued? *University of St. Andrews.* Appendix, Part II. United College. Order XLVIII.

Return by the Principal and Masters.

R.—It does not appear, that since the union of the Colleges, the Principal has ever taught a Class or given a Course of Lectures in the College. On occasion of the late vacancy in the chair of Moral Philosophy, the Lectures of the deceased Professor were read by a young man of talents, his son, and all the other business of the Class conducted under the immediate superintendence of the Principal, and generally in his presence, and with his counsel and assistance. This duty, it is to be observed, was not regarded as one officially incumbent on the Principal, to the extent stated, but was voluntarily undertaken by him.

ORDER XLIX.—Does the Chancellor, or Vice-Chancellor, Rector, or Dean of Faculty of the University, exercise any and what authority or jurisdiction over the Principal, Professors, or Students thereof? and from what source is such authority or jurisdiction derived? Order XLIX.

Return by the Principal and Masters.

Answered by the University.

ORDER L.—Are there any Controversies, Pleas, or Disputes now subsisting in the said College, in regard to the Jurisdiction, Powers, Privileges of the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, Rector, Dean of Faculty, Principal, Professors, or any Office-bearers in the said College; and if so, upon what points connected therewith, and between what parties, have such Controversies, Pleas, or Disputes arisen? Order L.

Return by the Principal and Masters.

R.—There are no Controversies, Pleas, or Disputes now subsisting in the College, in regard to the Jurisdiction, Powers, Privileges of the Principal, Professors, or any Office-bearers within the said College.

ORDER LI.—Are there any Controversies, Pleas, or Disputes now subsisting in the said College, in regard to the Members composing the Senatus Academicus, or the several Faculties or Professions belonging to the Senatus Academicus, or as to the Rights, and Privileges, and Powers of the Senatus Academicus over individual Professors, or as to the Classes belonging to the different Faculties: and if so, upon what points connected therewith, and between what parties, have such Controversies, Pleas, or Disputes arisen? Order LI.

Return by the Principal and Masters.

R.—There are no Controversies, Pleas, or Disputes now subsisting in the College, in regard to the Members composing it, or as to the Rights and Privileges, and Powers of the College over individual Professors, or as to the Classes.

ORDER LII.—Are there any Controversies, Pleas, or Disputes now subsisting in the United College, as to the Rules for granting Degrees, or as to the Curriculum or course of study necessary for Students graduating, at the said University? and if so, upon what points connected therewith, and between what Parties have such Controversies, Pleas, or Disputes arisen? Order LII.

Return by the Principal and Masters.

Answered by the University.

ORDER LIII.—Is there any Authority or Corporate Body, Office-bearer, or any set of individuals, who have any right of instituting new Faculties or Professorships in the said College; and if so, what are the Rights, and Academical Privileges, and Immunities belonging to the same so instituted? Order LIII.

ORDER LIV.—Are the Professors of such new Classes admitted Members of the Senatus Academicus, or of the Faculties in the College, with the subjects and department of which such Classes are connected? Order LIV.

Return by the Principal and Masters.

R.—We believe that there is no authority, less than Parliamentary, which can institute in our

College new Professorships, attaching to them all the rights and privileges which belong to the old. No Professorships have been instituted since the union of the Colleges, in 1747. The Professorships of Medicine and Mathematics, though established subsequently to the foundation of the Colleges, were merely Professorships in the University, and had no connexion with the Revenue or Privileges of any of the three Colleges which then existed. The Professorships of Humanity were also established in the two Colleges, with special funds attached to them by private individuals, with the consent of the Masters, and were sanctioned by Acts of Visitation.

Order LV. ORDER LV.—Do the Students, or any of them, live within the Buildings or the Precincts of the said College, or in any manner under the Inspection and Observation of the Professors?

Return by the Principal and Masters.

R.—In the College-buildings, there is accommodation for about 40 Students, supposing two to lodge in each room; and about 40 years ago, when the Foundation Bursars, as well as many other Students, boarded at a public table in the College, and when the spirit of the age was not so averse to Monastic seclusion, nor so alive to the comforts of domestic society, all the rooms were full. Now, however, and for a considerable time back, only a very few, often not more than five or six of the students, reside within the College; and the rest live in lodging or boarding-houses in the town. Still, even these are not entirely withdrawn from the observation of the Masters. The town is so small, that no student can be guilty of any great irregularity, whether by night or by day, without its reaching the ears of some of the Masters, who would adopt the most likely means to prevent the recurrence of such irregularities in future.

Order LVI. ORDER LVI.—Is there any Academical Dress prescribed in the said College?

Return by the Principal and Masters.

R.—There is a particular Dress for the Students, prescribed by the Foundation, and still enforced. It varies with the rank of the Student, according as he is a Primar, Secondar, or Ternar. The Student was wont to be obliged to wear this dress on all occasions, unless when in his own room; but now the obligation is restricted to the Class-room, the College-chapel, the Common Schools, and the University-hall.

Order LVII. ORDER LVII.—Were any Buildings in the said College at any time appropriated for the Residence of Students, and any Funds destined or employed in the Repair and Maintenance thereof?—and, if such Buildings are not so occupied, when did such change take place,—under what authority,—and how are the Funds now employed, which were destined or formerly employed in the repair or maintenance of such Buildings?

Return by the Principal and Masters.

R.—There is an extensive range of Buildings in the United College, appropriated for the residence of Students, and which, for a long period after the union of the Colleges, was very fully occupied.

The practice of lodging within the College has now fallen much into desuetude, although the rooms are free to every Student, who is desirous of being so accommodated. By the Act of 1747, which united the Colleges, the repair or maintenance of the buildings is left to be provided for out of the general revenue.

Order LVIII. ORDER LVIII.—Do any of the Professors of the said College reside in any Houses or Buildings within the Precincts of the said College, and by what authority were the Buildings so occupied and appropriated—from what Funds are the same repaired and maintained—by what authority were such Funds appropriated to that object, and by whom is the Expenditure of the same regulated and applied?

Return by the Principal and Masters.

R.—Sometimes, but rarely, a Professor has been known to lodge in a single room of the College during the session. There are no Houses within the precincts of the College for the residence of the Principal or Professors.

Order LIX. ORDER LIX.—Were any Funds, at any time, and by what authority, mortified, or in practice employed in the Maintenance, Repair, and Improvement of the Fabric and Buildings of the said College?

Return by the Principal and Masters.

R.—The proceeds of one of the Bursaries, when it becomes vacant by the death or non-appearance of the holder, are doted to the College, by the terms of the Mortification, for the repair of the build-

ings; but, in practice, the amount is bestowed, along with other fallen Bursaries, upon poor and deserving students. The College has not discovered that any other fund has at any time been specially mortified for the maintenance, repair, and improvement of the Fabric and Buildings of the College, nor are they aware that any separate fund was applicable, or in practice employed for these purposes. The Fabric and Buildings have hitherto been repaired out of the general revenue of the College; and at one period were renewed, to a considerable extent, out of funds which were in a great measure obtained by the sale of Patronages and Superiorities belonging to the College.

ORDER LX.—Are such Funds so employed at the present time, and by what authority, and by whom, is the Expenditure of the same authorized, regulated, and applied?—and if not so employed, to what purposes, and by what authority, have such funds been diverted? Order LX.

(1.)—*Return by the Principal and Masters.*

R.—The sums which are expended, out of the general revenue of the College, for the maintenance, repair, and improvement of the Fabric, are authorized, regulated, and applied by the Principal and Masters.

(2.)—As connected with the subject of the Orders LVII. to LX., see the correspondence appended to Order LX., Part I. of this Appendix.

ORDER LXI.—Is there any Museum, or are there any Instruments or Apparatus for Philosophical Experiments, or Collections of Specimens or of Preparations, belonging to the said College, or any of the Classes thereof; from what Fund have the same been purchased and kept in repair, and under whose Management are the same and the said Funds? Order LXI.

Return by the Principal and Masters.

R.—There is an Apparatus for the use of the Professor of Natural and Experimental Philosophy. It is not such as would be suitable for a showy and attractive popular course; but it is tolerably sufficient for illustrating the leading and fundamental doctrines, and there is a fund appropriated to its support and extension. Out of this fund, the Professor of Mathematics is also supplied with such instruments as he wants for the practical applications of his science. Its amount is at present about £470. It has been derived solely from a proportion of the money received for Degrees; and is managed by the College, or rather by three of the members, now appointed as a Committee, to take a special charge of it.

In consequence of one or two small bequests of Specimens, there is, in embryo, something that may, at a future period, be called a Museum for Natural History. The young gentleman who has been appointed Lecturer is ardently employed in improving it; and, if encouraged as he deserves to be, will probably raise his Lectureship to distinction.

ORDER LXII.—Is there any Astronomical Observatory belonging to the said College, and any Fund applied or destined to the Maintenance of the same; and by whom is such Fund managed and applied? Order LXII.

Return by the Principal and Masters.

R.—To our great regret, there is no Astronomical Observatory; but practical as well as Theoretical Astronomy is taught by the Professor of Natural Philosophy, as a part of his course, and as well as he can without such aid and encouragement.

ORDER LXIII.—When was the Library of the United College instituted; by what Fund is it maintained; by whom is the application of those Funds superintended; and what are the Rules and Regulations for the custody and management of the Library, and under which it is open to the Professors, Students, or the Public? Order LXIII.

ORDER LXIV.—Are any Meetings of Graduates held at the University of St. Andrews, and on what occasions, and for what purposes; or do any of the University Meetings include the Graduates, and what are their privileges? Order LXIV.

ORDER LXV.—Is a Representative annually returned from the University of St. Andrews to the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland, and of whom is the Meeting, in which such Representative is chosen, composed? Order LXV.

Return to the three foregoing Orders by the Principal and Masters.

Answered by the University.

ORDER LXVI.—Are there any Complaints, Applications, or Petitions, now before the Principal and Professors, or other authority of the said University, from Order LXVI.

University of St. Andrews.

Appendix. Part II. United College. Order LXVI.

the Students, or any of them, praying for the Alteration of any Academical Rules and Regulations, or complaining of any alleged Grievances at the said College: and if so, transmit copies of the same, and state the procedure thereon?

Return by the Principal and Masters.

R.—About the commencement of the Session 1824-5, certain Students, professedly of or belonging to the Established Church of Scotland, began, for the first time, to complain openly of the College regulation, by which they are required, along with the Professors, to attend regularly divine service in the Church of St. Leonards. They craved a relaxation of College Discipline in this particular, upon grounds which were stated in a Petition presented to a meeting of the Principal and Masters, held on the 11th December 1824.

Petition from certain Students of the United College, to the Principal and Professors thereof, respecting more liberal terms of dispensation from attendance upon the College Church.

Petition of Students.

Deeply impressed with the sacred duty and importance of religious and social worship, venerating the motives from which you have hitherto enforced attendance upon the ministrations you have provided for us; we, nevertheless, feel impelled to approach you with our respectful, but earnest request, that for our own benefit and the benefit of all future Students in this University, you would be pleased to make as explicit a declaration as you can of those conditions upon which a dispensation from attendance upon the College Church may at all times be obtained.

Far from wishing to be freed from the duty of regular attendance on public worship, we only desire to possess, under such limitations as may seem just and fit to your wisdom, the liberty of worshipping where and under whom we please; because we have ever been taught to esteem it a question, far more important to our personal Christianity, who is the pastor upon whose ministrations we attend, than what is the denomination to which that Pastor belongs.

It is unquestionably in your power to compel an irksome and disagreeable presence, where our thoughts and affections cannot be; but we would humbly remind you, that by that very compulsion of what ought in its nature to be free, you may excite feelings alien from those you wish to cherish —feelings of aversion and disgust towards that worship, and the Ministers of that Church on whom we are obliged to give a formal and insipid attendance.

If it be necessary to enforce the attendance of Students of a certain age and standing, we submit to you the impropriety of insisting with equal rigour upon those who may be supposed somewhat capable of determining for themselves, and whose motives of preference cannot be regarded as altogether weak and capricious.

Many of us, accustomed to the discipline and regulations of other Scottish Universities, cannot avoid feeling it as a disagreeable peculiarity of this University, that we are called upon to give our attendance, without intermission, upon the College Church; we would therefore repeat our earnest request that you would release us, if possible, from this painful duty, and leave us in some measure to our own sense of its propriety and obligation. *Signed by* 95 *Students.*

It was ordered by the Meeting, in the first instance, that this Petition should lie on their table, and the procedure had subsequently upon it, will best appear from the College Minute, of date the 18th December 1824.

Minute of 18th December 1824.

18*th December* 1824.

At this meeting the Principal and Masters proceeded to consider the petition given in last Saturday, requesting to have the law respecting attendance on the College Church explicitly declared, and praying for more liberal terms of dispensation; which petition was observed to be signed by more than 30 students of the first year's classes, who, according to the admission of the petitioners themselves, cannot be supposed to be very well qualified for judging in this matter—and to have adhibited to it the names of nearly 30 persons who are already in possession of dispensations, and can therefore have no grievance, real or imaginary, of which to complain.

In reference to this petition, and for the general information of the students, the meeting judge it necessary to make the following observations:—

1*st*, That from the foundation of the Colleges downwards, in their separate, and in their united state, the attendance, as a body, upon public worship on the Sabbath, has been uniformly enjoined and practised.

2*dly*, That the liberal spirit of later times produced a relaxation in the ancient practice, to the extent of allowing students educated in another communion to join the religious service of the different societies to which they belong; and that the power of granting such permission was intrusted to the Principal.

3*dly*, That from information furnished by the Principal, it appears that he has not in one instance refused, or expressed the slightest reluctance to grant, a dispensation, except in a very novel case, being a request made by a clergyman of the Established Church, for permission to his son to attend regularly a congregational meeting.

And after due consideration, the meeting resolved to maintain inviolate the laws of the College; and while determined to carry this resolution into effect with firmness, they count with confidence upon the approbation of the great majority of the true friends of this ancient Seminary and of the National Church.

As connected with this Query, it may be proper to state, that Dr. Chalmers, while he concurs with his Colleagues in the general expediency and propriety of the regulation, which requires, under the limitation in favour of Dissenters, attendance on the part of the Students in the College Church, disapproves of its application to Students whose parents, for reasons of which he conceives they only are the proper judges, wish them to attend divine service elsewhere, and request a dispensation accordingly.

Memorial by Dr. Chalmers, in regard to the Attendance of the Students of the United College in St. Andrews on the Church of St. Leonards.

Memorial of Dr. Chalmers.

That law of the College, by which all students are required to be present in Church during the regular times of Divine service, was, at first, simple, absolute, and unmodified. There could not then be any indulgence provided for Dissenters—for Dissent, at that period, was unknown; and there

University of St. Andrews.

Appendix, Part II. United College. Order LXVI.

Memorial of Dr. Chalmers.

could not, by this compulsion upon the young men to attend the establishment, be any offence given to the religious feeling of their parents—for the only alternative in those days was between attendance upon an established place of worship, and the irreligious neglect of a Christian ordinance.

At length, however, other places of worship, beside those of the establishment, arose and multiplied in the land; and, before the middle of the last century, dissent had attained in Scotland the magnitude of a great national interest. The Colleges of Scotland met this new state of things in the spirit of enlightened toleration. They permitted, without exception, all those students who were not of the establishment, to attend the chapels of their own communion respectively; and agreeably to this, the law of the United College of St. Andrews secures a dispensation from attendance on the College Church, in favour of those who have been educated in the principles of another denomination.

We may here stop to remark the contrast which obtains between the practice of our Scottish Colleges, and that of the Universities of England. By the exclusive system of the latter seminaries, Dissenters are in a great measure debarred both from the advantages and the honours of that high scholarship, which is nowhere to be had in greater perfection than in the classic and privileged retreats of Oxford and Cambridge. In our own country, on the other hand, the Colleges are open to all the families of the land; and such is the liberal interchange of benefits between us and the seceders, that while they, on the one hand, require of all the intrants upon their ministry an attendance upon our Colleges, we, on the other hand, scruple not to furnish them with all the Philosophy and Literature which our Colleges can bestow. The fruit of this has been, a far more flourishing state of all our Universities; insomuch, that in a country of five times less the population than England, there is at least an equal number of students who receive the benefits of a College education; and the effect on the respective Church establishments of the two kingdoms is still more instructive. It might have been thought that the jealous hostility of the one system, and the fearless indulgence of the other, would have enfeebled or crushed the Dissenterism of England, and made that of Scotland, provided as it is, by our own Colleges, with a lettered and accomplished priesthood, far more energetic, and hence more formidable. But it has not been so. In the management of human nature, which implies the management of certain moral forces, there is a policy of a higher cast than that which may be termed the obviously and the directly mechanical. The liberality of our College system has not certainly endangered—we think that it has contributed to strengthen and to secure the stability of our Church. On this subject we might make a confident appeal to the Ecclesiastical state of the two nations—and ask, in which of them it is, that the Church establishment is more firmly seated in the affections of the public, or has less to fear from the activities and the mischievous designs of a restless Sectarianism.

But it was not any ulterior or extended contemplation of this sort which dictated the College law of indulgence to Dissenters. That law may be regarded as an act of deference to the rights of parents, whose undoubted prerogative, both by Nature and Christianity, it is to have the controlling and the directing authority in the religious management of their own children. A man is, either by inheritance or conviction, a Dissenter; and he brings up a family in his own principles. He takes one of them to College, and intimates a desire to the Professors that his son should attend the chapel minister of his own persuasion. It would be looked upon as altogether monstrous in Scotland to throw any obstacle in the way of this desire—and it is in obedience to this sentiment, that the law of College toleration has been framed. That is essentially and in spirit the law. It is a recognition of the unalienable right which lies with the parent, to have the ordering of his son's religious education; and it is a concession to the parent of that, which, in all correct principle, most undoubtedly belongs to him.

And yet it is conceivable that the law may be so worded, as to enable the administrators, under the guise of a literal conformity, to traverse the substantial meaning and character of the enactment. Our law of College indulgence to Dissenters is unfortunately so expressed, that, with the plea of a strict and rigid adherence to it, there might be a complete reversal of that mild and tolerant policy which led at first to its establishment, and a violence of the most revolting description still continue to be done to the rights of parents, in a matter which, of all others, should be kept sacred from the interference of authority, even the religious management of their own families.

The law provides a dispensation from attendance upon the College, to all who have been *brought up* in the principles of another communion. The father may have but recently become a Dissenter. For the sake of illustration, we might conceive him to have renounced the establishment on the very week that he enters his son a student at our University. He requests leave for him to attend a dissenting chapel—and though it could not be withheld, without a manifest violation of all principle, yet it were possible, upon such an occasion, and under the pretext of literality, to make a stand. The student, only a Dissenter of a week old, could not have been brought up in the principles of dissent; and if any purpose is to be served by refusing him a dispensation, this intolerance might still be practised, and even the *ipsissima verba* of our tolerating statute be appealed to in justification of it.

Now, this is not the very case of intolerance complained of; but that case is one, we apprehend, of equal flagrancy in point of character, and, in point of effect, as injurious as can well be imagined to the respectability and interest of our College. The fathers, on whose parental rights our College has recently made infringement, are not Dissenters. They belong to the establishment, and have not yet deviated so far into the practices or the principles of Sectarianism as to have been placed without the Church's pale. Were they only alienated far enough from her doctrines and discipline, to be deemed unworthy of a place among her sons, they would be left undisturbed in the full exercise of their parental superintendence over the religious education of their own children; but just because not such outcasts from the Church of Scotland as this amounts to, the most precious of a father's rights must be wrested from their hands—and every natural or Christian anxiety which a father can feel, if that father be not a Dissenter, is liable, by our existing practice, to be overborne.

There are many who think, that what is undoubtedly true of every other branch of Science or Scholarship is also true of Christianity. No one questions, that for the successful teaching of Mathematics, or Chemistry, or the Languages, there is the utmost difference between one Professor and another; and parents who are anxious for the full accomplishment of their sons in one or all of these branches of learning have their free choice among the Colleges of Scotland. But many there are who hold it equally unquestionable, that for a successful impression of the lessons of Christianity on the heart and conscience, there is the utmost difference between one clergyman and another—and parents who make a paramount care of the religion of their children should have their free choice amongst the churches or chapels of the town where the College is situated. This is the natural privilege of fathers—and they hold it undisturbed in all our Scottish Colleges, with the exception of St. Andrew's; and it also remained undisturbed there till within these two years—since which time,

there has been the open, and declared, and systematic violation of it. We hold it impossible, that, with such a distinction as this, it can continue to flourish and to prosper among the other Universities of our land. Already it has begun to wither under the baleful influence of its new system; and it is our firm persuasion, that if not put an end to, our College will speedily be abandoned by the esteem and confidence of the public.

We are sensible that there are many who cannot sympathize with us in these apprehensions, and we can furthermore guess the reason of it. They look upon Christian education as distinguished from all others by this peculiarity, that if its forms and services are but got over with tolerable decency, it really matters not how or by whom it is administered. It is not in their reckoning with a Pulpit as with a Chair, where the efficacy of the instructions is held by all essentially to depend on the zeal and talent of the Lecturer. Now, without discussing this principle at all, there is nothing more needed for our argument, than barely the fact, that a principle, wholly different from theirs, is held, and most tenaciously held, by a large and respectable class of society, and that it is neither consistent with right principle, nor with sound Academic policy, to alienate the families of this class from attendance upon our College. There is, whether we sympathize with it or not—there is a great, and in our present day, an increasing multitude of parents in the country, who have a demand, both in behalf of themselves and of their children, for the able and impressive and energetic ministration of religious truth—who deem the evident aspect of sincerity and moral earnestness on the part of a Preacher to be indispensable for the practical efficacy of his lessons—and who would feel it the most severe of all deprivations, if not suffered to commit their sons to the Sabbath tuition of that Minister, who, according to their judgment, was best fitted for making a powerful impression upon consciences, at the critical season of exposed and inexperienced, but withal susceptible boyhood. We repeat, that it is altogether in the face of right policy and right feeling, to thwart a principle so peculiarly and so sacredly domestic as this—or, under the guise of contempt for Puritanism, to offer violence to the pious and parental affection of Fathers who are thus actuated. All such families must infallibly be alienated from the College of St. Andrews; and more than this, the College itself must suffer in general reputation by the exhibition of an intolerance only worthy of a period that has long gone by.

When a parent belonging to the Establishment applies for permission, that his son shall attend a Dissenting Chapel, he has either forfeited his right to be treated as a Churchman, or he has not. If he have forfeited his right, then he is on the footing of a Dissenter, and as such, there should be no obstacle in the way of his application. If he have not forfeited his right, it does seem strange that, because not a flagrant enough transgressor to be put forth of the establishment, he should therefore have the deprivation laid upon him of the very highest privilege which a Father can exercise.

There appears to be involved in the practice complained of this misconception, that a University being a national institution, we are doing no more, in the refusal of these applications, than what becomes us as guardians of the national establishment. But we forget that the duty of this guardianship lies properly and constitutionally in a distinct quarter. If there be Ecclesiastical delinquency inferred by such an application, it is chargeable only on the parents who make it—and it is not for us, but for the Kirk-session or Presbytery within the bounds of which his residence is situated, to take cognizance thereof. They are the appointed guardians of the Church's interest; and it is their part and prerogative, not ours, to proceed against the individual who may have departed from the rules or the principles of that communion to which he belongs. It is by a confusion of duties and jurisdictions altogether, that we have stepped beyond our legitimate sphere, and now exhibit the very strange anomaly of a Senatus Academicus, busying itself with the inquisitions and the cares of a Kirk-session—and of Professors newly fired with the zeal of parish elders, charging themselves with the castigations not of our students, but of the Fathers of our students all over the land. Verily we are taking the work of Sessions and Presbyteries out of the proper hands. It is for these judicatories, and not at all for us, to intermeddle with this affair. If they choose to make Dissenters of the offending parents, then, in their capacity as Dissenters, we grant the dispensations which are required of us. If they choose to tolerate the dereliction, then it is our part still to grant the required dispensations. It is not for us, under the cloak of devotion for the Church, gratuitously to offer a service which she declines doing for herself, or to judge that man unworthy of a Father's best and dearest rights, whom the Church judges not to be unworthy of a place within her tabernacles.

But though it be wholly uncalled for, that we should lend a helping hand to the discipline of the Church, it must be admitted that we are only acquitting ourselves of our appropriate functions, when we provide, by every wise and salutary expedient, for the good discipline of the College. But even to this latter and most legitimate object, the practice complained of is in no way subservient. As the matter actually stands, there is a certain and a very considerable number of our students, who, the sons of Dissenting parents, attend the various Chapels throughout the town—and this is not held injurious to the cause of good discipline. The whole amount of the arrangement that we are contending for would be, that a certain number of students more should attend these Chapels, the sons of parents belonging to the Establishment. There is surely nothing in the circumstance of their Fathers being of the Church of Scotland, that places students of the latter description out of our control, more than those of the former. The Sabbath observation of both may, in fact, be brought every week under the eye of the Professors, by the method practised a few years ago, of furnishing the Chapel Minister with a list of all those who had obtained dispensations for the purpose of attending him, and by him, on the other hand, charging himself with the regularity of their attendance, and sending to the College Masters on account of the absentees. There is nothing in such an arrangement that can expose our St. Andrews Sabbath to desecration, or lead to the spectacle of students violating the sanctities of that day, by walking abroad in profane and disorderly bands during the time of Divine service. The regulation that students must attend *a* place of worship, may still be as entire and as imperative as ever; and the only matter contended for is, that we shall not, at the expense of our good name for liberality and justice, wrest in any instance the selection of *the* place of worship, from that party to whom, in all nature and in all righteousness, it belongs.

There cannot be a more ungrounded apprehension than that the liberal academic policy for which we now plead, might open the door to a licence and a laxity, that would prove subversive of all good order on the Sundays. For let it only be considered who the persons are whom this policy is fitted to accommodate. Not the students themselves, whose wayward inclinations will just be as little deferred to as before. Not the parents, who apply for the indulgence of idle and misspent Sabbaths in behalf of their sons; for security might still be taken that they shall attend somewhere—and even if not, who is the parent among a hundred from whom an application so monstrous and unnatural is at all to be apprehended? Practically and experimentally, the only parents who will avail themselves of

that liberty for which we argue, are men—they may be of mistaken judgment, but withal right-hearted in principle, and of fervent piety—by the incense of whose domestic altar their family at home are compassed about with a holy atmosphere, and who deem it their most Christian obligation to provide them abroad with such Sabbaths as they judge to be the holiest and the best. It is under this impulse—the impulse of a feeling which it were worse than sacrilege to violate, that they go in quest of the purest doctrine, and of the ministrations of deepest seriousness. They may be in an error as to their choice; but that is no business of ours. It in no way belongs to us to lord it over the consciences of such people. Our political arrangements may, but certainly the peace and order of our College do not require any such infringement on the first principles of justice and natural liberty. The effect of it is to alienate from our Seminary, not the turbulent and the regardless, but the gravest and the most moral, and the most scrupulously religious of our young men, whose strict education under their father's roof is the best guarantee for their quiet and orderly behaviour at College, and who, so far from being the instruments of any mischievous fermentation, would, in fact, constitute a wholesome leaven in the mass of our juvenile society.

The short experience of three years has sufficed to demonstrate the evil and the impolicy of our present system. Even within that period there had occurred the very obvious manifestation of a tendency on the part of religious families towards St. Andrews, and there was every reason to expect that our College will be largely recruited by accessions from that class of society. It is not too much to say, that the present state of Ecclesiastical matters has laid a most effectual arrest upon this tendency—and that in the desertion and disesteem of a public whom we have done so much to alienate, we are now suffering the penalties which are due to bigotry and injustice. The most strenuous exertion on the part of individual Professors is at best but a hopeless struggle against the vices of our general system—and by this wretched departure from the principles of a sound Academic policy, has the brilliant perspective of a rising University been most cruelly overcast. Should the Royal Commission be pleased to sanction the gross enormity, and so to single out St. Andrews among all the Colleges of Scotland, as the place where intolerance shall hold her last and solitary reign—there cannot be a doubt that this will be singling us out for public abandonment and scorn, and consigning this, our once famous University, to irrecoverable degradation.

To the Royal Commissioners for the Visitation of the Scottish Universities,
With the utmost submission and respect,
By their most humble Servant,
THOMAS CHALMERS, P.M.P.

St. Andrews, 5th February 1827.

ORDER LXVII.—Are the Principal, Professors, Masters, and others bearing office in the said College, before their admission to the exercise of their respective functions, required to acknowledge, profess, and subscribe the Confession of Faith and Formula of the Church of Scotland, as approved and fixed by Act of Parliament, and to swear and subscribe the Oath of Allegiance to His Majesty; and on what occasion, and before whom, is such acknowledgment and subscription made, and such oath taken? Order LXVII.

Return by the Principal and Masters.

R.—The Principal, Professors, and Masters in the said College are required, before their admission to the exercise of their respective functions, to acknowledge, profess, and subscribe the Confession of Faith and Formula of the Church of Scotland, as approved and fixed by Act of Parliament; and to swear and subscribe, before and in presence of a Magistrate, the Oath of Allegiance to his Majesty: and in the view of securing the due performance of the said requisition, the Principal, Professors, and Masters in the said College, are obliged, before their admission as aforesaid, the Principal at a meeting of the University, the Professors and Masters at a meeting of the said College, to produce an extracted act of the Presbytery of St. Andrew's, and a certificate under the hand of the Clerk of a Magistrate, bearing that he or they have so qualified, in terms of law.

ORDER LXVIII.—Is there any Common Table kept in the said College for any Professors, Fellows, Bursars, Poor Scholars, or Students; if so, from what Fund is the expense thereof paid, and by whom is such expense regulated and allowed; and are any of the Professors required to preside at the same, and is such duty performed? Order LXVIII.

Return by the Principal and Masters.

R.—From the foundation of the Colleges of St. Salvator and St. Leonard, downwards to the period of the Reformation, the members of said Colleges, including Masters and Scholars, lived strictly Collegiately; not only living within the walls, but eating at the same common table. The Reformation, it is believed, and still more the increased and increasing number of the students, introduced a considerable relaxation of the monastic rules of the Colleges; but always before, and for some considerable time since their incorporation by Act of Parliament into one College, two Common Tables, a high and a low, were maintained, at the College charges, for Bursars and Boarders. The system of boarding students was gradually abandoned, in consequence of a gradual improvement in the accommodation which the town afforded to the students, as well as a prevailing taste among the students themselves, to give the preference to private over Collegiate living. The same causes operated a similar change in the feelings and sentiments of the Bursars; so that, after repeated applications from them to that effect, it was at length agreed, in the year 1820, to discontinue the Common Tables; the Bursars meanwhile receiving an equivalent in money, and which equivalent varies in amount according to the fiar-prices of grain, on an average of seven years. At present, it is £8 sterling. At the union of the Colleges, it appears to have been fixed at £5. 11*s.* $1\frac{4}{12}$*d.*

University of St. Andrews.

Appendix, Part II. United College. Order LXIX.

ORDER LXIX.—Are any Private Buildings erected, and on what authority or title, within the precincts belonging to the said College?

Return by the Principal and Masters.

R.—There are no Private buildings erected within the precincts belonging to this College.

Order LXX.

ORDER LXX.—Is it the practice in the said College to appoint, during the lifetime of a Professor, an Assistant and Successor to such Professor; how many such Appointments have occurred during the last 100 years—and in these cases specify the names of the Incumbents, and of the persons appointed Assistants and Successors, and of the parties, or body, by whom such Appointments have been made; and state what Allowance and Salaries have been given to such Assistants and Successors?

Return by the Principal and Masters.

R.—We know no instance, in our College, of the appointment of an Assistant and Successor to a Professor, unless that which took place about two years ago, when Dr. Gillespie, the minister of Cults, in the presbytery of Cupar, was appointed by the Duchess of Portland, and admitted by the College, Assistant and Successor to Dr. Hunter, the Professor of Humanity, who had then officiated during forty-nine years. Dr. Gillespie teaches the Senior Humanity class, unless on one day of the week, when Dr. Hunter lectures to them. The rest of the duty is discharged by Dr. Hunter. The remuneration to Dr. Gillespie for his trouble is paid by Dr. Hunter, and is a matter of private arrangement between them.

Sometimes, when a Professor was disabled by infirmity from discharging the duties of his office, he appointed a temporary Assistant, as in the case of Mr. Vilant, a late Professor of Mathematics, who taught the Mathematical Classes entirely by deputy for upwards of thirty years, and who generally paid his Assistant according to his own discretion, though, during some parts of that long period, there was a sort of understanding between him and his colleagues, that he was to allow the Assistant two-thirds of the fees.

Another method which seems to have been more frequently adopted, particularly when the inability of the Professor arose from the hopeless infirmities of age, was, that he resigned his office, the Salary being secured to him during the remainder of his life. When the class was in the gift of the College, they secured this object for him, by imposing it as a condition upon his successor, as we find in the case of Mr. Henry Rymer, the Professor of Logic, who demitted conditionally in favour of Mr. Watson, in the year 1756; and in the case of Mr. Morton, the Professor of Greek, who demitted on similar terms in favour of Mr. George Hill, in the year 1772. When the class was not in the gift of the College, another method was observed by the retiring Professor. We find, in 1751, that Mr. William Vilant, the Professor of Civil History, which is in the gift of the Earl of Cassilis, resigned on account of his infirmities, and was again appointed and admitted joint Professor of Civil History along with Mr. Morton, it being understood by the College, that Mr. Vilant was to receive salary, according to an agreement concluded between him and Mr. Morton.

Order LXXI.

ORDER LXXI.—Are the qualifications required by the Charters, Statutes, or Laws of the said College, as a condition of the Nomination of Professors, invariably observed in practice?

Return by the Principal and Masters.

R.—Most of the qualifications required by the Charters, Statutes, or Laws of the College, as a condition, whether of the nomination or admission of Professors, are invariably observed in practice. Every Professor, before his admission, is obliged to produce certificates that he has taken the oath to Government, and that he has subscribed the Confession of Faith. He is also obliged to undergo an examination by the Masters, as to his fitness for the office; and, if they should find his knowledge incompetent, they would think themselves justified in refusing his admission, however high the authority by which he was nominated. There is reason to believe, that the fear of this examination has sometimes prevented improper nominations, or improper candidates from appearing.

In the case of a vacant Chair, that is in the gift of the College, the Act of Union, referring to the previous practice of both Colleges, requires that the candidates shall undergo a comparative trial by the Masters; but this regulation does not appear to have been, in any one instance, observed. It began to be violated even in the year 1748; and in the year 1788, upon the election of a Professor of Greek, one of the Professors brought an action before the Court of Session for reducing the election, because the condition of a comparative trial had not been complied with. The court repelled the objection, on the ground that the law had fallen into desuetude; but reserved to the pursuer, or others interested, to insist in a declarator for ascertaining the proper mode of proceeding, in time to come, in the election of Professors of the United College. The matter proceeded no further. It deserves remark, that the Act of Visitation, which requires a comparative trial, and on which the practice of the Colleges before the union was founded, requires also that the electors shall attend to the character, &c., of the different candidates, and judge *complexly*; a circumstance which, though it will not justify a departure from a positive statute, shows that it was not imperative on the Masters to elect the candidate who distinguished himself most in the comparative trial.

Order LXXII.

ORDER LXXII.—Has any person been appointed Professor in the said College under 21 years of age?

Return by the Principal and Masters.

R.—No instance is known in the history of the College where a person has been appointed Professor under twenty-one years of age.

Appendix, Part II. United College. Order LXXIII.

ORDER LXXIII.—Are any Lands, or other Estate and Revenues attached to any Professorship in the said College; is there any House attached to the office of Principal, or any Professorship; and is the same inspected, and its state of repair examined, from time to time; or, if any Lands or House were formerly granted and mortified for the use of the Principal or any Professor, when and for what purposes, and by what authority or transaction, have the same been diverted?

Return by the Principal and Masters.

R.—There is no Land, Estate, or Revenue attached specially to any one Professorship; neither is there any house attached to the office of Principal, or of any Professor.

Order LXXIV.

ORDER LXXIV.—Are the provisions of the Charters, Statutes, or Acts of Visitation, with respect to the Residence and Attendance of the Professors, duly observed; and in what manner is leave of Absence granted; or in what manner, and by what authority, is Non-attendance noticed and corrected?

Return by the Principal and Masters.

R.—The Residence and Attendance of all the Professors who teach Classes are duly observed during the Session of College. Leave of absence, when necessary, is granted by the Principal; and, by authority of the Principal and Masters, non-attendance is corrected, and even punished by deprivation of office. This power of declaring an office vacant was exercised, in one instance, not many years ago.

Order LXXV.

ORDER LXXV.—Are there any Rights of Patronage of Parish Churches, or other Church Endowment, vested in and attached to the said University or College, and by whom, and in what manner, are such Rights of Patronage exercised?

Return by the Principal and Masters.

R.—The Rights of Patronage of several Parish Churches are vested in, and attached to the United College; and these rights are exercised by the Principal and Masters, or by a majority of their number.

The United College is Patron of the Churches of Denino and Kemback, both in the Presbytery of St. Andrews; and of Kilmany and Cults, both in the Presbytery of Cupar. It is also the Vice-Patron of the Church of Forteviot, in the Presbytery of Perth.

PART III.

ST. MARY'S COLLEGE, IN THE UNIVERSITY OF ST. ANDREWS.

ORDERS AND RETURNS.

University of St. Andrews.

Appendix, Part III. St. Mary's College. Order I.

Order I.—Copies of all the Charters of Erection or Foundation of St. Mary's College, St. Andrews, whether granted by the Crown, or by Bishops, by Corporations, or by private Individuals.

Return by the Principal and Masters.

R.—The Principal and Professors of St. Mary's College have sent to the Royal Commissioners Copies of the following Charters:—

(1.)—Carta Donationis Tenementi et Annui Redditûs Roberti de Monte Rosarum Collegio Theologorum et Artistarum, ubi nunc est Collegium Theologicum, seu Marianum.

1418. Omnibus hanc cartam visuris vel audituris, Robertus de Monte Rosarum, capellanus honoris Sedis Apostolicæ, et canonicus secularis capellæ regiæ juxta monasterium Sanctiandreæ, et Rector ecclesiæ de Qwilt, Salutem in Domino sempiternam: Noverit Universitas vestra me, divinæ caritatis intuitu, cum consensu et assensu venerabilis in Christo patris ac Domini, Domini Henrici, permissione divinâ Episcopi Sanctiandreæ, dedisse, concessisse et hac præsenti cartâ meâ confirmasse Deo omnipotenti, beatæ Mariæ Virgini ejusque genetrici, et specialiter beato Johanni Evangelistæ et omnibus Sanctis, quoddam tenementum meum cum pertinentiis, jacens in vico australi civitatis Sanctiandreæ, ex parte australi ejusdem vici, inter terram quondam Patricii Scissoris ex parte occidentali ex parte unâ, et terram Thomæ Arthuri ex parte orientali ex parte alterâ, unà cum decem solidis annui redditûs de dictâ terrâ quondam dicti Patricii; necnon et quatuordecim solidis annui redditûs tenementi Andreæ Broun, jacentis in vico eodem, et ex parte australi ejusdem vici, inter terram Johannis de Tolews ex parte orientali ex parte unâ, et terram Willielmi Tinctoris ex parte occidentali ex parte alterâ; quod fundando quoddam Collegium Theologorum et Artistarum in honorem Dei omnipotentis, et specialiter beati Johannis Evangelistæ, ac omnium Sanctorum, et etiam secundùm consuetudinem burgorum Scotiæ, saisinam, possessionem hereditariam illorum tenementorum et annuorum reddituum prædicto collegio, per terræ et lapidum, et denariorum monetæ, et imaginis Sancti Johannis Evangelistæ per ballivos dictæ civitatis illationem, hereditariè tradi feci in personam Magistri Laurentii de Lendoris, quem, pro tempore vitæ suæ, Magistrum dicti collegii, Rectorem constituo, et gubernatorem: quo decedente, successoris ejusdem institutionem et destitutionem ad theologicam facultatem; qua deficiente vel non existente, ad facultatem artium; quibus facultatibus ibidem desinentibus vel non existentibus, ad collationem civitatis antedictæ volo pertinere: ita tamen quod magister collegii prædicti, qui pro tempore fuerit, sustinere teneatur unum vel plures capellanos, ad inibi celebrandum, saltem ter in ebdomadâ, pro animâ meâ, et animabus omnium prædecessorum meorum et successorum, insuper et cantari faciat, Salve Regina, collegiatis, omni die sabbati, singulis annis imperpetuum. Si vero, quod absit, has facultates theologiæ et artium magistrum contingat deficere, sive ad alium locum vel civitatem se transferri, vel servitia antedicta deficere, præscriptum tenementum ac annuos redditus do et concedo ad sustentationem capellani perpetui, celebrantis pro animâ meâ et animabus omnium prædecessorum et successorum, in capellâ dicti collegii; cujusquidem capellaniæ collationem, sive capellani præsentationem, communitati relinquo Sanctiandreæ civitatis. Tenendum et habendum totum prædictum tenementum cum pertinentiis, necnon et dictos annuos redditus de prædictis terris sive tenementis annuatim percipiendos et levandos, prædicto collegio theologorum et artistarum, ac magistris, rectoribus et gubernatoribus ejusdem, et eorum successoribus; quibus deficientibus, capellano perpetuo celebranti ibidem, ut prædicitur, et capellanis ibidem successivè residentibus et Deo servientibus, per collationem et præsentationem communitatis Sanctiandreæ, cum omnibus libertatibus, commoditatibus, ac asiamentis et justis pertinentiis suis quibuscumque, in puram et simplicem elimosinam, imperpetuum ad manum mortuam, adeo liberè, quietè, plenariè, pacificè, integrè, honorificè, bene et in pace, sine aliquo servitio seculari, exactione seu demandâ, sicut aliquod tenementum sive redditus, ad sustentationem capellani perpetui in regno Scotiæ, liberiùs, quietiùs, integriùs, plenariùs, meliùs et pacificentiùs tenetur aut possidetur: Ego vero prædictus Robertus, et heredes mei, totum prædictum tenementum cum pertinentiis, ac annuos redditus prædictos, ab omni onere seculari liberum et solutum prædicto collegio, ac magistris rectoribus et gubernatoribus ejusdem, et eorum successoribus; quibus forte deficientibus, capellæ et capellano perpetuo ibidem residenti, et Deo servienti, et suis successoribus imperpetuum servituris, per collationem et præsentationem communitatis antedictæ, warantizabimus, acquietabimus et imperpetuum defendemus. In cujus rei testimonium, huic præsenti cartæ meæ sigillum meum est appensum, et ad majorem hujus rei securitatem sigillum commune dictæ civitatis huic præsenti cartæ meâ instantiâ apponi procuravi, apud Sanctumandream, vicesimo secundo die mensis Januarii, Anno Domini millesimo quadringentesimo decimo octavo, coram hiis testibus, Dominis Thoma Seves et Richardo de Cornalle, presbiteris Sanctiandreæ et Laudoniæ archidiaconis; Johanne Boner, tunc dictæ civitatis præposito, Laurentio de Narne, Roberto Letstar, Willielmo Andreâ, protunc ballivis, Johanne Lamby de Lethyn, Roberto de Bittellar, Willielmo de Kynnard, Thomâ Archibaldi, Johanne de Frislan, et Andreâ Brobner, ejusdem civitatis civibus, et multis aliis.

University of St. Andrews.

Appendix, Part III. St. Mary's College. Order I.

9 April 1430.

(2.)—Donatio Fundi seu Terræ Pædagogii, per Henricum Episcopum, Decano et Facultati Artium, anno 1430.

Omnibus hanc cartam visuris vel audituris, Henricus, Dei et Apostolicæ Sedis gratiâ episcopus Sanctiandreæ, salutem in omnium Salvatore: Noverit Universitas vestra, quod in laudem Dei omnipotentis, beatæ et gloriosæ Virginis Mariæ, beati Johannis Apostoli et Evangelistæ, et omnium Sanctorum, pro salute animæ nostræ, animarum prædecessorum et successorum nostrorum, omniumque fidelium defunctorum, damus, concedimus, et ad mortuam manum, tenore præsentium, in perpetuam et puram elemosinam atque dotem, imperpetuum confirmamus Decano facultatis artium, facultati, et ejusdem singularibus personis qui pro tempore fuerint in universitate Sanctiandreæ, perpetuis futuris temporibus inibi personaliter residentibus, regentibus et studentibus, quoddam tenementum sive terram nostram, jacentem in nostrâ civitate Sanctiandreæ, in vico australi ejusdem civitatis, ex parte australi ejusdem vici, inter terram quondam Domini Roberti de Monros ex parte orientali, ex parte unâ, et terram Magistri David Brown ex parte occidentali, ex parte alterâ, cum suis pertinentiis universis, præsentibus et futuris, prout se extendit in latitudine et longitudine, a parte anteriori usque ad torrentem ex parte australi ejusdem tenementi proximo currentem; ut videlicet regentes et magistri in dictâ artium facultate scolas artium et, si opus fuerit, grammaticales inibi valeant tenere, regere et gubernare; ædificia, aulas et cameras, pro studentibus in dictâ facultate, liberè et licitè ædificare, construere et reparare, secundum ordinationem, dispositionem et avisamentum Decani dictæ facultatis, pro tempore existentis, et majoris vel sanioris partis facultatis ejusdem, ac omnia alia et singula liberè et licitè facere, disponere et ordinare, quæ veri domini, possessores et proprietarii in aliquo tenemento, sive terrâ suâ in regno Scotiæ, de jure vel consuetudine, facere, disponere et ordinare liberiùs valent et tenentur: Tenendum, habendum et possidendum dictum tenementum, cum pertinentiis, in perpetuam et puram elemosinam atque dotem, per omnes suas metas et divisas quæ nunc habentur et servantur, in latitudine et longitudine, sine diminutione qualicunque, cum omnibus et singulis libertatibus, privilegiis, commoditatibus et asiamentis, ac justis suis pertinentiis quibuscunque, tam non nominatis quam nominatis, tam subterrâ quam supra terram, tam prope quam procul, ad prædictum tenementum pertinentibus, seu quovismodo spectare valentibus in futurum, adeo liberè, plenariè, honorificè, bene et in pace, sicut aliquod tenementum sive terra, vel res aliæ, in perpetuam elemosinam et dotem, alicui collegio, ecclesiæ, capellæ, loco ecclesiastico vel religioso, infra regnum Scotiæ, liberiùs, plenius, honorificentiùs, ac melius conceduntur, dantur et possidentur. Volumus insuper quod prædicti Decanus facultatis, regentes et magistri, in cappis ordinariis vel huciis, et omnes capellani in capellâ collegii in dictâ terrâ fundandâ perpetuis futuris temporibus celebraturi, in superpelliciis honestis, singulis annis [die] obitûs nostri, in dictâ capellâ conveniant, et cum tabulâ coopertâ et duobus cereis accensis, Placebo et Dirige in nocte præcedente diem obitûs nostri, et missam de *Requiem* cum notâ in crastino, celebraturi teneantur: Et quod quilibet capellanus de collegio antedicto in eodem celebraturus, omni die ad hoc debito, et juxta regulam ordinarii nostri, suffragia die consueto quo missam inibi (vel alibi si forte ipsum capellanum pro agendis aliquo casu ad extra pro tempore proficisci contingat) duxerit celebrandum, unam collectam specialem pro animâ nostrâ perpetuis futuris temporibus in ipsâ missâ, devotè etiam, dicere teneatur. In cujus rei testimonium sigillum nostrum autenticum præsenti cartæ nostræ est appensum, apud civitatem nostram Sancti Andreæ, nono die mensis Aprilis, Anno Domini millesimo quadringentesimo tricesimo.

(3.)—Carta Annui Redditûs Facultati Artium super Tenemento Johannis Rynde per David Lindsay de Byris.

13 April 1484.

Omnibus hanc cartam indentatam visuris vel audituris David Lyndsay de Byris æternam in Domino salutem: Sciatis nos dedisse, concessisse, et hac præsenti cartâ nostrâ indentatâ ad feodifirmam dimississe et confirmasse dilectis nostris et specialibus Johanni Rynd et Katerinæ suæ sponsæ, ac eorum diutiùs viventi, totum et integrum tenementum nostrum, cum pertinentiis jacentibus infra civitatem Sanctiandreæ, in vico australi ejusdem ex parte australi dicti vici, inter tenementum Domini David Skynnar capellani ad orientem, et tenementum hæredum quondam Andreæ Fullartoune ad occidentem, pro suis consiliis, auxiliis, favoribus et servitiis nobis prius multipliciter et gratanter impensis: tenendum et habendum totum et integrum præfatum tenementum, cum pertinentiis præfatis, Johanni et Katerinæ sponsæ, et eorum diutiùs viventi, a nobis, hæredibus nostris et assignatis, in feodo et hæreditate imperpetuum, per omnes rectas metas suas antiquas et divisas, prout jacet in longitudine, videlicet a fronte usque ad torrentem dictæ civitatis, nuncupatum *le laid;* in latitudine prout jacet inter dicta tenementa; Necnon cum omnibus aliis et singulis libertatibus, commoditatibus et asiamentis, ac justis suis pertinentiis quibuscumque, ad dictum tenementum cum pertinentiis spectantibus, seu justè spectare valentibus quomodolibet in futurum, adeo liberè, quietè, plenariè, integrè, honorificè, bene et in pace, sicut aliquod tenementum infra regnum Scotiæ alicui per aliquem ad feodifirmam datur, conceditur seu possidetur, seu dari, concedi vel possideri poterit in futurum, sine revocatione vel conditione aliquali, reddendo inde annuatim, dicti Johannes et Katerina, ac eorum diutiùs vivens, facultati artium sive pedagogio quatuordecim solidos, et monasterio Sanctiandreæ decem denarios, et nobis, et hæredibus nostris et assignatis, novem marcas usualis monetæ regni Scotiæ, ad duos anni terminos usuales, festa videlicet Penthecostes et Sancti Martini in hieme, per æquales medias portiones, nomine feodifirmæ, et domino nostro, episcopo Sanctiandreæ qui pro tempore fuerit, firmam burgalem tantum, pro omni alio onere, servitio, seculari exactione, seu demandâ, quæ de dicto tenemento cum pertinentiis per quemcumque exigi poterunt seu requiri, vel aliqualiter demandari; reservando nihilominus nobis, hæredibus nostris et assignatis, gradum orientalem, cum duobus cameris et superiori solio ejusdem, ac nostram hospitalitatem pro expensibus competentibus, quandocunque hoc fieri contigerit. Et nos vero, David Lyndsay de Byris antedictus, hæredes nostri et assignati, totum et integrum præfatum tenementum cum pertinentiis, ac nostras donationem et concessionem ad feodifirmam dimissionem per nos exinde sic factas, præfatis Johanni et Katerinæ suæ sponsæ, ac eorum diutiùs viventi, in omnibus et per omnia, ut prætactum est, pro toto tempore vitæ suæ, contra omnes mortales warantizabimus, acquietabimus, et imperpetuum defendemus. In cujus rei testimonium præsenti hujus cartæ indentatæ, remansuræ cum præfatis Johanne et Katerinâ, et eorum diutius vivente, sigillum nostrum est appensum; et præsenti hujus cartæ indentatæ, remansuræ cum nobis præfato David, hæredibus nostris et assignatis, præfato Johanne Rynd, pro se et dictâ suâ sponsâ, sigillum suum est appensum, apud Sanctumandream, die decimo tertio mensis Aprilis, Anno Domini millesimo quadringentesimo

Facultas artium et *pædagogium* olim pro eodem.

octuagesimo quinto, coram his testibus, Waltero Heryot, dominis Ahtmulty, vicario de Seres, et Johanne Lyall, presbiteris Thoma Grundyston, Adam Swyne, Mauricio Cowquhan, Alexandro Congiltoune et Ricardo Wallace, cum diversis aliis.

(4.)—Instrumentum Donationis Diversorum Rerum Capellanis Altaris Sancti Antonii, per Magistrum David Monypenny.

3 Maij 1493.

In Dei Nomine, Amen. Per hoc publicum instrumentum cunctis pateat evidenter, quod anno a nativitate Domini millesimo quadringentesimo nonagesimo tertio, mensis vero Maii die nonâ, indictione undecimâ, pontificatûs sanctissimi in Christo patris et domini nostri, domini Alexandri, divinâ providentiâ papæ sexti, anno primo, in mei notarii publici et testium subscriptorum præsentiâ, personaliter constitutus venerabilis vir, Magister David Monypenne, canonicus Moraviensis, non vi aut metu ductus, nec errore lapsus, sed sponte, liberè, et ex certâ suâ scientiâ dedit, concessit et donavit discreto viro, Magistro Roberto Prestone, presbitero et capellano altaris Sancti Anthonii infra parochialem ecclesiam civitatis Sancti Andreæ, per ipsum Magistrum David fundatam, et successoribus, dicti altaris capellanis, canonicè intrantibus, omnia bona subscripta, in scriptis posita formâ subsequenti, thir ar the guydis that I, David Monepenne, channon of Murray, fundator of Sanctanthonis alter within the parys kirk of Sanctiandris, hes giffyne & in my lege posta giffis and leiffis, withowttine ony contradic-

Mariano Collegio.

tione or revocatione, to remane perpetually to the use of the Innis, mortifeit *till our Ladye and Sanctanthone*, in the first, the chalmyr that I ly in, ane dowbill contour, ane standand bed with ruyf and hedis: *Item*, in the hall, ane falding burd, ane langsadill, ane porch, and ane fut burd: *Item*, in the ower chalmer, ane standand bed with ruyfe and hedis with curthynnis of lenyn clath, ane dowbill contowr, ane langsadill, ane pres of aik, ane cop burd, twa cheris of akyne buyrdis: *Item*, in the litill hall, ane dowbill contour, ane set burd, with ane lang saddyll, ane copburd and ane almery affixit in the wall betwix the hall and the kechin. In the ower chalmer, ane standand bed with ruife and hedis, and in the for chalmer, ane standand bed with ane pres: *Item*, in the kechin of the greit hall, ane brandraht of irne; in the greit hall, ane hingand chandelar of bras; in the greit chalmer, ane feddir bed, ane bouster, and ane coweryne, and the rede paralyne in the litill hall; the quhilk guides as forsaidis, I exut me and dischargis of me and myne aeris, executoris and assignais, and to be rewlit be the awys and ordinance of the Den of the faculte of art, and his deputis quhasumever thai be for the thyme," ad usum et utilitatem dictorum capellanorum præfati altaris, in tenemento per eundem Magistrum David eidem altari annexo et fundato, perpetuò remansura, sine alienatione quacumque in futurum; et in signum hujusmodi donationis et concessionis, præfatus Magister David dedit præfato magistro Roberto portiunculam ligni, quam in manu gestabat. Necnon ut hujusmodi donatio rerum et bonorum prædictorum, ac fundatio hujusmodi capellaniæ verum sortiatur effectum, præfatus Magister David fecit, constituit et ordinavit suos consanguineos, Patricium Monepenny et Johannem Gurlay, suos veros legitimos et indubitatos procuratores, actores, factores, negotiorumque suorum gestores, ac nuntios speciales et generales; dans et concedens præfatus Magister David dictis suis procuratoribus, ac cuilibet eorum, in solidum, suam liberam plenariamque potestatem, et mandatum speciale, pro se et nomine suo, illud tenementum suum, interius cum pertinentiis, jacens infra civitatem Sanctiandreæ, et ex parte australi ejusdem, inter terram quondam Henrici Wrquhart ad

Situatio Tenementi.

occidentem, et terram quondam Joannis Collisone et le Pryor wynd ad orientem, prout limitatur in fundatione per eum desuper factâ, [et] in manibus venerabilis in Christo patris ac domini Domini, Johannis permissione divinâ prioris ecclesiæ metropolitanæ Sanctiandreæ, domini prioris dicti tenementi, seu ipsius ballivi, ad hoc potestatem habentium, ad effectum, ut ipse Magister Robertus, capellanus, possessionem ejusdem, juxta tenorem fundationis, consequi valeat, resignandum et demittendum, ac missionem et resignationem admitti petendum et procurandum, quod ipsa fundatio inconcussè permaneat, et ipse capellanus possessionem realem et saisinam habeat; necnon nomine suo dictum capellanum Magistrum Robertum in actualem, realem et corporalem possessionem omnium et singulorum bonorum prædictorum instituendum et induendum, illaque sibi realiter tradendum et assignandum, ut secum et suis successoribus, capellanis dicti altaris, perpetuo remaneant in dicto tenemento, cæteraque omnia alia et singula faciendum et exercendum, quæ in præmissis necessaria fuerint seu opportuna, et quæ dictus constituens faceret seu facere possit, si præsens in præmissis personaliter interesset. Promisit insuper dictus Dominus constituens mihi notario publico stipulanti, ac vice et nomine omnium et singulorum præmissorum recipienti, se ratum, gratum, firmum atque stabile pro perpetuo habiturum totum, et quicquid per dictos suos procuratores, plures aut unum, actum, factum, dictum, gestumve procuratum fuerit in præmissis, seu præmissorum aliquo, sub ypotheca et obligatione omnium et singulorum præsentium et futurorum: super quibus omnibus et singulis suprascriptis præfatus Magister David a me notario publico subscripto sibi fieri petiit unum seu plura publicum seu publica instrumentum seu instrumenta. Acta erant hæc in loco suæ habitationis de Erlis hall, horâ primâ post meridiem, sub anno, mense, die, indictione et pontificatu quibus supra, præsentibus ibidem venerabili viro, Magistro Johanne Zong, canonico Dunkeldensi, Domino Johanne Lugate, capellano Johanne Dempster, Johanne Downe et Laurentio Powry, testibus ad præmissa vocatis pariter et rogatis.

Sic Subscribitur.

Et ego Joannes Bonar, presbiter Sanctiandreæ diocesis, publicus imperiali et regali authoritatibus notarius, præmissis omnibus et singulis, dum sic ut præmittitur agerentur et fierent, unà cum prænominatis testibus, præsens interfui, eaque omnia et singula sic fieri vidi et audivi, ac in notam sumpsi, ideoque præsens publicum instrumentum, alienâ manu scriptum, exinde confeci, subscripsi et publicavi, signoque, nomine et cognomine meis, solitis et consuetis, signavi, rogatus et requisitus, in fidem et testimonium veritatis omnium et singulorum præmissorum.

(5.)—Fundatio Capellaniæ Divi Johannis Baptistæ per Magistrum Alexandrum Inglis, ad Pædagogium spectantis.

5 Maij 1494.

Omnibus hanc cartam visuris vel audituris, Alexander Inglis, archidiaconus Sanctiandreæ principalis, salutem in Domino sempiternam. Quia per pias orationes, et missarum, ubi filius pro peccatis patri offertur, celebrationes, præsertim continuas, credimus [peccata] dimitti, purgatorii pœnas demolliri, et ab eisdem defunctorum animas frequentiùs liberari, et in paradisi gaudiis collocari: hinc est quod ego, Alexander Inglis, archidiaconus Sanctiandreæ principalis antedictus, piæ devotionis affectu motus, in honore sanctæ

et individuæ Trinitatis, Patris, Filii et Spiritus Sancti, gloriosissimæ Virginis Mariæ, et annuntiationis Dominicæ, et omnium Sanctorum, ad altare Sancti Johannis Baptistæ infra navem ecclesiæ metropolitanæ Sanctiandreæ, quæ vulgariter vocatur insula archidiaconi Sanctiandreæ, ex parte boreali ejusdem ecclesiæ versus occidentem, totum et integrum illud tenementum meum, ante et retro, cum pertinentiis, quod emi a Johanne Thomson, cive civitatis Sanctiandreæ, et ædificavi, jacentem in vico australi dictæ civitatis, et ex parte boreali ejusdem, inter tenementum Willielmi Forgund ad orientem, ab unâ, et tenementum Johannis Wemys, burgensis de Crail, ad occidentem ab alterâ, ac tenementum meum vastum, quod nunc ædifico ad finem occidentem mansi archidiaconi Sanctiandreæ, in longitudine sexaginta duorum pedum, et latitudine viginti unius pedum, favente Domino, fundare disposui de supradictis tenementis: igitur noveritis me dedisse, concessisse, et hac præsenti cartâ meâ confirmasse, ac divinæ contemplationis intuitu dare, concedere, auctoritate reverendissimi Domini mei, Willielmi, miseratione divinâ Archiepiscopi Sanctiandreæ, primatis legati nati supervenien. ad mortuam manum confirmare Deo, et gloriosæ Virgini Mariæ, omnibusque Sanctis, ac Anuntiationi Dominicæ, altarique prædicto in insulâ antedictâ situato, ac capellano perpetuo in eodem celebraturo pro salute animæ meæ, prædecessorum et successorum meorum, dominorum Regum, pontificum, parentum et benefactorum, omniumque fidelium defunctorum a quo vel a quibus bona recepi, et ad condignum non satisfeci, hujusmodi tenementa suprascripta cum pertinentiis annuatim levandum et percipiendum: tenenda et habenda dicta tenementa, cum pertinentiis dictis, altari et capellano et ejus prædecessoribus, legitimè modo subscripto intrantibus, in puram et perpetuam elemosinam, ac in proprietatem, in mortuam manum, cum omnibus et singulis commoditatibus, libertatibus et asiamentis, ac justis suis pertinentiis quibuscunque ad prædicta tenementa cum pertinentiis spectantibus, seu justè spectare valentibus quomodolibet in futurum, cum luminaribus vitratis super hortum archidiaconi prædicti, et adeo liberè, quietè, plenariè, integrè, honorificè, bene et in pace, sicut aliqua tenementa infra regnum Scotiæ in puram et perpetuam elimosinam et ad mortuam manum alicui ecclesiæ, capellæ, seu altari vel capellano, per quemcumque datur, conceditur seu possidetur; ita quod nec ego nec hæredes mei, nec assignati, seu aliquis nomine nostrûm, jus vel clameum aliquod in hujusmodi tenementis cum pertinentiis, titulum, proprietatem seu possessionem exigere seu vendicare potero seu poterunt, sed de eisdem de cetero sumus exclusi imperpetuum: Reservato nihilominus mihi, pro toto tempore vitæ meæ, dictorum tenementorum libero tenemento, ad meum beneplacitum, sine obstaculo, levandum et disponendum. Volo autem et ordino, quod si contingat capellanum dictæ capellaniæ (quod Deus avertat) aliquam concubinam, vel focariam publicam, retinere, seu tali publicè adhærere, et ordinariâ demum auctoritate legitimè monitus idem capellanus eam cum effectu non dimiserit, eo ipso extunc dicta capellania vacare censeatur. Pari modo volo et ordino, quod si contingat quemcumque capellanum dicti altaris per me, aut successores meos, archidiaconos Sanctiandriæ (quos et quem pro tempore existentes patronos et patronum dictæ capellaniæ constituo) ad dictam capellaniam admissum, et in eâ institutum, ad quodcunque aliud beneficium, servitium vel officium perpetuum promoveri, vel illud simul cum præsenti capellaniâ retinere, quod dicta capellania, post promotionem sæpefati capellani ad beneficium, officium vel servitium hujusmodi, vel retentionem pacificam alicujus eorundem, eo ipso vacare dinoscatur; ita quod personalem residentiam apud eandem faciant, sicut sui successores, dictæ capellaniæ capellani, et continuam cessantiam; causâ rationabili, et nullatenus ab eâ ultra quindenam, se absentent; alioquin eo ipso dictam capellaniam vacare decernimus. Cum igitur dicta capellania prædicta, sive per mortem, cessionem vel dimissionem ejusdem, aut aliàs quovismodo, vacare contigerit, Volo et ordino et concedo, quod dictæ capellaniæ donatio, et capellani ad illam admissio, ad me, quamdiu vixero, pertineat et spectet, absque quacumque collatione ordinariâ desuper fiendâ, et post meum decessum ad archidiaconum Sanctiandreæ, et in ejus absentiâ extra regnum, seu negligentiâ, ad Rectorem Universitatis Sanctiandreæ, qui pro tempore fuerit, pertinere dinoscatur: *Item*, volo et ordino, quod si dictus capellanus a dicto servitio ultra quindenam se absentaverit, licitum erit archidiacono Sanctiandreæ, seu Rectori Universitatis, alium idoneum capellanum, ut inferiùs qualificatum, et ad eundem effectum destituere, et alium imponere, absque quacumque vocatione seu strepitu judiciali: proviso quod dictis tenementis conserventur annuatim quadraginta solidi, ad provisionem et reparationem dictorum tenementorum, ponendorum in manibus bursarii facultatis artium, ad effectum reparationis et sustentationis dictorum tenementorum: Qui bursarius annuatim levabit et exponet super necessariis dictorum tenementorum, cum consilio et avisamento decani facultatis artium, qui pro tempore fuerit, et suorum deputatorum et deputandorum, necnon capellani dicti altaris deservientis pro tempore, ipsisque reddendo compotum annuatim, die quo compotum reddit facultati artium et auditoribus ejusdem; sic quod idem bursarius annuatim oneretur per facultatem de prædictis quadraginta solidis ad effectum prædictum: *Item*, volo et ordino quod dictus capellanus sit magister in artibus regens in aliquâ facultatum, videlicet grammaticâ, philosophiâ, theologiâ, aut jure canonico, aut aliquâ facultatum Universitatis Sanctiandreæ approbatarum, et quod resideat in ipsâ capellaniâ personaliter, quæ incompatibilis censeatur cum alio beneficio seu officio quocumque: Reddendo inde annuatim archidiacono Sanctiandreæ, qui pro tempore fuerit, triginta denarios annui redditûs de dicto primo tenemento, sicut hactenus solvere consueverat, et de dictâ terrâ vastâ nunc ædificandum duodecim denarios annui redditûs, ad duos anni terminos, festa videlicet pentecostes et sancti Martini in hyeme, per æquales portiones, tantum pro omni alio onere, servitio, seculari exactione, seu demandâ, exceptis suffragiis supradictis: Demum volo et ordino, quod dicta tenementa ad meram sustentationem dicti capellani, qui pro tempore fuerit, necnon calices, libri vestimenta, ornamentaque altaris, per me eidem altari condonata, per capellanum, qui pro tempore fuerit, bene conserventur, et inibi sine remotione permaneant; et in singulis præmissis, de quibus ut præfertur, dictis archidiacono, rectori, decano et bursariis regimen committo, omnibus fraude et dolo seclusis, prout voluerint respondere coram summo Judice. Et ego Alexander Inglis, archidiaconus supradictus, hæredes mei et assignati, prædictas donationes, infeodationes, ordinationes, dispositiones et qualificationes prædictis capellano et altari, in omnibus et per omnia, ut supra dictum est, contra omnes mortales warantizabimus, acquietabimus et in perpetuum defendemus. In cujus rei testimonium, sigillum meum præsentibus est appensum, apud Sanctumandream, die quinto mensis Maii, Anno Domini millesimo quadringentesimo nonagesimo quarto, coram his testibus, venerabilibus et eximiis viris, Dominis et Magistris Roberto Ketht, Rectore Universitatis Sanctiandreæ; Johanne Listone, præposito collegii Sancti Salvatoris; Hugone Spens, in sacrâ theologiâ professoribus; David Meldrum, officiali Sanctiandreæ principali; Patricio Symsone, canonico dictæ ecclesiæ collegiatæ; Johanne Zong, canonico Dunkeldensi; et Symone Campion, notario, cum diversis aliis testibus.

University of St. Andrews.

Appendix, Part III. St. Mary's College. Order I.

(6.)—Confirmatio Willielmi, Archiepiscopi Sanctiandreæ, Capellaniæ Divi Joannis Baptistæ, ad Pædagogium spectantis, fundatæ per Magistrum Alexandrum Inglis, Archidiaconum Sanctiandreæ.

18 Jul, 1494.

Universis et singulis sanctæ matris Ecclesiæ filiis, ad quorum notitias præsentes literæ pervenerint, Willielmus, miseratione divinâ Sanctiandreæ Archiepiscopus, totius regni Scotiæ primas, et apostolicæ sedis legatus, salutem in omnium Salvatore: Noverit Universitas vestra, nos, cum consensu et assensu capituli nostri ecclesiæ nostræ metropolitanæ Sanctiandreæ, ad infrascripta capitulariter congregati, quamdam cartam prædilecti nostri venerabilis et egregii viri, Magistri Alexandri Inglis, decretorum doctoris, archidiaconi nostri Sanctiandreæ principalis, factam in honore Dei omnipotentis, et gloriosissimæ Virginis Mariæ, Annuntiationis Dominicæ, et omnium Sanctorum, ad altare beati Johannis Baptistæ infra navem ecclesiæ metropolitanæ Sanctiandreæ, quæ vulgariter vocatur insula Archidiaconi Sanctiandreæ, et uni capellano imperpetuum celebraturo ad altare prædictæ Mariæ Virginis, videlicet Annuntiationis Dominicæ, pro salute animarum infrascriptarum, de tenementis inferiùs specificatis, de mandato nostro speciali, visam, lectam, inspectam et diligenter examinatam, sanam et integram, non rasam, non cancellatam, nec in aliquâ sui parte suspectam, ad plenum intellexisse, sub hac formâ: Omnibus hanc cartam, &c. [ut supra, No. 5.]

Quam cartam, ac donationem, concessionem, fundationem et ordinationem in eâdem contentas, in omnibus suis punctis, articulis, conditionibus, modis et circumstantiis suis quibuscunque, formâ pariter et effectu, in omnibus et per omnia, ut præmissum est, approbamus, ratificamus, admortizamus, et pro nobis et successoribus nostris mortificamus, salvis nobis et successoribus nostris juribus, oneribus et debitis consuetis: In cujus rei testimonium, præsenti cartæ nostræ confirmationis et mortificationis sigillum nostrum auctenticum, unà cum appensione sigilli capituli nostri in signum consensûs ejusdem, apponi fecimus, apud Sanctumandream, die decimo octavo mensis Julii, Anno Domini millesimo quadringentesimo nonagesimo quarto, et consecrationis nostræ anno decimo sexto, et in signum majoris evidentiæ fundationis dictæ capellaniæ, sigillum supradicti Magistri Alexandri, præsentibus etiam est appensum, anno, die et loco supradictis, et coram etiam supradictis testibus.

Jacobus Graye, notarius publicus, scripsit.

(7.)—Litera Ballivatûs Roberti de Fontibus, pro Sasinâ dandâ de Tenemento fundato Capellaniæ divi Johannis Evangelistæ.

7 Maij 1501.

Robertus de Fontibus, archidiaconus Sanctiandreæ, charissimo nostro Johanni Rutherfurd, ad infrascripta ballivo nostro specialiter constituto, Salutem: Quia decrevimus et disposuimus unam capellaniam, et sustentationem unius studentis, ex nostro tenemento, per nos conquæsto, de nobis in capite tento, et in manibus nostris resignato, quod sit olim hæredum quondam Willielmi Forgund, jacente infra civitatem Sanctiandreæ, infra terram quondam Magistri Alexandri Pennicuik ad orientem, et terram quondam Magistri Alexandri Inglis, archidiaconi Sanctiandreæ ad occidentem, fundari et mortificari, juxta nostram desuper ordinationem fiendam, et eo prætextu venerabilem virum Magistrum Thomam Ramsay, *loci Pædagogii Universitatis Sanctiandreæ Regentem*, ad capellaniam hujusmodi sic fundandum de ipso tenemento, ad valorem viginti librarum per eum annuatim recipiendarum, necnon eundem, nomine cujusdam studentis in prædicto pædagogio, ut percipere valeat ad suam sustentationem de hujusmodi tenemento, ultra hujusmodi viginti libras decem marcas, admisimus, prout admittemus, ac sibi capellaniam prædictam et sustentationem, dicti studentis nomine, quo supra, assignamus, juxta tenorem, ut præfertur, nostræ ordinationis et fundationis ac restrictionis, et reservationis, per nos aut nomine nostro postea fiendarum: Quocirca vobis præcipimus et mandamus, quatenus dicto Magistro Thomæ, ex causis respectivè præmissis, et juxta nostram ordinationem et fundationem expediendas, ut præfertur, sasinam hæreditariam ex hujusmodi tenemento conferatis, et eum in dicto tenemento, nominibus capellaniæ et sustentationis studentis prædicti, inducatis et instituatis: Ad quod faciendum, vobis, tenore præsentium, committimus potestatem: In cujus rei testimonium sigillum nostrum præsentibus est appensum, apud civitatem Sanctiandreæ, die vicesimo septimo Maii, Anno Domini millesimo quingentesimo primo.

Capellania Joannis Evang. Pædag. spect.

(8.)—Fundatio Capellaniæ Beati Johannis Evangelistæ, per Robertum de Fontibus, Archidiaconum Santiandreæ, ad Pædagogium spectantis.

7 Maij 1501.

Omnibus hanc cartam visuris vel audituris, Robertus de Fontibus, archidiaconus Sanctiandreæ principalis, Salutem in Domino sempiternam: Quia per pias orationes et missarum, ubi filius pro peccatis offertur, celebrationes, præsertim continuas, credimus peccata dimitti, purgatorii pœnas demolliri, et ab eisdem defunctorum animas frequentiùs liberari, et in paradisi gaudiis collocari; hinc est quod ego Robertus, archidiaconus antedictus, piæ devotionis affectu motus, in honore sanctæ et individuæ Trinitatis, Patris et Filii et Spiritus Sancti, gloriosissimæ Virginis Mariæ, beati Johannis Evangelistæ, et omnium Sanctorum, ad altare dictæ Virginis Mariæ et prefati Johannis Evangelistæ, infra metropolitanam ecclesiam Sanctiandreæ situatum, et in insulâ præfati Sancti Johannis Evangelistæ, favente Domino, de tenemento subscripto fundare disposui. Igitur noveritis me dedisse, concessisse, et hac præsenti cartâ meâ confirmasse, ac divinæ contemplationis intuitu, et reverendissimi Domini mei, archiepiscopi Sanctiandreæ moderni, auctoritate interveniente, ad mortuam manum confirmare Deo, et gloriosæ Virgini Mariæ, et beato Johanni Evangelistæ, et omnibus Sanctis, altarique prædicto et capellano, videlicet Magistro Thomæ Ramsay, infra Pædagogium Sanctiandreæ continuè in artibus regenti, et ejus successoribus inibi regentibus, pro salute animæ serenissimi Domini nostri Jacobi regis moderni, ac præfati reverendissimi patris archiepiscopi, necnon Willielmi Sheves, quondam Sanctiandreæ archiepiscopi, animæque meæ, ac Elizabeth comitissæ Rosiæ, animarum patris et matris, fratrum et sororum, antecessorum, successorum et benefactorum meorum, ac omnium aliorum vivorum et defunctorum, a quo vel a quibus aliqua bona recepi, et condignum non satisfeci, totum et integrum tenementum meum, cum pertinentiis, per me conquæstum, et in manibus meis, tanquam Domini superioris ejusdem, resignatum, jacens in vico australi civitatis Sanctiandreæ, et ex parte aquilonari ejusdem, inter terram quondam Magistri Alexandri Pennycuik, ad orientem, et terram quondam Magistri Alexandri Inglis, olim Archidiaconi Sanctiandreæ, ad occidentem: Tenendum et habendum dictum tenementum cum pertinentiis, necnon quoscumque alios annuos redditus sive terras quos vel quas contigerit me in futurum obtinere, et præfatis altari, capellano, aut aliter in pios usus assignare, annectere vel donare, ac si hic de verbo in verbum insererentur, prædicto Magistro Thomæ et suis successoribus, ut præfertur, regentibus, ut perinde per capellanum antedictum et suos successores annuatim recipiant viginti libras

ad eorum utilitatem, et de excrescentiâ præfati tenementi recipiantur decem mercæ, ad sustentationem cujusdam clerici, studentis infra dictum pædagogium per quatuor annos continuè pro gradu sui magisterii; quo recedente, recipiatur alius idoneus per tot annos, et non ultra permansurus, et sic deinceps: et residuum emolumentorum et firmarum dicti tenementi recipiatur per capellanum, et disponatur ad sustentationem dicti tenementi, et ornamentorum altaris, cum avisamento Domini Archidiaconi ejusdem Sanctiandreæ, et Prioris metropolitanæ ecclesiæ antedictæ, in puram et perpetuam elimosinam, ac in proprietatem ad mortuam manum, cum omnibus et singulis commoditatibus, libertatibus et asiamentis, ac justis suis pertinentiis quibuscumque, ad prædictum tenementum, seu annuos redditus vel terras ut præfertur obtinendos, spectantibus, seu justè spectare valentibus in futurum, adeo liberè, quietè, integrè, honorificè, bene et in pace, sicut aliquæ terræ vel annui redditus in perpetuam elimosinam vel ad mortuam manum conceduntur seu possidentur: Reservato tamen mihi, ad meum beneplacitum, quoad vixero, dicti tenementi libero tenemento. Volo autem et ordino, quod si contingat capellanum, qui pro tempore fuerit, aliquam concubinam publicam vel focariam retinere, seu tali publicè adhærere, et authoritate ordinariâ legitimè monitus, illam non dimiserit cum effectu, eo ipso dicta capellania vacare censeatur. Præterea volo et ordino, quod si contingat dictum magistrum Thomam, vel alium capellanum admissum et institutum in dictâ capellaniâ, ad quodcumque aliud beneficium, servitium vel officium perpetuum promoveri, quod ipsa capellania, post hujusmodi promotionem ad quodcumque aliud officium, servitium vel beneficium, ut præmittitur, et pacificam possessionem ejusdem, præsens capellania vacare dinoscatur, sic quod dictus Magister Thomas Regens, ut præfertur, et sui successores, ut præfertur, personalem residentiam in dicto pædagogio faciant, regendo et docendo; et apud dictum altare in dictâ ecclesiâ metropolitanâ quotidie, cum dispositi fuerint, celebrent, et nullatenus ab hujusmodi servitio, nisi causâ tunc rationali occurrente, ultra quindenam ab hujusmodi servitio se absentent; quod si fecerint, dictam capellaniam vacare decernimus. Cum igitur dicta capellania qualitercumque vacare contigerit, volo et ordino quod hujusmodi capellaniæ donatio, et capellani ad illam admissio, necnon electio et impositio dicti studentis, ad me, quamdiu vixero, pertineant et spectent; et post meum decessum, ad archidiaconum Sanctiandreæ, qui pro tempore fuerit, omnino pertinere dinoscantur. Et si contingat archidiaconum patronum [admissionem] capellani hujusmodi, vel impositionem dicti studentis, ultra quindenam a die vacationis eorundem postponere, aut mentem meam in præmissis qualitercumque transmutare vel infringere, volo et ordino, et omnino declaro, quod donatio et admissio capellani prædicti, et electio ac impositio studentis, ad dominum Priorem metropolitanæ ecclesiæ Sanctiandreæ, et ejus conventum, quotiens hoc contigerit, transferantur et devolventur, hac vice duntaxat, et plenam habeant desuper disponendi facultatem; statutis, privilegiis aut dispensationibus apostolicis quibuscumque, in contrarium facientibus seu obtinendis, non obstantibus. Insuper volo et ordino, quod quotiens dicta capellania vacare contigerit, capellanus regens qui ad eam admittendus est, ante suam admissionem, inveniat plegios et fidejussores fidedignos, de non alienando ornamenta altaris, sed ea fideliter conservando: et annuatim compotum et manifestationem eorundem reddat, quotiens super hoc requisitus fuerit. Cæterum volo, desidero et ordino, quod, post meum decessum, patroni prædicti, et quilibet eorum, omnia et singula præmissa, in omnibus et per omnia, ut prædictum est, observent et perimpleant, ac observari et perimpleri faciant, prout ipsi aut eorum quilibet per se, in novissimâ examinatione coram summo judice, voluerint respondere. In cujus rei testimonium, huic præsenti cartæ meæ, seu fundationi, sigillum meum proprium, unà cum sigillo Johannis Rudyrfurde, ballivi mei, datoris sasinæ prædicti tenementi cum pertinentiis Magistro Thomæ Ramsay, in pædagogio regenti, per me principaliter nominato juxta tenorem fundationis, sunt appensa, apud Sanctumandream, die vicesimo septimo mensis Maii, coram his testibus, videlicet venerabilibus viris et magistris, Johanne, Priore Sanctiandreæ; Gavino Dunbar, decano Moraviensi; Hugone Spens, canonico ecclesiæ collegiatæ Sancti Salvatoris; Henrico Prestone, Johanne Sawquhar, Johanne Cuyk, vicario de Dersy, Roberto Richartsone et David Retray, cum diversis aliis.

(*Sequitur Confirmatio Archiepiscopi.*)

3 Junii 1501.

Nos, Jacobus, miseratione divinâ Sanctiandreæ Archiepiscopus, totius regni Scotiæ Primas, et apostolicæ sedis legatus natus, dux Rossiæ, marchio de Ormond, comes de Ardmannach, dominus de Brechin Govar, cum consensu et assensu venerabilium et religiosorum virorum, Prioris et capituli ecclesiæ metropolitanæ Sanctiandreæ, supradicti tenementi concessionem, et ad mortuam manum donationem, ac omnia alia et singula in præsenti cartâ contenta, in omnibus suis punctis et articulis, modis, conditionibus et circumstantiis, formâ pariter et effectu, divini cultûs augmentationis zelo, caritatis intuitu, et egentium animarum specialiter prædictarum contemplatione virtutis, pro nobis et successoribus nostris, Sanctiandreæ archiepiscopis, approbamus, ratificamus, ac dictum tenementum cum pertinentiis, superiùs nominatum, mortificamus, et tenore præsentium hujusmodi tenementum prædicto Magistro Thomæ, per dictum Archidiaconum nominato, suisque successoribus regentibus, qui pro tempore fuerint, juxta formam et tenorem supradictæ fundationis, in perpetuum confirmamus, approbamus et ratificamus: In quarum approbationis, ratificationis, mortificationis, et imperpetuum confirmationis testimonium, sigillum nostrum auctenticum, ac etiam sigillum capituli ecclesiæ nostræ metropolitanæ Sanctiandreæ, præsentibus sunt appensa, apud civitatem nostram Sanctiandreæ, die tertio mensis Junii, anno Domini millesimo quingentesimo primo.

(9.)—Fundatio Domini Andreæ, olim Episcopi Moraviensis, ad Altare S^ti^. Martini, spectans ad Pædagogium.

3 Sept. 1501.

Omnibus hanc cartam visuris vel audituris, Nos, Andreas, Dei et apostolicæ Sedis gratiâ Episcopus Moraviensis, salutem in Domino sempiternam: Quia per pias orationes et missarum, ubi filius pro peccatis patri offertur, celebrationes, præsertim continuas, credimus peccata dimitti, ac purgatorii pœnas demolliri, et ab eisdem defunctorum animas frequentiùs liberari, et in paradisi gaudiis collocari; hinc est quod nos Andreas, Episcopus antedictus, piæ devotionis affectu motus, in honore sanctæ individuæ Trinitatis, Patris, Filii, et Spiritûs Sancti, et gloriosæ Virginis Mariæ, matris Domini nostri Jhesu Christi, et omnium Sanctorum, noveritis nos dedisse, concessisse, et hac præsenti cartâ nostrâ confirmasse, ac divinæ contemplationis intuitu ad mortuam manum confirmare Deo, et gloriosæ Virgini Mariæ, et omnibus Sanctis, ac altari Sancti Martini infra ecclesiam parochialem Sanctiandreæ, et capellano, qui sit in artibus magister sufficienter qualificatus, et *actu in pædagogio ejusdem civitatis regens*, et ejus successoribus inibi regentibus, pro salute animarum quondam bonæ memoriæ illustrissimorum principum regum Scotorum, videlicet Jacobi primi, Jacobi secundi, Jacobi tertii, et prosperitate et salute illustrissimi nunc regis nostri Jacobi quarti, necnon pro animabus serenissimarum reginarum Scotiæ, videlicet Johannæ, sponsæ dicti Jacobi primi, et olim matris nostræ; et Mariæ, sponsæ olim dicti regis nostri Jacobi secundi, fratris

Actu Regens in Pædagogio.

olim nostri; et Margaretæ, sponsæ olim dicti quondam regis nostri Jacobi tertii, et matris Jacobi regis nostri moderni; ac pro salute animæ quondam bonæ memoriæ Jacobi Stewart, militis, patris nostri; necnon pro salute animæ nostræ, et Jacobi, fratris nostri germani, olim comitis Bwchquhaniæ; ac etiam pro salute fratris nostri Johannis, nunc comitis Adoliæ; necnon pro animabus Jacobi Lyndsay, olim decani Glasguensis, et magistri Johannis Mongumre, olim rectoris de Eklisseme; et pro animabus omnium vivorum et defunctorum, a quo vel a quibus aliqua bona recepimus, et ad condignam emendam non satisfecimus, totum et integrum tenementum nostrum cum pertinentiis, jacens infra civitatem Sanctiandreæ, infra terras Willielmi Wauch, ad orientem, ab unâ, et terras quondam Willielmi Boner, ab occidentali, ab alterâ, extendentes ad communem viam regiam, ex parte australi, et communem viam fori, ex parte boreali: Tenendum et habendum totum dictum tenementum, cum suis pertinentiis, ædificatis, ædificandis, cum horto ejusdem, præfatis altari, capellano, et suis successoribus, magistris in artibus, ut præfertur, regentibus, in puram et perpetuam elemosinam, ac in proprietatem ad mortuam manum, cum omnibus et singulis libertatibus, commoditatibus et asiamentis, ac justis suis pertinentiis quibuscumque ad prædictum spectantibus, seu justè spectare valentibus in futurum, adeo liberè, quietè, integrè, honorificè, bene et in pace, sicut aliquæ terræ in perpetuam elemosinam vel ad mortuam manum conceduntur seu possidentur. Volumus etiam et ordinamus, quod si contingat dictum capellanum pro tempore habere aliquam concubinam publicam, seu fornicatoriam retinere, seu tali publicè adhærere, et auctoritate ordinariâ legitimè monitus, illam non dimiserit cum effectu, eo facto ipsa capellania vacare censeatur. Volumus etiam, si contingat dictum magistrum regentem, et capellanum institutum in dictâ capellaniâ, ad quodcunque aliud beneficium seu officium perpetuum promoveri, quod ipsa capellania, post hujusmodi promotionem ad quodcunque aliud servitium vel beneficium, ut præmittitur, et pacificam possessionem hujusmodi habuerit, præsens capellania vacare dinoscatur; sic quod ipse magister regens et sui successores, ut præfertur, personalem residentiam in dicto pædagogio faciant, regendo et docendo; et apud dictum altare in dictâ ecclesiâ parochiali quotidie, cum dispositi fuerint, celebrent, et nullatenus ab hujusmodi servitio, nisi causâ tunc rationabili occurrente, ultra quindenam ab hujusmodi servitio se absentent; quod si fecerint, dictam capellaniam vacare decernimus: Cum igitur dicta capellania qualitercunque vacare contigerit, volumus et ordinamus quod hujusmodi capellaniæ donatio, et capellani ad illum admissio, nobis, pro tempore nostro, pertineat et spectet; et post nostrum decessum, ad consanguineum nostrum Johannem Spens, succentorem nostræ ecclesiæ cathedralis Moraviensis, pro tempore suo; et post ejus decessum, magistro David Spens, suo fratri, pro tempore vitæ suæ; et post ejus decessum, rectori et decano almæ Universitatis Sanctiandreæ, qui pro tempore fuerint, omnino pertinere dinoscatur. In cujus rei testimonium, sigillum nostrum rotundum præsentibus est appensum; et ad majorem evidentiam, sigillum honorabilis viri, Magistri David Spens, ballivi nobilis domini, Domini Willielmi Sancti Johannis, et custodis elimosinarum beati Johannis Jerosolomitani de Torpheichein, apponi procuravimus: in cujus ballivi manibus, ut moris fuit, dictas terras resignavimus; et quiquidem ballivus, hujusmodi resignatione per eum receptâ et admissâ, discretum virum, magistrum Robertum Ralstone, procuratorio nomine dicti regentis et capellani, de nostro mandato, quousque de qualificato viro, secundum tenorem nostræ cartæ et fundationis, provisum fuerit, in hujusmodi nostro tenemento induxit et investivit: Datum apud palatium nostrum de Spineto, tertio die mensis Septembris, anno Domini millesimo quingentesimo primo, coram hiis testibus, Magistro Johanne Spens, succentore nostro prædicto; Jacobo Brown, Johanne Gareath, capellanis, vicariis nostris de Duffous et Crondale, Alexandro Bonkle, Alexandro Stobe, cum diversis aliis, &c.

Tenementi Situs inter Viam Regiam et Viam Fori.

(10.)—Annexatio Parochiæ St. Michaelis Pædagogio Universitatis, in Collegium Erigendo.

(N.B.—This is in a very mutilated state.)

23 Apr. 1512.

In Dei nomine, Amen. Per hoc præsens publicum instrumentum cunctis pateat evidenter et sit notum, quod anno incarnationis dominicæ 1512, secundùm compotum Ecclesiæ Scoticanæ, mensis vero Aprilis die 23, indictione 15, pontificatûsque sanctissimi in Christo patris ac domini nostri, Domini Julii divinâ providentiâ Papæ secundi, anno nono: In mei notarii publici subscripti, testiumque subscriptorum præsentiâ, personaliter constitutus reverendissimus in Christo pater et dominus, Alexander, miseratione divinâ Sanctiandreæ Archiepiscopus, totius regni Scotiæ Primas, apostolicæ Sedis legatus natus, ac monasteriorum de Dunfermlyng et Coldingham commendatarius perpetuus, eâ maturitate, quâ decuit, ingressus est capellam ecclesiæ suæ Metropolitanæ, dictæ sedis suæ Sancti Andreæ, et ibidem, in suo capitulo capitulariter congregato, coram viz. venerabili in Christo patre Johanne, permissione divinâ Priore dictæ ecclesiæ, ac egregio viro et domino, magistro Gavino Dunbar, Archidiacono principali ejusdem, religiosisque presbyteris, Domino Willielmo Guthrie, suppriore ejusdem, et ceteris canonicis, membris dicti capituli, expos[uit] quemad[modum] [pæ]dagogium suæ Universitatis Sanctiandreæ, ex defectu fundationis et viror[um] literatorum, pene extinctum extiterat ac ruinosum: qua de re animus sibi fuit de consilio assensu et consensu d[icti capit]uli ipsum pædagogium dotare, *et in Collegium erigere* ad Dei laudem, fidei d[efensionem]que, peritorum incrementum, et suffragium inibi pro serenissimo et illustrissimo principe Jacobo Scotorum [sui]sque antecessoribus et successoribus, Scotiæ regibus, ac pro salute animæ su[æ]. . . lorum Archiepiscorum dictæ sedis Sanctiandreæ antecessorum et successorum eorund. ac omnium fidelium desu . . [fu]turis temporibus celebran. et fien. Et in primis sibi animus fuit uni[re, annexare, et incorpor]are *dicto pædagogio*, ut præmittitur, *in collegium erigendo*, quandam ecclesiam parochialem *Sancti Michael* [cum suis fr]uctibus et pertinen. juxta oppidum de Cupro in Fyff, suæ diœ[cesis] consensu et assensu possessoris ejusdem pro tempore ad cujus unionem annexionem et incorp[orationem] [consensum] et assensum sui capituli sic capitulariter congregati affe . . . . . estissimo utilissimo et rationi consono dictus venerabilis pater dominus archidiaconus, su[pprior, et dicti capitu]li membra præscript. seorsum et singiliatim per me no . . . . . requisit. non solum annuerunt, et consensu expresso præbuerunt, verum et idem fieri . . . . . rogabant et supplicabant; quorum consensu et assensu . . . . . habitis, concessis ac datis, idem reverendissimus pater, in præsentiâ dicti sui capituli . . . . . in ecclesiam Sancti Michaelis de Tervat cum [pertinentiis, auctorit]ate suâ ordinariâ *dicto pædagogio*, in *collegium erigendo*, univit, annexit [et incorporavit] tum possessoris ipsam vacare contigerit pr . . . . . vero discretus vir dominus Johannes Fary capellanus Rector . . . . . o tempore in dicto capello et inibi non . . . . . [sp]ontaneâ et liberâ voluntate prædictæ unioni, annexioni, [incorporationique] . . sancti Michaelis nominatæ per cess . . . . . [re]verendissimi patris et totius capituli consensit, assensit e . . . . . dissimo ex consensu dicti . . . . . [f]ructus dictæ

ecclesiæ pro toto tempore suæ vitæ voluit . . . . . [u]nione,] annexione et [incorporatione prædictis dicta ecclesia debitis non fraude]tur obsequiis, neque animarum cura in eâ aliquat[enus negligatur, sed ejus congruè supportentur opera] consueta, ac etiam . . . . . [sigilli ro]tundi dicti reverendissimi patris necnon sigill . . . . . [om]nibus et singulis . . . . . e notario publico . . . . . sibi fieri unum seu . . . . . ac hæc in dicto . . . . . dictione ei . . . ibus supra pr . . . . . [s]penss rectori uni . . . . . es præposito eccles[siæ colle]giatæ beati Ægidii de . . . . . chevez rectore de . . . . . aliis testibus ad præmissa requisitis pariterque [rogatis] . . . . .

Et ego Willielmus Gybsoun, artium magister, presbyter [auctoritate] apostolicâ notarius, quia, &c.

(11.)—Bulla Pauli Tertii, Erectionis Collegii Novi, seu Beatæ Virginis Mariæ, in Civitate Sancti Andreæ, et Unionis Ecclesiarum de Tannades et de Tynninghame. 12. Febⁱⁱ. 1537.

12 Feb. 1537.

Paulus Episcopus, Servus servorum Dei, ad perpetuam rei memoriam: Cum attentæ considerationis indagine perscrutamur quam præcipuum in hac labili vitâ donum ab immortali Deo hominibus concessum sit, quod per assiduum litterarum studium, tenebrosâ ignorantiæ caligine profligatâ, adipisci valeant scientiæ margaritam, per quam ad benè beatèque vivendum via præbetur, veritas cognoscitur, justitia colitur, et reliquæ virtutes illustrantur, ac omnis humanæ prosperitatis conditio augetur, fides catholica et divini nominis cultus protenduntur, ipsique Deo, omnium rerum creatori, homines ipsi similes redduntur; ad ea per quæ litterarum studia ubilibet incrementa, et humiles personæ, ad tam excelsum felicitatis fastigium pervenire desiderantes, opportunè subventionis auxilia, suscipiant, Apostolicæ meditationis curas solertiùs interponimus, prout pia Prælatorum ecclesiasticorum exposcit devotio, ac, locorum et temporum qualitate pensatis, id cognoscimus in Domino salubriter expedire. Dudum siquidem omnia beneficia ecclesiastica, cum curâ et sine curâ, apud sedem apostolicam tunc vacantia, et in antea vacatura, collationi et dispositioni nostræ reservavimus, decernentes extunc irritum et inane, si secus super his a quoquam, quavis auctoritate, scienter vel ignoranter, contingeret attemptari: Cum itaque postmodum Sanctiandreæ diocesis parochiales ecclesiæ rectoriæ nuncupatæ, de Tannades per Henrici Lumysden, nuper illius, et de Tynninghame per Johannis Hay, nuper ipsius ecclesiæ de Tynninghame, rectorum, dilectorum filiorum, liberas resignationes, de illis quas tunc respectiveè obtinebant, per dilectum filium, Jacobum Salmond, clericum Glasguensem, procuratorem eorum ad hoc ab eis etiam respectivè constitutum, in manibus nostris sponte factas, et per nos admissas, apud sedem prædictam vacaverint et vacent ad præsens, nullusque de illis, præter nos, hac vice disponere potuerit sive possit, reservatione et decreto obsistentibus supradictis: et sicut exhibita nobis nuper pro parte venerabilis fratris nostri, Jacobi Betoun, Archiepiscopi Sanctiandreæ, petitio continebat, ipse Jacobus Archiepiscopus (non ignorans quantum Christianæ reipublicæ et fidei orthodoxæ conducat, ut militans Dei ecclesia viris, litterarum scientiâ præditis, quorum operâ veritatis lucem ubique protendere, et illam obumbrare nitentes dissipare valeat, indies abundet; ac cupiens aliquid in terris seminare quod perpetuâ in cœlis felicitate possideat) ad ipsius omnipotentis Dei laudem et gloriam, ac gloriosæ ejus genitricis, semper Virginis Mariæ, honorem et reverentiam, necnon ipsius militantis ecclesiæ exaltationem, ac pauperum clericorum et presbyterorum suorum civitatis et diocesis Sanctiandreæ, bonarum Artium et Litterarum studio vacare ac in scientiis proficere volentium, commoditatem et profectum, in civitate in quâ Universitas Studii generalis instituta existit, sive diocesis prædicta, unum Collegium Scolarium et presbyterorum cum ecclesiâ seu capellâ, sub invocatione Assumptionis ejusdem beatæ Mariæ Virginis dicandâ (in quo aliqui Magistri et Doctores, seu aliàs docti et eruditi, qui sacram Theologiam, necnon Jura tam Canonica quam Civilia, ac Physicam, Medicinam et alias liberales Disciplinas publicè legant, interpretentur et doceant, ac etiam aliqui Scolares qui disciplinarum hujusmodi studio vacent, tam presbyteri quam clerici, continuò existant, seu resideant et confoveantur, ac inibi portiones, bursas nuncupandas, pro alimentis eorum habeant et percipiant, et in dictâ ecclesiâ sive capellâ missas et alia divina officia, secundùm providam ordinationem ipsius Jacobi Archiepiscopi, seu ab eo deputandi vel deputandorum, desuper faciendam, celebrent suis sumptibus et expensis) erigere et instituere, ac de bonis sibi a Deo collatis dotare summopere desideret; et si dictæ ecclesiæ eidem Collegio perpetuo unirentur, annecterentur et incorporarentur, profecto scholares, clerici et presbyteri prædicti in eodem Collegio commodiùs sustentari, ac ipsius Collegii onera et expensas, præsertim salariorum illorum qui inibi cathedras pro tempore regent, perferre valerent; pro parte dicti Jacobi Archiepiscopi, asserentis, fructus, redditus et proventus dictarum ecclesiarum, in simul, quinquaginta quinque Librarum Sterlingorum, secundùm communem existimationem, valorem annuum non excedere, nobis fuit humiliter suplicatum, ut sibi in civitate seu diocesi prædictâ unum Collegium, ut præfertur, erigendi et instituendi licentiam concedere, ac dictas ecclesias eidem Collegio perpetuo unire, annectere et incorporare, aliàsque in præmissis opportunè providere de benignitate apostolicâ dignaremur. NOS igitur, qui dudum inter alia voluimus, quod semper in unionibus commissio fieret ad partes vocatis quorum interesset, pium et laudabile ipsius Jacobi Archiepiscopi desiderium summopere commendantes, ipsumque Jacobum Archiepiscopum, qui totius regni Scotiæ Primas, et dictæ sedis Legatus natus existat, a quibusvis excommunicationis, suspensionis et interdicti, aliisque ecclesiasticis sententiis, censuris et pœnis, a jure vel ab homine, quavis occasione vel causâ latis, si quibus quomodolibet innodatus existit, ad effectum præsentium duntaxat consequendum, harum serie absolventes, et absolutum fore censentes, hujusmodi supplicationibus inclinati, eidem Jacobo Archiepiscopo, in civitate seu diocesi Sanctiandreæ hujusmodi, et aliquo decenti et idoneo, ad id per ipsum Jacobum Archiepiscopum, seu ab eo deputatum vel deputandum, eligendo loco, unum Collegium clericorum et presbyterorum, cum Capellâ seu Ecclesiâ sub invocatione prædictâ ac Sacrario, et aliis structuris necessariis et opportunis, (in quo aliqui Magistri et Doctores, seu Licentiati, vel aliàs docti et eruditi, Grammaticam, Logicam, Physicam, Theologiam et Medicinam, necnon Jura tam Canonica quam Civilia, publicè legant, interpretentur et doceant, ac clerici seu presbyteri ad certum tempus super hoc statuendum, et non ultra, resideant, et studio disciplinarum hujusmodi insistant, et in dictâ capellâ seu ecclesiâ missas et alia divina officia, juxta providam ordinationem per dictum Archiepiscopum, aut ab eo deputandum seu deputandos, hujusmodi desuper faciendam, celebrent; necnon Mensam Collegialem aut certum numerum portionum, Bursarum nuncupatarum (quarum collatio seu concessio et omnimoda dispositio ad ipsum Jacobum Archiepiscopum, et per eum nominandum seu nominandos, pertineat) pro eorum alimentis et sustentatione, habeant) erigendi et instituendi, ac eidem Collegio, pro ejus dote, bona immobilia, per ipsum Jacobum Archiepiscopum assignanda, perpetuo applicandi et appropriandi: necnon Regentibus et Superioribus dicti Collegii, pro tempore existentibus, illos quos in ipso Collegio, et alibi,

per tempus debitum studuisse, ac scientiâ et moribus idoneos esse repererint, in Theologiâ, aut utroque vel altero Jurium hujusmodi, ac quacunque licitâ facultate, ad Baccalaureatûs, Licentiaturæ, Doctoratûs et Magisterii gradus, servatâ aliàs formâ Concilii Viennensis, juxta dictæ Universitatis consuetudines, seu aliàs, promovendi, et ipsorum graduum solita et insignia eis exhibendi: quodque in Juribus et Facultatibus prædictis sic promoti, illa legere et interpretari, ac in eis disputare, necnon quoscunque actus, gradui seu gradibus hujusmodi convenientes, actu exercere, ac aliis omnibus et singulis privilegiis, gratiis, favoribus, prærogativis et indultis, quibus alii, in prædictâ Universitate et alibi, juxta illius vel illarum Universitatum consuetudines et mores, ad gradus prædictos promoti, de jure vel consuetudine, utuntur, potiuntur et gaudent, ac uti, potiri et gaudere poterunt quomodolibet in futurum, uti, potiri et gaudere possint et debeant, in omnibus et per omnia, perinde ac si gradus prædictos in ipsâ Universitate, juxta consuetudines et mores prædictos, suscepissent, indulgendi, [ac] licentiam et auctoritatem concedendi: necnon pro felici implemento, ac salubri directione ac conservatione dicti Collegii, illiusque bonorum et rerum ac jurium, tam temporalium quam spiritualium, quæcunque statuta et ordinationes rationabilia, ac sacris Canonibus non contraria, faciendi et edendi, ac revocandi, immutandi, corrigendi, et super illorum observatione quascunque pœnas imponendi (quæ postquam facta, edita, revocata, immutata et correcta fuerint, eo ipso apostolicâ auctoritate facta, edita et confirmata esse censeantur ac juxta eorum dispositionem, sublatâ quâvis aliter judicandi facultate, judicari debeant) ac quicquid secus super his a quoquam, quâvis auctoritate, scienter vel ignoranter, contigerit attemptari, irritum et inane decernendi, omniaque et singula alia in præmissis, et circa ea, necessaria faciendi et exequendi: plenam et liberam, auctoritate prædictâ, tenore præsentium, facultatem et auctoritatem concedimus. Necnon omnibus et singulis scolaribus, et clericis ac presbyteris secularibus, etiam religiosis quorumvis ordinum regularibus, etiam quæcunque Decanatus, Archidiaconatus, Cantorias, personatus et alia beneficia ecclesiastica, tam secularia quam cujusvis ordinis regularia, pro tempore obtinentibus, in dicto Collegio studere volentibus, in illo Leges et Jura Civilia, ac Physicam audire, et in illis studere, ac aliàs legere, et in eis disputare, et se exercere, etiam publicè, et postquam idonei reperti fuerint in eisdem facultatibus, gradus consuetos suscipere, et in illis etiam in quibuscunque causis, non tamen criminalibus, patrocinando, absque alicujus censuræ, vel pœnæ ecclesiasticæ aut inhabilitatis, seu infamiæ notæ incursu, uti: necnon, tam ipsis quam quibusvis aliis, secularibus et laicis, in dicto Collegio litterarum studio pro tempore insistentibus, ut omnibus et singulis privilegiis, indulgentiis, libertatibus, immunitatibus, quibusvis Studiorum generalium Universitatibus illarumque personis concessis, et quibus de jure vel consuetudine, ac aliàs, quomodolibet utuntur, potiuntur et gaudent, ac uti, potiri et gaudere poterunt quomodolibet infuturum, uti, potiri et gaudere, liberè et licitè, valeant, indulgemus. Et nihilominus ecclesias seu rectorias prædictas (sive præmissis, sive aliis quibusvis modis, aut ex aliorum quorumcunque personis, seu per similes resignationes Henrici et Johannis prædictorum, vel quorumvis aliorum de illis, in dictâ Curiâ vel extra eam, etiam coram Notario publico et testibus, sponte factas, aut Constitutionem felicis recordationis Johannis Papæ XXII., prædecessoris nostri, quæ incipit, "Execrabilis," vel assecutionem alterius beneficii ecclesiastici, quavis auctoritate collati, vacent; etiam si tanto tempore vacaverint, quod earum collatio, juxta Lateranensis statuta Concilii, ad sedem præfatam legitimè devoluta, ipsæque ecclesiæ dispositioni apostolicæ, specialiter vel aliàs generaliter, reservatæ existant, et super eis inter aliquos Jis, cujus statum præsentibus haberi volumus pro expresso, pendeat indecisa, dummodo earum dispositio ad nos hac vice pertineat) cum omnibus juribus et pertinentiis suis, præfato Collegio, exnunc prout extunc, et e contra, postquam erectum et institutum fuerit, ut præfertur, auctoritate et tenore prædictis, perpetuò unimus, annectimus et incorporamus, ac unitas, annexas et incorporatas fore decernimus; ita quod liceat Magistris, Doctoribus et Scolaribus ipsius Collegii, pro tempore existentibus, per se vel alium seu alios, corporalem possessionem ecclesiarum juriumque et pertinentiarum prædictorum, propriâ auctoritate, liberè apprehendere, et perpetuò retinere, ac illorum fructus, redditus et proventus in suos et Collegii ac ecclesiarum hujusmodi usus et utilitatem convertere: necnon eisdem ecclesiis, per presbyteros idoneos seculares, et quorumvis ordinum regulares, ad eorum nutum ponendos et amovendos, in divinis deserviri, et animarum curam dilectorum filiorum, illarum parochianorum, exerceri facere, Diocesani loci, aut cujusvis alterius licentiâ super hoc minimè requisitâ: Non obstantibus priori voluntate nostrâ prædictâ, ac Lateranensis Concilii novissimè celebrati, uniones perpetuas, nisi in casibus a jure permissis, fieri prohibentis, necnon piæ memoriæ Bonifacii Papæ VIII., etiam prædecessoris nostri, et aliis [apostolicis constitutionibus [contrariis quibuscunque; aut si aliqui, super provisionibus sibi faciendis de hujusmodi vel aliis beneficiis ecclesiasticis in illis partibus, speciales vel generales dictæ Sedis, vel legatorum ejus, litteras impetrarint, etiam si per eas ad inhibitionem, reservationem et decretum, vel aliàs quomodolibet sit processum; quas quidem Litteras, et Processus habitos per easdem, ac inde secuta quæcunque, ad dictas ecclesias volumus non extendi, sed nullum per hoc eis, quoad assecutionem beneficiorum aliorum, præjudicium generari, et quibuslibet aliis privilegiis, indulgentiis et litteris apostolicis, generalibus vel specialibus, quorumcunque tenorum existant, per quæ, præsentibus non expressa, vel totaliter non inserta, effectus earundem impediri valeat quomodolibet vel differri, et de quibus quorumque totis tenoribus, de verbo ad verbum, habenda sit in nostris litteris mentio specialis: Proviso quod propter unionem, annexionem et incorporationem prædictas, dictæ ecclesiæ debitis non fraudentur obsequiis, et animarum cura in eis nullatenus negligatur, sed earum congruè supportentur onera consueta: Nos enim, quoad unionem, annexationem et incorporationem hujusmodi, prout est, irritum decernimus et inane, si secus super his a quoquam, quavis auctoritate, scienter vel ignoranter, attemptatum forsan est hactenus, vel imposterum contigerit attemptari. Nulli ergo omnino hominum liceat hanc paginam nostræ absolutionis, concessionis, indulti, unionis, annexionis, incorporationis et decreti infringere, vel ei ausu temerario contraire: Si quis autem hoc attemptare præsumpserit, indignationem omnipotentis Dei, ac beatorum Petri et Pauli, Apostolorum ejus, se noverit incursurum; Datum Tusculi, Anno Incarnationis Dominicæ, millesimo quingentesimo trigesimo septimo, Pridie Idûs Februarii, Pontificatûs nostri Anno Quarto.

(12.)—Bulla Pauli Tertii Executoria Erectionis Collegii Novi, seu B. Mariæ, et Unionis Ecclesiarum de Tannades et Tynninghame eidem Collegio.—12 Feb. 1537.

12 Feb. 1537. Paulus Episcopus, Servus servorum Dei, Venerabilibus fratribus Casertan. [Cathaniensi] et Dunkeldensi ac Rossensi Episcopis, Salutem et Apostolicam benedictionem: Hodie a nobis emanarunt Litteræ tenoris subsequentis,—"Paulus Episcopus Servus servorum Dei ad perpetuam rei memoriam," &c. [Hic recitatur *Bulla Erectionis* sicut in paginâ 357.]

Quocirca fraternitati vestræ per Apostolica scripta mandamus, quatenus vos, vel duo aut unus vestrûm, per vos vel alium seu alios, Litteras prædictas, ac in eis contenta quæcunque, ubi et quando opus fuerit,

ac quotiens pro parte Jacobi Archiepiscopi, necnon Magistrorum, Doctorum et Scolarium prædictorum, seu alicujus eorum, desuper fueritis requisiti, solenniter publicantes, eisque in præmissis efficacis defensionis præsidio assistentes, faciatis auctoritate nostrâ Litteras, et in eis contenta hujusmodi, firmiter observari, ac singulos quos ipsæ præsentes litteræ concernunt, illis pacificè gaudere, non permittentes eos desuper per quoscunque, contra præsentium tenorem, quomodolibet molestari; contradictores auctoritate nostrâ, appellatione postpositâ, compescendo: Non obstantibus omnibus supradictis, aut si aliquibus, communiter vel divisim, ab eâdem sit sede indultum, quod interdici, suspendi vel excommunicari non possint per Litteras Apostolicas, non facientes plenam et expressam, ac de verbo ad verbum, de indulto hujusmodi mentionem. Datum Tusculi, anno Incarnationis Dominicæ millesimo quingentesimo trigesimo septimo, Pridie Idûs Februarii, Pontificatûs nostri anno quarto.

(13.)—Donatio Ecclesiæ parochialis de Conveth per Joannem Archiepiscopum Sancti Andreæ, in favorem Magistrorum, Regentium, Capellanorum, Bursariorum, et Studentium Novi Collegii. Junii 26, 1550.

Johannes, miseratione divinâ Sanctiandreæ Archiepiscopus, totius regni Scotiæ Primas, et Apostolicæ Sedis legatus natus, ac Abbas Monasterii de Pasleto ordinis Cluniacensis, Glasguensis diocesis, ad futuram rei memoriam: In pontificalis et ordinariæ auctoritatis culmine, licet supra vires et merita, ex Apostolicæ Sedis benignitate constituti, circa pastoralis officii debitum salubriter adimplendum assiduè vigilamus de statu Collegiorum quorumlibet, præsertim infra nostram civitatem Sanctiandreæ et ejusdem almam Universitatem, piè in parte fundatorum et dotatorum, in quibus per assiduum studium adipisci valeat illa scientiæ margarita, quæ benè beatèque vivendi viam præbet, ac peritum ab imperito suâ pretiositate longe facit excellere, et similem Deo reddit, suffragatur indoctis, et in infimo loco natos evehit in sublimes, et per quam fides Catholica tueretur et roboraretur, Christiana vigeret Religio, verbum Dei in Christifidelium cordibus abundantiùs seminaretur, ac pestiferorum hæreticorum et hæresiarcharum hæresibus et scismatibus (quæ, proh dolor! his temporibus, in his et aliis diversis mundi partibus, pullularunt et viguerunt) daretur obvia, et prudentiæ ac scientiæ virtus polleret: et propterea primatialis sedes nostra, rerum spiritualium provida ministratrix, ut eo faciliùs homines ad tam excelsum humanæ conditionis fastigium acquirendum, et acquisitum in alios refundendum inducantur, eos hortatur, illis loca preparat, illos juvat, et fovet, ac his, quæ pro ipsorum commodo et utilitate, perpetuoque decore et venustate, ac personarum quarumlibet, in illis divinis laudibus ac literarum studiis et scientiis adipiscendis insistentium, commoditate per eorundem fundatores et prælatos, nostros prædecessores, facta et concessa existunt, extendimus et ampliamus, officiique nostri partes ad hæc favorabiliter impertimur; ad illos quoque dextram nostræ liberalitatis extendimus, et nostræ protectionis favore confovemus, quos ad id propria virtutum merita multipliciter recommendant, et prout, personarum et locorum ac temporum conditionibus et qualitatibus diligenter consideratis, conspicimus in Domino salubriter expedire. Cum, itaque, parochialis ecclesia rectoria, nuncupata de Conveth, nostræ Sanctiandreæ diocesis, quam nuper bonæ memoriæ Magister Willielmus Lamb, dum viveret, obtinebat, per obitum ejusdem Willielmi, extra Romanam curiam et in partibus defuncti, vacaverit et vacet ad præsens, Nos igitur Collegium nostrum illud novum, in loco Pædagogii dictæ nostræ civitatis, sub vocabulo et invocatione beatæ Mariæ semper Virginis de assumptione, per prædecessores nostros in parte fundatum, erectum, dotatum, constructum et situatum, in fructibus et decimis uberioribus, super et ultra præsens per ipsos prædecessores nostros, ad annuam sustentationem Magistrorum, Regentium, Capellanorum, bursariorum et scolarium, pro tempore studentium in eodem, ac dicti collegii reparationem, collata beneficia ecclesiastica (ut uberiùs, melius et decentiùs se in futurum sustentare et dictum Collegium in ædificiis et structuris reparare valeant) ampliare cupientes, parochialem Rectoriam, nuncupatam de Conveth, prædictam, sicut præmittitur, sive aliàs quovismodo vacantem, et ad nostram collationem provisionem et omnimodam dispositionem ordinariam pleno jure spectantem, cum universis et singulis illius, et illi annexorum et connexorum, fructibus, redditibus, proventibus, juribus, decimis, obventionibus et emolumentis, et tam rectoriæ quam vicariæ perpetuæ ac terris ecclesiasticis ejusdem dictæ ecclesiæ legitimè spectantibus et pertinentibus, novo Collegio, ac magistris, regentibus, capellanis, bursariis et studentibus præfatis, nunc in dicto nostro Collegio novo per nos institutis, receptis et admissis, et in futurum ac perpetuis futuris temporibus per nos et successores nostros, Sanctiandreæ Archiepiscopos, dicti Collegii patronos, instituendis, recipiendis et admittendis, et eorundem mensæ communi, juxta et secundùm formam et tenorem modificationis divisionis et distributionis fructuum prædictorum, per nos postmodum, in specie et in particulari, per alias literas nostras desuper conficiendas, faciendæ, et non aliàs aliter, nec alio modo, auctoritate nostrâ ordinariâ quâ fungimur in hac parte, ac omnibus melioribus modo, viâ, formâ, jure et causâ, quibus meliùs et efficaciùs possumus et debemus, cum expresso consensu et assensu capituli nostri ecclesiæ nostræ metropolitanæ et primatialis Sanctiandreæ, in similibus arduis præstari et adhiberi solitis, tenore præsentium, perpetuo unimus, annectimus et incorporamus; illamque sic unitam, annexam et incorporatam, eâdem auctoritate, cum omnibus et singulis suis juribus et pertinentiis, connexis et annexis, præfatis magistris, regentibus, capellanis, bursariis et studentibus prænominatis, modo et formâ præmissis, et non aliàs, aliter, nec alio modo, harum serie, ex nunc et pro perpetuo conferimus et assignamus, et de illâ etiam providemus, ac, per annuli nostri digito discreti viri, magistri Alexandri Forres, præpositi de Foulis, eorundem procuratoris coram nobis propter hoc personaliter constituti, impositionem, investimus in eâdem, curam, regimen et administrationem dictæ parochialis ecclesiæ, unitæ, annexæ et incorporatæ, eisdem magistris, regentibus, capellanis, bursariis et studentibus, ex nunc in dicto nostro novo Collegio per nos institutis, receptis et admissis, et in futurum per nos et successores nostros, Sanctiandreæ Archiepiscopos, dicti novi Collegii patronos, instituendis, recipiendis et admittendis, exnunc et perpetuis futuris temporibus plenariè committendo: Quocirca decano Christianitatis nostræ de Merniâ, omnibusque aliis et singulis personis ecclesiasticis, presbyteris, curatis et non curatis, notariisque et tabellionibus publicis quibuscunque, per civitatem, diocesim et provinciam nostras Sanctiandreæ constitutis, tenore præsentium, committimus et mandamus, quatenus ipsi vel eorum alter, qui super hoc fuerint seu fuerit requisiti seu requisitus, ad præfatam parochialem ecclesiam de Conveth, sicut præmittitur, per nos unitam, annexam et incorporatam, personaliter [accedant] seu accedat, et inibi magistros, regentes, capellanios, bursarios et studentes præfatos, ut præmittitur, ad dictam parochialem ecclesiam provisos, vel eorum procuratorem legitimum, seu dicti nostri novi Collegii syndicum pronunc existentem, eorum nominibus, et pro eis, in corporalem, realem et actualem possessionem parochialis ecclesiæ Rectoriæ, de Conveth ut præmittitur nuncupatæ, et per nos modo et formâ suprascriptis unitæ, annexæ et incorporatæ, jurium et pertinentiarum, ac connexorum et annexorum prædictorum,

26 Junii 1550.

auctoritate nostrâ ordinariâ inducant, instituant et defendant inductum, seu alter eorum inducat, instituat et defendat inductum, amoto exinde quolibet illicito detentore, facientes ipsos, vel eorundem procuratorem legitimum, seu syndicum prædictum, ad parochialem ecclesiam unitam hujusmodi, ut moris est, admitti, eisque, et illorum successoribus pro tempore existentibus, de parochialis ecclesiæ unitæ, et illi annexorum et connexorum, fructibus, redditibus, proventibus, juribus, decimis, obventionibus, oblationibus, emolumentis, terrarum ecclesiasticarum firmis, canis, custumis et grassumis, ac aliis casualitatibus quibuscunque, ad dictam parochialem ecclesiam unitam, illiusque rectoriam perpetuam, ac terras ejusdem ecclesiasticas, legitimè spectantes et pertinentes, juxta et secundùm formam et tenorem modificationis, divisionis et distributionis fructuum prædictorum, per nos, ut præmittitur, in specie et in particulari, postmodum per alias literas desuper conficiendas, faciendæ, et non aliàs, aliter, nec alio modo, plenariè et integrè responderi: contradictores vero et rebelles, si qui forsan fuerint, per censuram ecclesiasticam, auctoritate nostrâ, arctiùs compescendo. Volumus autem, quod, propter perpetuam unionem, annexationem et incorporationem præfatas, parochialis ecclesia de Conveth, unita hujusmodi, debitis propterea non fraudetur obsequiis, et animarum cura in eâdem, et illi imminens, nullatenus negligatur, sed per vicarium pensionarium, jam forsan institutum, et in futurum per nos et successores nostros, Sanctiandreæ Archiepiscopos pro tempore, instituendum, qui de fructibus dictæ parochialis ecclesiæ unitæ sufficientem portionem pro suâ annuâ sustentatione, unà cum mansione et horto, habeat, percipiat et possideat, juxta formam et tenorem statutorum et decretorum, tam provincialis quam synodalis, conciliorum, per nos novissimè celebratorum, editorum et promulgatorum, in divinis debitè deserviatur, et ejusdem congruè supportentur onera consueta: Salvis tamen etiam et reservatis nobis et successoribus nostris, Sanctiandreæ Archiepiscopis, in præmissis omnibus et singulis, prout et nos, harum serie, ordinariâ auctoritate præfata, reservamus obedientiam, jurisdictionem, superioritatem, visitationem, correctionem, dominium, potestatem, præeminentiam et punitionem canonicam, ac omnia jura, ordinaria et extraordinaria, Archiepiscopalia et Archidiaconalia, et alia de jure, et regni consuetudine, ante hujusmodi erectionem, unionem, annexationem et incorporationem præfatas, de dictâ parochiali ecclesiâ debita, solita et consueta. In quorum omnium et singulorum fidem et testimonium præmissorum, præsentes literas, sive hoc præsens publicum instrumentum, hujusmodi nostras unionem, annexationem et incorporationem, ac collationem, provisionem et institutionem hujusmodi in se continentes sive continens, exinde fieri, et manu nostra primitus subscriptas, [et] per notarium publicum subscriptum, [per] nostrum secretarium, scribam et tabellionem subscribi et publicari mandamus, sigillique nostri rotundi, unàcum sigillo communi dicti nostri Capituli Sancti Andreæ, in signum expressum consensûs et assensûs ejusdem ad singula præmissa, jussimus et fecimus appensione communiri. Datum et actum apud jam dictam nostram metropolitanam et primatialem Ecclesiam Sancti Andreæ, sub anno Incarnationis Dominicæ Millesimo quingentesimo quinquagesimo, die vero vicesimo sexto mensis Junii, Indictione octavâ, Pontificatûs Sanctissimi in Christo patris et Domini nostri, Domini Julii, divinâ providentiâ papæ tertii, anno primo, præsentibus ibidem venerabilibus et circumspectis viris, Magistris videlicet et Dominis, Gavino Hamylton, decano Glasguensi, et ejusdem sede vacante vicario generali Johanne Spittall, beatæ Mariæ de Campis, ac Abraham Creichtoun de Dunglas, collegiatarum ecclesiarum Canonicis, ac nostris Sancti Andreæ principali, et infra Archidiaconatum Laudoniæ respectivè officialibus, Johanne Steinstoun præcentore, Glasguensi, Alexandro Forres, præposito de Foulis; Hugone Curry, commendatario prioratûs de Strathfillane; et Georgio Cok, vicario de Perth, testibus ad præmissa vocatis, specialiterque rogatis.

JOANNES, *Archiepiscopus Sancti Andreæ.*

Et ego Johannes Lauder, Artium Magister, Clericus, Sancti Andreæ civitatis publicus, sacris Apostolicâ et imperiali auctoritatibus notarius, ac in officio scriptorum Archivii Romanæ Curiæ matriculatus et descriptus, quia dictæ parochialis ecclesiæ de Conveth unioni, annexationi et incorporationi perpetuæ, necnon et ejusdem collationi, provisioni, et investituræ, cæterisque præmissis, omnibus et singulis, unàcum prænominatis testibus, præsens personaliter interfui, et in notam cepi; ideoque hoc præsens publicum instrumentum, hujusmodi unionem, annexationem et incorporationem perpetuam, ac collationem et provisionem antedictas in se continens, manu meâ propriâ scriptum, exinde confeci, subscripsi et publicavi, signoque et nomine meis solitis et consuetis, unà cum appensione sigilli rotundi dicti reverendissimi patris, Domini Joannis, Archiepiscopi, primatis et legati nati, ac sigilli etiam communis dicti Capituli ecclesiæ primatialis Sancti Andreæ, signavi, rogatus et requisitus, in fidem et testimonium veritatis omnium et singulorum præmissorum.

JOHANNES LAUDER, *Notarius publicus.*

(14.)—Bulla Julii III., Domino Joanni Hamilton, Archiepiscopo Sancti Andreæ, concessa, ad Collegium Beatæ Mariæ ampliandum et perficiendum, eique perpetuo uniendum parochiales ecclesias de Tannadice, Tyningham et Inchbriok. 7 Kal. Sep. 1552.

25 Aug. 1552.

Julius Episcopus, Servus servorum Dei, Venerabili fratri Johanni, Archiepiscopo Sancti Andreæ, Salutem et apostolicam benedictionem. Meritis tuæ devotionis inducimur, ut quæ a nobis pro perfectione et salubri directione Collegiorum scolarium, per prædecessores tuos erectorum, suppliciter postulas, tibi benigno concedamus affectu. Dudum siquidem Sancti Andreæ diocesis parochialibus ecclesiis Rectoriis nuncupatis, de Tannades per Henrici Lumysden de Tannades, et de Tynnygham per Johannis Hay de Tynnygham, ecclesiarum hujusmodi olim Rectorum, dilectorum filiorum, liberas resignationes de illis quas tunc respectivè obtinebant, in manibus felicis recordationis Pauli, Papæ III., prædecessoris nostri, sponte factas, et per ipsum prædecessorem admissas, vacantibus; et pro parte bonæ memoriæ Jacobi Betoun, Archiepiscopi Sancti Andreæ tunc in humanis agentis, eidem prædecessori exposito, quod ipse Jacobus Archiepiscopus (non ignorans quantum reipublicæ Christianæ et fidei orthodoxæ conduceret, quod militans Dei ecclesia viris literarum scientiâ præditis, quorum operâ veritatis lucem ubique protendere, et illam obumbrare nitentes dissipare posset, indies abundaret, ac cupiens aliquid in terris seminare quod perpetuâ in cœlis felicitate possideret) ad omnipotentis Dei laudem et gloriam, ac gloriosæ ejus Genetricis, semper Virginis Mariæ, honorem et reverentiam, necnon ipsius militantis ecclesiæ exaltationem, ac pauperum clericorum et presbyterorum civitatis Sancti Andreæ et dictæ diocesis, bonarum artium et literarum studio vacare, et in scientiis proficere volentium, commoditatem et profectum, in civitate in quâ Universitas studii generalis instituta existebat, seu diocesis hujusmodi, unum Collegium scolarium et presbyterorum, cum ecclesiâ sive capellâ, sub invocatione Assumptionis ejusdem beatæ Mariæ Virginis dicandâ (in quo aliqui magistri et doctores, seu alias docti et eruditi viri, qui

sacram Theologiam, necnon Jura tam canonica quam civilia, ac Physicam, Medicinam et alias liberales Disciplinas publicè legerent, interpretarentur et docerent, ac etiam aliqui scolares qui disciplinarum hujusmodi studio vacarent, tam presbyteri quam clerici, continuo existerent, seu residerent et confoverentur, ac inibi portiones, bursas nuncupandas, pro eorum alimentis haberent et perciperent, ac in ecclesiâ seu capellâ collegii hujusmodi missas et alia divina officia, secundùm providam ordinationem ipsius Jacobi Archiepiscopi, seu ab eo deputandi vel deputandorum, desuper faciendam, celebrarent suis sumptibus et expensis) erigere et instituere, ac de bonis sibi a Deo collatis dotare summopere desiderabat: et quod si dictæ parochiales ecclesiæ eidem Collegio unirentur, annecterentur et incorporarentur, profecto scolares, clerici et presbyteri prædicti in eodem Collegio commodiùs sustentari, et ipsius Collegii onera et expensas, præsertim salariorum eorum qui inibi cathedras pro tempore regerent, perferre valerent: dictus prædecessor ejusdem Jacobi Archiepiscopi in eâ parte supplicationibus inclinatus, præfato Jacobo Archiepiscopo, in civitate seu diocesi hujusmodi, et aliquo decenti ac idoneo, ad id per ipsum Jacobum Archiepiscopum, seu ab eo deputatum vel deputandum, eligendo loco, unum Collegium clericorum et presbyterorum, cum capellâ seu ecclesiâ, sub invocatione prædictâ et Sacrario, ac aliis structuris necessariis et opportunis (in quo aliqui magistri et doctores, seu licentiati, vel aliàs docti et eruditi viri, Grammaticam, Logicam, Physicam, Theologiam et Medicinam, necnon Jura tam canonica quam civilia, publicè legerent, interpretarentur et docerent, ac clerici seu presbyteri ad certum tempus super hoc statuendum, et non ultra, residerent, et studio disciplinarum hujusmodi insisterent, ac in capellâ seu ecclesiâ Collegii hujusmodi missas et alia divina officia, juxta providam ordinationem per Jacobum Archiepiscopum, aut ab eo deputandum seu deputandos, præfatos, desuper faciendam, celebrarent; necnon mensam collegialem, aut certum numerum portionum, Bursarum nuncupatarum, (quarum collatio seu concessio et omnimoda dispositio ad ipsum Jacobum Archiepiscopum, et per eum nominandum seu nominandos, pertineret) pro eorum alimentis et sustentatione haberent) erigendi et instituendi, ac eidem collegio, pro ejus dote, bona immobilia, per ipsum Jacobum Archiepiscopum assignanda, perpetuò applicandi et appropriandi; necnon Regentibus et Superioribus dicti Collegii, pro tempore existentibus, illos quos in ipso Collegio, et alibi, per tempus debitum studuisse, ac scientiâ et moribus idoneos esse reperirent, in Theologiâ, aut in utroque vel altero Jurium hujusmodi, ac quacunque licitâ facultate, ad Baccalariatûs, Licentiaturæ, Doctoratûs et Magisterii gradus, servatâ aliàs formâ Concilii Viennensis, juxta dictæ Universitatis consuetudines, seu aliàs, promovere, et ipsorum graduum solita insignia eis exhibere; quodque in Juribus et Facultatibus prædictis sic promoti, illa legere et interpretari, ac in eis disputare, necnon quoscunque actus, gradui seu gradibus hujusmodi convenientes, exercere, ac aliis omnibus et singulis privilegiis, favoribus, prærogativis et indultis, quibus alii, in dictâ et aliis Universitatibus, juxta illarum consuetudines et mores, ad gradus prædictos promoti, de jure vel consuetudine, utebantur, potiebantur et gaudebant, ac uti, potiri et gaudere poterant quomodolibet in futurum, uti, potiri et gaudere possent et deberent, in omnibus et per omnia, perinde ac si gradus ipsos in ipsâ Universitate, juxta consuetudinem et mores prædictos, susceepissent, indulgendi, ac licentiam et facultatem ac auctoritatem concedendi: necnon pro felici implemento et salubri directione, ac conservatione dicti Collegii, illiusque bonorum et rerum, ac Jurium, tam temporalium quam spiritualium, quæcunque statuta et ordinationes rationabilia, ac sacris canonibus non contraria, faciendi, edendi, revocandi, immutandi et corrigendi, ac super illorum observatione quascunque pœnas imponendi; (quæ, postquam facta, edita, immutata et correcta forent, eo ipso, apostolicâ auctoritate facta, edita et confirmata esse censerentur; ac juxta eorum dispositionem, sublatâ quavis aliter judicandi facultate, judicari deberent) necnon quicquid secus contingeret attemptari, irritum et inane decernendi: omniaque et singula alia in præmissis, et circa ea necessaria, faciendi et exequendi, plenam et liberam facultatem et auctoritatem per quasdam primò concessit, et nonnulla alia tunc expressa indulsit; ac parochiales ecclesias prædictas, ut præmittitur, vacantes, cum omnibus juribus et pertinentiis suis, præfato Collegio, extunc prout ex eâ die, et e contra, postquam erectum et institutum foret, perpetuò univit, annexuit et incorporavit, ac unitas, annexas et incorporatas fore decrevit: et successivè pro parte bonæ memoriæ David Betoun, tituli Sancti Stephani in Cœlio monte presbyteri Cardinalis, Sancti Andreæ nuncupati, tunc in humanis agentis, eidem prædecessori exposito, quod præfatus Jacobus Archiepiscopus, vigore facultatis sibi per dictas literas concessæ, Collegium hujusmodi in dictâ civitate Sancti Andreæ, et loco pædagogium nuncupato, erexerat et instituerat, ac certos doctos et eruditos viros in ipsius Collegii Superiores, Magistros, Regentes et Studentes, unà cum nonnullis presbyteris et cantoribus, in illo divina celebraturis, nominaverat et instituerat; necnon ultra ecclesias eidem Collegio, postquam erectum foret, ut præmittitur, unitas, parochialem ecclesiam de Inchebriok, dictæ diocesis, de consensu tunc illam obtinentis, et dilectorum filiorum capituli ecclesiæ Sancti Andreæ, præfato Collegio, ordinariâ ejus auctoritate, perpetuò univerat, annexuerat et incorporaverat, ac nonnullas terras et annuos redditus, ad eum hæreditariè seu alias legitimè pertinentes, infra Regaliam Sancti Andreæ consistentes, de simili consensu præfatorum capituli, perpetuo applicaverat et appropriaverat, necnon præfatos Magistros, Regentes, Studentes, Capellanos et Cantores, Collegium hujusmodi repræsentantes, in parochialium ecclesiarum, terrarum et annuorum reddituum prædictorum possessionem, nomine ipsius Collegii, induci fecerat, ipsique Magistri, Regentes, Studentes, Capellani et Cantores in illorum possessione tunc existebant, et jam inibi divina celebrare inceperant: et quod dictus David Cardinalis, qui ipsius Jacobi Archiepiscopi, dum viveret, ex fratre nepos existebat, et præfato Jacobo Archiepiscopo, hujusmodi Collegii erectione et institutione per eum totaliter non perfectâ, sicut domino placuerat, de medio sublato, in præfatâ ecclesiâ Sancti Andreæ successerat, Collegium prædictum, ad omnipotentis Dei laudem et gloriam, ad debitum effectum perducere cupiens, omnia et singula per ipsum Jacobum Archiepiscopum in erectione et dotatione Collegii hujusmodi et circa eam gesta, rata et grata habuerat, ac Collegium ipsum ædificiis extruere et ornamentis decorare inceperat, illudque dotare, perficere et complere intendebat; et quod a nonnullis hæsitari poterat, an idem David Cardinalis litteris, præfato Jacobo Archiepiscopo ejus proprio nomine expresso, ut præfertur, concessis, uti, et ad illarum totalem executionem procedere posset, Idem prædecessor, ipsius David Cardinalis in eâ parte supplicationibus inclinatus, eidem David Cardinali, ut litteris ipsis, et facultate ac aliis in eisdem litteris contentis, illarum formâ servatâ, uti, et ad illarum totalem executionem procedere liberè et licitè valeret, in omnibus et per omnia, prout fecisset idem Jacobus Archiepiscopus, si vixisset, seu si litteræ ipsæ ad ejusdem David Cardinalis supplicationem concessæ fuissent, per alias suas litteras concessit pariter et indulsit, decernens omnia et singula quæ per ipsum David Cardinalem circa præmissa, dictarum literarum vigore, aliàs rite acta et gesta fuissent, valida et efficacia fore, et suos effectus sortiri, ac eis quos illa concernerent perpetuò suffragari; sicque per quoscunque judices, quavis auctoritate fungentes, sublatâ eis et eorum cuilibet quavis aliter judicandi et interpretandi facultate, judicari et interpretari debere, necnon irritum et inane, si secus super his a quoquam, quavis auctoritate, scienter vel ignoranter, contingeret attemptari,

University of St. Andrews.

Appendix, Part III. St. Mary's College. Order I.

prout in singulis litteris prædictis plenius continetur: Cum autem, sicut exhibita nobis nuper pro parte tuâ petitio continebat, dictus David Cardinalis, morte immaturâ præventus, præmissa omnia plenè perficere nequiverit, et tu qui propositum eorundem prædecessorum tuorum circa Collegium hujusmodi adimplere desiderans, Collegium et illius Capellum hujusmodi diversis terris et possessionibus ac aliis rebus diversimodè dotasti, et, a die tuæ ad eandem ecclesiam Sancti Andreæ promotionis, divinum servitium, et lecturam Grammaticæ, Rhetoricæ, Poësis, Musices, Artium, et Medicinæ, ac Theologiæ, et utriusque Juris in eo continuè procurare, necnon diversos Doctores, Lectores, Regentes, Cantores, Sacerdotes, Scolares, et alias personas necessarias et opportunas, ex diversis et exteris provinciis et regionibus ad illud prece et pretio conducere non cessasti, nec de præsenti cessas, hæsites an litteris, præfato Jacobo Archiepiscopo, ut præfertur, concessis, liberè uti possis, NOS te, qui ratione dictæ ecclesiæ Sancti Andreæ, cui præes, totius regni Scotiæ Primas et Legatus Natus esse dinosceris, præmissorum meritorum tuorum intuitu gratioso favore prosequi volentes, et a quibusvis excommunicationis, suspensiônis et interdicti, aliisque ecclesiasticis sententiis, censuris et pœnis, a jure vel ab homine, quavis occasione vel causâ latis, si quibus quomodolibet innodatus existis, ad effectum præsentium duntaxat consequendum, harum serie absolventes, et absolutum fore censentes, hujusmodi supplicationibus inclinati, tibi quod prioribus litteris prædictis et facultatibus, ac aliis in eis contentis, illarum formâ aliàs servatâ, uti, et ad illarum totalem executionem, in omnibus et per omnia, prout idem Jacobus Archiepiscopus, dum viveret, poterat, procedere, et Collegium ipsum, pro temporum qualitate et exigentiâ, perficere, et, si videbitur, ampliare, ac numerum Magistrorum, Doctorum, Regentium, Lectorum, Scolarium, Bursariorum, Capellaniorum, Cantorum, et aliarum personarum augere et determinare, seu certum et determinatum instituere; necnon pro salubri illius, rerumque et bonorum suorum, directione et augmento, ac divini cultûs in eo observatione, quæcunque statuta et ordinationes licita, honesta, ac sacris canonibus non contraria, condere et edere, ac pro tempore condita et edita reformare, corrigere et emendare, ac in contravenientes quascunque pœnas statuere et apponere, liberè et licitè valeas; quodque statuta et ordinationes hujusmodi, postquam condita, edita, reformata, correcta et emendata fuerint, eo ipso dictâ auctoritate apostolicâ confirmata sint et esse censeantur, apostolicâ auctoritate prædictâ, tenore præsentium, de speciali gratiâ concedimus et indulgemus: Non obstantibus constitutionibus et ordinationibus apostolicis, ac omnibus illis quæ dictus prædecessor in singulis litteris suis prædictis voluit non obstare, cæterisque contrariis quibuscunque. NULLI ergo omnino hominum liceat hanc paginam nostræ absolutionis, concessionis et indulti infringere, vel ei ausu temerario contraire. Si quis autem hoc attemptare presumpserit, indignationem omnipotentis Dei, ac beatorum Petri et Pauli, Apostolorum ejus, se noverit incursurum. Datum Romæ, apud Sanctum Marcam, anno Incarnationis Dominicæ millesimo quingentesimo quinquagesimo secundo, septimo Kalendarum Septembris, Pontificatûs nostri anno tertio.

(15.)—Nova Fundatio et Erectio Collegii Mariani, per Joannem Hamilton, Archiepiscopum Sanctiandreæ.

25 Feb. 1553.

Johannes, miseratione divinâ Sancti Andreæ Archiepiscopus, totius regni Scotiæ Primas, Legatus natus, Monasterii de Pasleto ordinis Cluniacensis Abbas, et Sancti Romanæ Ecclesiæ ac Apostolicæ Sedis, cum potestate Legati, de latere legatus, universo clero et populo Christiano salutem in Domino sempiternam. Nuper sanctissimus in Christo pater et dominus noster, dominus Julius, divinâ providentiâ Papa, ad nostras preces et supplicationes primum commisit, indulsit, et auctoritate apostolicâ concessit nobis, et per nos deputatis seu deputandis, in civitate nostrâ Sancti Andreæ, copiam, potestatem et licentiam exigendi, instituendi et dedicandi Collegium Doctorum, Magistrorum et Scholarium, cum suis facultatibus, privilegiis et prærogativis, videlicet doctorandi, graduandi, et conferendi insignia cujuscunque licitæ facultatis; insuper condendi nova statuta, condita corrigendi, reformandi, revocandi et mutandi; imo innovata renovataque confirmandi, atque conferendi iisdem perpetuum robur et firmitatem: ad hæc, uniones perpetuas Ecclesiarum parochialium de Tyningham, Inchebreok et Tannadice, nostræ diocesis, cum fructibus, decimis, juribusque omnibus, tam spectantibus ad rectorias quam vicarias earundem, jam pridem eidem collegio per nostros prædecessores, etiam eâdem apostolicâ auctoritate, factas, confirmandi, Collegiumque ipsum ampliandi, nec non numerum Magistrorum, Doctorum, Regentium, Lectorum, Scholarium, Bursariorum, Capellaniorum, Cantorum, et aliarum personarum in eodem Collegio augendi, aliàsque et alia faciendi, prout Apostolica bulla subscripta, nobis missa et facta, expressiùs continet, cujus tenor subsequitur: "JULIUS Episcopus, Servus servorum Dei, venerabili fratri Johanni, Archiepiscopo Sancti Andreæ, salutem et apostolicam benedictionem. Meritis tuæ devotionis inducimur, ut quæ a nobis pro perfectione et salubri directione Collegiorum, &c." [Vide *Bullam Julii* III. ut supra, paginis 360 *et seq.*] Cunctis itaque Christiani nominis incrementi studiosis perspectum sit, Nos, jam ante præmissis rationabilibus aliisque piis de causis, erexisse Collegium, tenoreque præsentium erigere, ab intactâ Virgine Deiparâ Marianum nuncupandum, situm in australi nostræ civitatis Andreanæ parte, idem quod pædagogium hactenus nuncupatum fuit, idque in honorem trini ac unius Dei, beatissimæ Mariæ Virginis, et universi cœlitum ordinis; in quo nostræ fundationis beneficio triginta et sex personas, numero, gaudere volumus, præter hos quos, Ecclesiæ ministerio deputatos, vicarios pensionarios appellant. Horum primum "præfectum" dici volumus, proximum "Licentiatum," "Bacchalaurium" tertium, deinde quartum "Canonistam." Ad hæc octo, Theologiæ graviter operam dantes, Philosophiæ Professores tres, similiter, Rhetorices et Grammatices duos, Philosophiæ studiosos discipulos sedecim; quorum numero Provisorem, cum Janitore et Coquo adjungi volumus, singulis officia sua, juxta sequentium tenorem, rite exequentibus. Prima hujus nostræ fundationis persona Principalis, Præpositi, sive Præfecti nomine vocetur; ad quam tamen dignitatem non nisi theologiæ Doctorem admitti volumus, vel ejusdem facultatis Licentiatum, hac conditione, ut lauream doctoralem intra annum peractum a die assumptionis suæ assequi curet: cui omnem jurisdictionem ordinariam, non modo in personas fundatas dicti nostri Collegii, verum etiam in omnes alios, eodem in loco collegialiter viventes, concedimus, eique ex officio id oneris injungimus, ut omnium, tam magistrorum quam discipulorum et officiariorum, præcipuam curam gerat, detque operam ne a recto tramite quispiam declinet, singuli suis supersint officiis. Primam ac præcipuam animorum, proximam corporum curam gerat. Hunc sacrorum bibliorum lectioni semel in septimanâ astringimus, die videlicet lunæ, horâ octavâ, aut divini verbi prædicationem injungimus; et singulis feriis sextis, disputationibus Theologicis, tempore pomeridiano, præesse volumus. Sacrum insuper solennius, in festis Nativitatis Domini, Paschæ, Pentecostes, Assumptionis, beatæ Mariæ Virginis, et omnium Sanctorum, ab eodem celebrari præcipimus. Qui preces matutinas et vespertinas eorundem dierum, cum reliquis officiis a prælatis celebrari solitis, inchoabit. Et

Personæ 36 fundatæ.

Præfectus.

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hujus stipendium quotannis monetæ Scotiæ centum libræ esto. Secunda persona in dignitate Sacerdotii honore et Theologiæ licentiâ insignita sit. Hoc saltem exigimus, ut ante admissionem, in Bachalaureum formatum evectus sit, et ante sex menses plenè transactos a die assumptionis suæ, in licentiatum promoveatur, juxta consuetudinem, et tempus ab Academiâ determinatum. Hic, singulis hebdomadis quater, Bibliorum lectione onerabitur, videlicet horâ octavâ matutinâ, diebus Martis, Mercurii, Jovis et Sabbathi: quem a Theologicis sextæ feriæ disputationibus nunquam abesse volumus, iisdemque præesse, si præfectum legittimis impedimentis distrahi contigerit. Cantabit insuper sacrum solenne postridie Nativitatis Domini, Paschæ, Pentecostes, festo Circumcisionis, [Incarnationis] Dominicæ, et nativitatis beatæ Mariæ Virginis, quibus diebus vesperas, cum matutinis reliquisque officiis, idem inchoabit. Pro stipendio octoginta mercas monetæ Scotiæ recipiet. Tertia persona Sacerdotii dignitate, et Bacchalauriatûs, quem formatum vocant, laureâ decorata sit. Hoc saltem volumus, ut aliquot principiis Theologiæ initiata, qui vulgo dicitur Bacchalaurius currens, ante peractos menses tres a die admissionis suæ, Bacchalaureus omnino formatus, perfectusque esse curet, juxta tempus et consuetudinem ab Academiâ determinata. Is singulis hebdomadis, horâ nonâ matutinâ dierum Lunæ, Martis, Mercurii, Jovis, et Sabbathi bibliorum interpretationem subeat, et die Veneris disputationibus publicis adsit; iisdemque præsit, præfecto et licentiato absentibus; cantabitque sacrum supremum tertio die Nativitatis Domini, Paschæ, et Pentecostes, festo Epiphaniæ, reliquisque beatæ Virginis festivitatibus, superiùs non expressis: quibus diebus officia cuncta divina inchoabit. Huic pro stipendio sexaginta mercarum summam quotannis numerari volumus. Quarta persona sacerdotali præeminentiâ et sacrorum canonum licentiâ decorata esto, Bacchalaurei saltem laureâ et Juris probâ cognitione adornata, ita ut ante transactum mensem a suæ receptionis die ad prædictam licentiam admittatur, juxta Academiæ et suæ facultatis receptam consuetudinem. Is singulis hebdomadis sacros canones quinquies perleget, horâ septimâ, idque a Calendis Martii ad Calendas usque Octobris. Deinde, reliquo anni tempore, horâ secundâ pomeridianâ, diebus Lunæ, Martis, Mercurii, Jovis, et Sabbathi, hic disputationes Theologicas feriæ sextæ suâ præsentiâ decorabit, et, cæterorum more, sacrum solennius, Apostolorum solennitatibus, decantabit, recipietque pro mercede summam sexaginta mercarum monetæ Scotiæ annuatim. Quinto loco, octo sacræ Theologiæ sedulò incumbentes, assignamus sacerdotes omnes, et ante assumptionis suæ diem primo Theologiæ principio initiatos; ad quod ter publicè respondeant, ut specimen suæ eruditionis edant, secundùm consuetudinem Academiæ. Hi continuè lectionibus Præfecti, Licentiati et Bacchalaurei intersint, et ordine suo quisque textûs sententiarum declarationem subeat, singulis nempe hebdomadis, sex annis singulis, idque omnibus diebus ferialibus, dempto disputationis die, horâ secundâ pomeridianâ, a Calendis Octobris ad Calendas Martii; et reliquo anni tempore, horâ quartâ pomeridianâ; atque vicibus suis publicè respondebunt super difficultatibus sacrarum literarum, ordine assignato per Præfectum. Insuper prædictorum octo sex, ordine suo, sacrificium missæ sex ferialibus diebus celebrabunt, reliquis diebus missam ordinariam, et solennem die dominico peragentes. Ad hæc, publicæ divini verbi prædicationi eorum quemlibet ter in anno astringimus, loco et tempore a præfecto designandis. Neque hoc nostro beneficio quemquam ultra sex annorum spatium gaudere volumus; speramus etenim, divini numinis gratiâ, et horum assiduo labore, tali temporis curriculo idoneos fore ad Theologicam licentiam, aliave munera graviora obeunda. Quorum quisque, præter victum, summam decem librarum quotannis recipiet, libris, vestibus, aliisque necessariis comparandis. Sexto loco, sint tres Philosophiæ Professores, vulgò Regentes dicti, qui Logicam, Ethicam, Physicam, Mathematicam profitebuntur, aliasque liberales artes, consilio præfecti, loco et tempore ab eodem præscribendis. Hi ordine quisque suo studentium cubicula cuncta, nonâ horâ vespertinâ, perlustrabunt: in hoc officio permansuri, donec duos philosophiæ cursus consummaverint, neque ultra, sine novâ provisione: et horum cuique in stipendium summam viginti mercarum Scoticarum quotannis numerari præcipimus. Septimo loco, sint Orator et Grammaticus, uterque jam ante assequutus lauream Magisterialem, qui, secundùm arbitrium præfecti, autores suarum facultatum utiliores interpretabuntur; præscribetque illis Principalis auditoria et tempora lectionum, ut inferiùs fusiùs declarabitur; in lectionum articulo permansuri in dictâ professione annos tantummodo sex, nisi aliter in honorem domûs expedire Præfecto videatur, cui tunc, per novam provisionem, prorogandi temporis facultatem concedimus. Quivis illorum viginti mercas pro mercede annuatim recipiet. Octavo loco, sedecim discipulos, Philosophiæ auditores deputamus, grammaticis præceptis et sermone Latino ante probè instructos, ita ut expeditè apto sermone, tam disputando quam respondendo, cuncta exprimere queant. Hi ante admissionem sanctè jurabunt, nullum sibi esse nec sacerdotium, nec patrimonium, aliasve fortunæ opes, quibus in studiis sufficienter nutriri possint. Proinde amore Dei supplicabunt, ut ad locum et ordinem pauperum studentium admittantur. Sic divites non occupabunt loca a fundatore pauperibus studentibus destinata. Gestabunt passim, tam domi quam foris in urbe, togam zonâ percinctam, cui nigrum caputium, propriis expensis comparatum, superaddent: Cubabunt bini apud prædictos octo theologiæ Studentes, prout Præfecto videbitur, quibus in omnibus honestè morem gerent, et cuncta cubicula necessaria sibimet ipsis providebunt, ut prædictis theologiæ Studentibus, non oneri, sed usui et honori esse possint. Horum unus, juxta præfecti arbitrium, et deinceps singuli ordine suo, horâ quintâ matutinâ excitabit domesticos omnes, lumen accipere volentibus offerens. Remanebunt hi in hac conditione, tanto tempore quanto laureæ Magisterali consequendæ Academiæ sufficiens visum fuerit. Nono loco, sit Provisor sive Dispensator, qui cuncta sui officii negotia præfecti mandato administraturus est; celebrabitque missæ sacrificium matutinum in septimanâ ter, diebus Lunæ, Mercurii, et Veneris, et hoc in officio persistet, quamdiu Præfecto et consiliariis ejus tribus visum fuerit, accepturus pro mercede quotannis summam decem librarum. Decimus sit Coquus, quem suo munere justè, ut decet, fungi volumus, in eodem permansurus pro arbitrio Præfecti, cui in omnibus negotiis domûs obeundis parebit, ac pro stipendio accipiet quotannis sex mercas monetæ Scotiæ. Loco undecimo, Janitorem deputamus, qui fideliter et sincerè suum officium administrabit, tamdiu in eo permansurus quamdiu præfecto expedire visum fuerit; cujus stipendium annuatim sex mercarum summa erit. Vicarii pensionarii a Præfecto, Licentiato, Bachalaurio, et Canonistâ instituentur, eosdemque ad continuam in suâ ecclesiâ residentiam sive habitationem obligatos esse volumus, quamdiu a prædictis quatuor in hujusmodi officio retenti fuerint; quos tamen, si aut negligentiores quam par sit fuerint, aut vitiis deditos esse comparabuntur, pro dictorum quatuor arbitrio et prudentiâ, quovis tempore, removeri volumus: habebitque quisque horum quotannis, ex gymnasii redditibus, pro mercede suâ quadraginta mercas, cum minoribus oblationibus; hoc tum operæ et laboris impensurus, ut præter Sacramentorum administrationem, aliaque communia Curatorum officia, ipsemet prædicet, et procurationes ac synodalia jura persolvat. Ex fructibus autem et redditibus ecclesiarum et vicariarum perpetuarum, ac terrarum et bonorum prædictorum, auctoritate apostolicâ,

Licenciatus.

Baccalaureus.

Canonista.

Octo Sacerdotes, Studiosi Theologiæ, atque Alumni Collegii.

Sexennii Beneficio gaudeant, non ultra.

Tres Philosophiæ Professores, seu Regentes.

Orator. Grammaticus.

Sedecim Pauperes Discipuli Philosophiæ.

Provisor.

Coquus.

Janitor.

Vicarii Pensionarii.

ut præmittitur, necnon parochialis ecclesiæ et perpetuæ vicariæ de Conveth, per nos dudum, nostrâ ordinariâ auctoritate, cum consensu capituli nostræ Metropolitanæ ecclesiæ Sancti Andreæ, præfato Collegio perpetuò unitorum, annexorum, et incorporatorum, aliarumque ecclesiarum et perpetuarum vicariarum, ac bonorum, per nos ac successores nostros, Ecclesiæ Sancti Andreæ Archiepiscopos, pro tempore existentes, etiam de simili consensu ipsius capituli dicto Collegio uniendorum, annexandorum, appropriandorum et incorporandorum, centum viginti libras mensæ Præfecti, Licentiati, Bacchalauri, et Canonistæ, annis singulis deputamus; ducentas sexaginta libras monetæ Scotiæ mensæ octo Studentium Theologiæ et quinque Regentium annuatim assignamus; pro victu vero sedecim Discipulorum, Philosophiæ studentium, ducentas tredecim libras, sex solidos et octo denarios, designamus. Ad hæc, ex prædictis redditibus stipendia et munera prius enumerata persolvi mandamus: Præfecto primùm, deinde Licentiato, Bachalaureo, et Canonistæ, post, octo Theologiæ Studentibus et Regentibus quinque; novissimè Provisori, Coquo, Janitori et quinque Vicariis pensionariis. Quicquid post horum persolutionem ex dictis redditibus supererit, similiter lucrum [suorum] omne quod a convictoribus proventurum est, in ærarium publicum redigi volumus, et in Collegii extructionem sive instaurationem impendi jubemus. Cujus ærarii cistæ quatuor esse claves ordinamus, totidem diversarum serarum, quarum una Præfecto conservanda dabitur, altera Licentiato, tertia Bachalaurio et quarta Canonistæ. A calendis Martii ad calendas usque Octobris, sacrificium missæ, singulis diebus, horâ sextâ, ab uno studentium theologiæ celebrari præcipimus, præter supradictam Dispensatoris missam, cui omnes personæ fundatæ intererunt, omnesque reliqui ibidem collegialiter viventes. Ad hæc, salutationem Divæ Virginis, vulgo dictam Salve Regina, paulo ante cœnam, singulis diebus ferialibus, ab omnibus cantari præcipimus, uno sedecim Discipulorum fundatorum ordine suo inchoante. Insuper, Dominicis et aliis festis diebus, sacrum solennius sive majus ab aliquo Studentium theologiæ horâ nonâ cantabitur, ut concioni audiendæ hora decima inserviat. Horâ quartâ pomeridianâ preces vespertinas fundatæ personæ decantabunt, incipiente hebdomadario, illo videlicet qui eodem die majus sacrum celebrabit, et reliquis sequentis hebdomadæ vulgaribus festis celebraturus est. Quibus officiis omnes personæ fundatæ adsint superpelliciis indutæ, Præfecto, Licentiato, Bachalaureo, et Canonistâ capitia, instar præfecti et canonicorum gymnasii divi Salvatoris, gestantibus. Omnes fundatæ personæ, præter Præfectum, in iisdem officiis cantabunt, loca in choro occupaturi, prout subsequitur. Primo et dignissimo [loco] in chori latere dextro, sedeat Præfectus; post hunc, ex eodem latere, Bachalaurius theologiæ; inde quatuor Studentes; post hos, duo Professores philosophiæ, et novissimè Orator. Ex altero latere chori, sedeat primò Licentiatus; deinde Canonista; post hos quatuor Studentes theologiæ; inde tertius Præceptor logices; post eum Grammaticus; postremo loco Dispensator, quoties adesse poterit; et in subselliis anterioribus sedebunt octo Studentes philosophiæ, ex uno latere, et totidem ex altero; quorum duo hebdomada sua attendent, cereos deferent faces, et reliqua munera, a novitiis religiosorum exhiberi solita, obibunt, secundùm arbitrium Præfecti et hebdomadarii; qui hebdomadam suam a vesperis dicti Sabbathi exordietur. A calendis Martii ad calendas usque Octobris, fiet lectio matutina, diebus prophanis, a singulis quinque regentium in suis propriis scholis, a quintâ ad sextam usque; et deinde reliquo totius anni tempore, similiter fiet lectio a sextâ ad septimam usque; per totum vero anni tempus ab iisdem fiant lectiones ordinariæ, ab horâ octavâ ad nonam usque. Quæstiones trium Regentium philosophiæ fiant ab horâ dimidiâ undecimæ ad prandium usque, idque in auditoriâ dialecticorum, iisdemque omnibus præsentibus: classes vero juvenum sedebunt in diversis locis auditorii denominatis per præfectum. Porro Oratoris et Grammatici disputationes fient eodem tempore in scholis grammaticis, utroque præsente. Statim a prandio, omni die feriali, singuli Præceptores philosophiæ, in suis scholis, unum discipulorum constituant, qui reliquis arguentibus respondeat; quo disputationis exercitio, tam ingeniorum acumen, quam promptitudo, et scientiæ cognitio crescat. Ad hæc, Orator et Grammaticus, in repetitionibus suis, non inculcent lectionem novam, sed perlegant themata vernaculè proposita sub finem quæstionum, et ea emendent; ut promptè et loquendi et scribendi facultatem juventus adipiscatur. Cæterùm Doctorum singuli, in suis auditoriis, denuo lectionem inchoent horâ tertiâ pomeridianâ in quartam usque, aut ultra, si res exigat; nisi venia ludendi a præfecto, ejusve vicario, concessa sit. Sub horam vero quintam fiant quæstiones serotinæ, in auditoriâ dialecticorum et grammaticorum, ut ante de matutinis dictum est. Mox autem a cœnâ, tales repetitiones denuo fiant, quales in prandio factæ fuerant. Ad hæc, volumus solum Præfectum, aut ejus vicarium, id est Licenciatum, vel, hoc absente, Bachalaurium, aut, si utrumque abesse contigerit, Canonistam habere potestatem faciendi juvenibus copiam ludendi, aut eundi in urbem; et prohibemus ullum Studentem theologiæ, aut Regentem, vindicare sibi ejusmodi potestatem, sub pœnâ arbitrariâ, a Præfecto, Licenciato, Bachalaurio, et Canonista infligendâ. Volumus etiam ut illæ feriæ quas vacantias vocant, penitus tollantur, cum manifestè constet ab ejusmodi otio boni nihil juventuti, verùm plurimum incommodi evenire; neque in alium finem excogitatas esse, quam ut Provisorum avaritiæ, juvenum inconstantiæ, et pigritiæ præceptorum indulgeatur. Ad hoc prima illorum consuetudo Theologis Parisiensibus data est, non autem Philosophis aut Grammaticis, ut scilicet Theologi illi, statuto tempore æstatis et autumni, abstineant a lectionibus ordinariis, vacantes operamque dantes disputationibus, quas vulgò Sorbonicas vocant. Præfectus, Licenciatus, Bachalaurius, et Canonista, domi et foris, gestent capitia brevia, juxta consuetudinem Parisiensium; insuper studentes theologiæ, ad bachalaureatum usque, et quinque Regentes similiter, Parisiensium more, capitia deferant: omnes præterea discipuli, quantumvis natalibus splendidi vel re sint lautâ, habeant togas cinctas intra septa Collegii, ad lauream usque. Omnes personæ fundatæ vivant honestè pro conditione suâ; dormiant intra septa gymnasii; adsint sacris et aulæ opportunè; a mensâ nil reliquiarum deferant per se aut alios; illas enim omnes, juxta arbitrium Præfecti, distribui volumus Provisori, Coquo, Janitori, cæterisque famulis quatuor, Præfecti videlicet, Licentiati, Bachalaurii, et Canonistæ, qui soli sumptibus familiæ famulos alent, qui famuli ipsis et toti aulæ ministerio sint. Porro reliquas personas, uni Præfecto, seu membra capiti, parere jubemus, in dictis omnibus, aliisque statutis per illum, in honorem domûs, proponendis et condendis. Ad hæc, vetamus, ne ulli fundatarum personarum sit publica concubina, scortum, aliudve manifestum crimen, quod ipsi inuri possit; si quis vero talis (quod absit) deprehendatur, moneatur primò per Præfectum solum; deinde, adhibitis in concilium Licenciato, Bachalaurio, et Canonistâ, novissimè nisi resiperit, ejiciatur, ne aliis sit scandalo. Locationes seu assedationes terrarum et ecclesiarum domûs spectabunt duntaxat ad Præfectum, Licentiatum, Bachalaurium, et Canonistam; qui tamen, si ita ipsis visum fuerit, plures ex fundatione convocabunt; modo præter hos quatuor nullus suffragium habeat. Rector Academiæ, Officialis, Archidiaconus, Præfectus gymnasii Divi Salvatoris, Supprior cœnobii provincialis Dominicanorum, vel, hoc absente, Prior Dominicanus Andreanus, cum Ministro Franciscanorum, vel, in hujus absentiâ, eorundem Guardianus, præsentatores sunto, modo infra sequente. Existimamus enim prædictos septem, præter

Stipendiorum solvendorum Ordo.

Quid de reliquo Collegii Reddituum fieri debeat.

Præfecti Vicarius.

Consiliariorum Auctoritas. Vacantiæ tollendæ.

Personæ fundatæ vivant collegialiter.

Præfecto parendum.

Vetantur Concubinæ publicæ.

Locationes Terrarum.

Præsentatores septem, penes quos sit Electio Magistrorum.

morum probitatem, etiam probam cognitionem doctorum virorum habere, ut maximè idoneum loco vacanti inserant. Quotiescunque igitur primum locum, sive Præfecturam, hujus nostri Collegii vacare contigerit, Rector Universitatis, requisitus a Licentiato, Bachalaurio, et Canonistâ, aut duobus vel uno eorum, primum affiget edictum publicum valvis cœnobii, domûs Salvatorianæ, Leonardini nostrique Collegii Mariani, Dominicanorum et Franciscanorum: deinde, transactis diebus quindecim in edicto expressis, convocabit ad se alios sex præsentatores, a quibus juramentum in manibus Prioris Monasterii Sancti Andreæ, vel, si absit, tertii Prioris, præstari curabit, sese non solicitatione, odio, amore, prece, pretio, favore, vel munere, aliove ullo quam virtutis et eruditionis admiratione, inductos, ac virum maximè idoneum præfecturæ obeundæ Archiepiscopo præsentare, ubicunque is reperiri possit. Si vero præsentatorum aliquos in edicto præfixo die abesse contigerit, major pars comparentium indubitatum habebit jus præsentandi; et si fuerit æqualitas suffragiorum inter comparentes, Rector hanc æqualitatem decidet, ita ut pars, pro qua Rectoris stat suffragium, verum jus præsentandi habeat. Æqualitatem autem intelligimus inter præsentatores reliquos a primo, quem semper esse Rectorem volumus; vel, eo absente, Officialem, ut is potestatem decidendi æqualitatem habeat; vel, utroque absente, Archidiaconum; et sic de reliquis juxta ordinem præscriptum. Sede vero Licentiati, Bachalauri, aut Canonistæ vacante, Principalis, edicto publico affixo valvis, ut priùs in electione præfecti, vocabit secum in consilium dictos septem præsentatores, qui præstito juramento, more supradicto, ipsis, et rursus accepto ab eodem, omnes simul præsentabunt Archiepiscopo virum doctrinâ et moribus maximè idoneum loco vacanti. Si vero nonnullos dictorum octo abesse contigerit die per præfecti edictum præscripto, major pars comparentium habebit indubitatum jus illâ vice præsentandi; et si sit æqualitas suffragiorum, præfectus hanc controversiam decidet, ut prius Rector in præsentatione Præfecti. Quoties vero contigerit aliquem octo theologiæ Studentium, quinque Regentium, sexdecem philosophiæ auditorum studiosorum, tum Præfectus, sine edicto publico, præstito tamen juramento fidelitatis Licentiato, Bachalaurio, et Canonistæ, et receptis similiter juramentis ab iisdem, unà cum prædictis Licenciato, Bachalaurio, et Canonistâ, idoneum aliquem loco vacanti recipiat. Præsentatores prædicti, Rector videlicet et reliqui sex, quotannis, circiter Calendas Novembris, visitabunt nostrum Collegium, tam in capite quam in membris ejusdem, defectus correcturi, membrorum querelas audituri, et iisdem per se, vel per præfectum, modum justum imposituri. Eodem tempore dicti præsentatores rationem sive computum rerum omnium accipient a Præfecto ad domum spectantium, tam sacrarum quam profanarum, ut proficuum, reddituum, proventuum, jocalium, et aliorum bonorum omnium in inventario domus expressorum: quod ut commodiùs exequatur Præfectus, singulis diebus, per se vel substitutum, rationes a provisore exiget, quas singulis annis quater, videlicet circa purificationem Divæ Virginis, festis Philippi et Jacobi, Petri ad vincula, et Lucæ Evangelistæ, cum Licentiato, Bachalaurio, et Canonistâ conferat, et a singulis eorundem obsignari curabit; ut tandem, tempore visitationis, computationes generales exhibeantur præsentatoribus, per ipsos approbandæ vel improbandæ. Volumus insuper omnes fundatas personas nostri Collegii continuè in eodem residere, adeo ut si per mensem, simul in anno, aut per vices successivè, aliquem eorum a Collegio abesse contigerit, ipso facto illius locus sive Bursa vacabit, ipseque sic absens privari poterit, nisi legitimâ de causâ a præfecto licentiam impetraverit; qui tamen non nisi urgente necessitate ulli copiam concedet. Ad hæc volumus, ut, vacante præfecturâ, Licentiatus reliquis omnibus, tam externis quam domesticis, præponatur, dummodo a præsentatoribus doctrinâ et moribus maximè idoneus judicetur; idem juris Bachalaurio, sede vacante Licentiati, servetur: nec non Studentibus theologiæ, sede Bachalaurii vacante: nec non præceptoribus philosophiæ, si aliquem locum theologiæ Studentium vacare contigerit: idem denique auditoribus philosophiæ, post adeptam lauream, si sedes Regentium philosophiæ, Oratoris, aut Grammatici vacaverit. Item volumus dictum nostrum Collegium et ejus Ecclesias, cum suis fructibus, redditibus, et proventibus, a vectigalibus, taxis, solutionibus et subsidiis quibuscunque ordinariò debitis, nec non a solutione taxarum et contributionum per sanctissimum Dominum nostrum Papam, seu quemcunque alium statuendarum, esse libera et immunia in perpetuum, idque de speciali facultate nobis ab Apostolicâ Sede commissâ. Jurisdictionem quoque Bursarum omnium duntaxat ad Præfectum, Archiepiscopum, et Papam spectare volumus, non autem ad Rectorem aut aliquem alium Judicem, etiam in secundâ instantiâ. Dictis statutis et nostræ fundationis præscriptionibus non obstantibus, reservamus nobis, quamdiu vixerimus, omnimodam, non solum collationem, sed etiam præsentationem, et aliam quamlibet dictarum fundatarum personarum provisionem et Vicariorum pensionariorum, imo omnium spectantium ad nostrum Collegium. Cæterùm cum certò speremus plurimum utilitatis et fructûs ex hac nostrâ erectione, nedum huic nostræ diocesi Andreanæ, verum etiam universæ hujus regni reipublicæ Ecclesiasticæ, si ad unguem in suâ integritate observetur, accessurum: contra vero, si negligentiâ, desidiâ et socordiâ eorum, quibus administrationis et provisionis provinciam credidimus, disrumpatur et violetur, (quod Deus avertat) parum aut nihil; hoc unum a successoribus nostris, quibus, non minùs quam nobis, dictum nostrum Collegium ereximus, Christiano affectu desideramus, et in visceribus Jesu Christi Salvatoris nostri, intemeratæ Virginis ejus genetricis, ejusdem Collegii patronæ, ab iisdem impetrare contendimus, ut pientissimos pastores, magnanimos defensores, et integerrimos conservatores erga dictum gymnasium, personas, beneficia, et reliqua bona ejusdem sese ostendant et præbeant, ne ipsum Collegium lupi rapaces hostiliter invadant, et pusillum gregem ejusdem crudeliter jugulent; neve dicti præsentatores aut Præfectus munera iis concredita negligant, prætermittant, aut illi ipsi, aut alii quicunque, in contrarium hujus nostræ erectionis, seu in eâdem contentorum, deveniant; sed paternâ solicitudine ad executionem seu observationem omnium excitent, extimulent et inducant; quod si fecerint (ut non dubitamus eos sponte et ultra facturos) ab eodem Servatore nostro Jesu Christo, bonorum omnium opifice et largitore beneficentissimo, immarcessibilem coronam et gloriam in cœlesti Jerusalem consequentur sempiternam, cui, unà cum Patre et Spiritu Sancto, sit laus, honor, gloria, gratiarum actio, salus, virtus et fortitudo, per infinita secula seculorum, Amen. IN QUORUM OMNIUM et singulorum fidem et testimonium, has præsentes erectionis literas manu nostrâ propriâ subscripsimus, sigilloque nostro muniri jussimus, Edinburgi, anno incarnationis Dominicæ millesimo quingentesimo quinquagesimo tertio, quinto calendas Martii, pontificatûs sanctissimi in Christo patris et domini nostri, Domini Julii, divinâ providentiâ Papæ Tertii, anno quinto; præsentibus ibidem illustrissimo Domino Jacobo duce a Chattellarault, serenissimæ Scotorum reginæ tutore, et regni sui gubernatore unico; reverendissimo in Christo patre, domino Davide, Episcopo Rossensi; venerabilibus et generosis, ac nobilibus et circumspectis viris, Dominis Georgio de Dunfermling, et Gullielmo de Colross, monasteriorum Sancti Benedicti et Cisterciensis ordinum, respectivè, perpetuis Commendatoriis; magistro Jacobo Hamilton, subdecano Glascuensi; Alexandro Dunbar, Priori de Pluscardain, ordinis

Electio Præfecti.

Electio Licentiati, &c.

Electores Alumnorum seu Bursariorum, Studentium Theologiæ.

Visitatio quotannis.

Rationes exigendæ.

Absentes puniendi.

Sedi vacanti sufficiendi.

Immunitas a Taxis.

Jurisdictio.

Sancti Benedicti; Andreâ Stuard, Domino de Ochiltrie; Davide Duglas, Magistro Angusiæ; et Jacobo Hamilton de Crafford-John, Davide Hamilton de Preston, Alexandro Livingston de Denypas, ac Roberto Carnegie de Kenard, militibus auratis; Roberto Graham, Domino de Morphe, Jacobo Dundas, Domino de eodem; et Magistris Thomâ Marjoribanks, clerico registri; Joanne Stevinson, præcentore Glascuensi; Roberto Baillie, rectori de Provand, consiliariis regiis; Wilhelmo Cranston, præfecto Collegii Sancti Salvatoris civitatis Sancti Andreæ, officiali nostro principali; Johanne Windram, subpriore Sancti Andreæ, sacræ Theologiæ Doctoribus; Magistris Jacobo Balfur, officiali nostro Laudoniæ; et Alexandro Forrest, præposito ecclesiæ beatæ Mariæ de campis, oppidi Edinburgi, Testibus ad hæc vocatis. *Sic subscribitur*, Johannes, Archiepiscopus Sancti Andreæ, Magister Alexander Forrest, rector de Logy Montrois, Secretarius.

(16.)—Donatio Parochialis Ecclesiæ de Tervett, per Joannem Archiepiscopum Sancti Andreæ, in favorem Magistrorum, &c. Collegii Beatæ Mariæ.

31 Mar. 1553. Joannes, miseratione Divinâ Sancti Andreæ Archiepiscopus, totius regni Scotiæ Primas, Legatus natus, monasteriique de Pasleto Abbas, ac etiam, cum potestate Legati a latere, sanctissimi Domini nostri Papæ et sanctæ Sedis Apostolicæ Legatus, &c. ad futuram rei memoriam: In pontificalis et ordinariæ auctoritatis culmine, licet supra vires et merita, ex Apostolicæ Sedis benignitate constituti, circa pastoralis officii debitum salubriter adimplendum assiduè vigilamus de statu Collegiorum quorumlibet, præsertim infra nostram civitatem Sancti Andreæ et ejusdem almam Universitatem, piè in parte fundatorum et dotatorum, in quibus per assiduum studium adipisci valeat illa scientiæ margarita, quæ bene beatèque, vivendi viam præbet, ac peritum ab imperito suâ preciositate longè facit excellere, et similem Deo reddit, suffragatur indoctis, et in infimo loco natos evehit in sublimes, et per quam fides catholica tueretur et roboraretur, Christiana vigeret religio, verbumque Dei in Christifidelium cordibus abundantiùs seminaretur, ac pestiferorum hæreticorum et hæresiarcharum hæresibus et schismatibus (quæ, proh dolor! his temporibus, in his et aliis diversis mundi partibus, pullularunt et viguerunt) daretur obvia, et prudentiæ ac scientiæ virtus polleret: et propterea, primatialis sedes nostra, rerum spiritualium provida ministratrix, ut eo faciliùs homines ad tam excelsum humanæ conditionis fastigium acquirendum, et acquisitum in alios refundendum, inducantur, eos hortatur, illis loca præparat, illos juvat et fovet, ac hiis, quæ pro ipsorum commodo et utilitate, perpetuoque decore et venustate, ac personarum quarumlibet, in illis divinis laudibus, ac litterarum studiis et scientiis adipiscendis insistentium, commoditate per eorundem fundatores et prælatos, nostros prædecessores, facta et concessa existunt, extendimus et ampliamus, officiique nostri partes ad hæc favorabiliter impertiamur: ad illos quoque dexteram nostræ liberalitatis extendimus, et nostræ protectionis favore confovemus, quos ad id propria virtutum merita multipliciter recommendant, et prout, personarum et locorum ac temporum conditionibus et qualitatibus diligenter consideratis, conspicimus in Domino salubriter expedire. QUUM, itaque, parochialis ecclesia de Tervett, nostræ Sancti Andreæ diocesis, quam nuper bonæ memoriæ magister Willielmus Dischingtoun, dum viveret, obtinebat, per dimissionem et simplicem resignationem domini Joannis Achesoun, seu per obitum ejusdem magistri Willielmi extra Romanam curiam, aut aliàs quovismodi, vacaverit et vacet ad præsens, NOS igitur Collegium nostrum novum, in loco pædagogii dictæ nostræ civitatis, sub vocabulo et invocatione beatæ Mariæ semper Virginis de assumptione, per prædecessores nostros in parte fundatum, erectum, dotatum, constructum et situatum, in fructibus et decimis uberioribus, supra et ultra priùs per ipsos prædecessores nostros, ad annuam sustentationem, magistrorum, regentium, capellanorum, bursariorum et scholarium, pro tempore studentium in eodem, ac dicti Collegii reparationem, collata beneficia ecclesiastica (ut uberiùs, meliùs et decentiùs se in futurum sustentare, et dictum Collegium in ædificiis et structuris reparare valeant) ampliare cupientes, parochialem rectoriam, nuncupatam de Tervett, prædictam, sic ut præmittitur, sive aliàs quovismodo vacantem, et ad nostram collationem, provisionem et omnimodam dispositionem ordinariam pleno jure spectantem, cum universis et singulis illius, et illi annexorum et connexorum, fructibus, redditibus, proventibus, juribus, decimis, obventionibus et emolumentis, et tam rectoriæ quam vicariæ perpetuæ, ac terris ecclesiasticis ejusdem dictæ ecclesiæ legitimè spectantibus et pertinentibus, novo Collegio ac magistris, regentibus, capellanis, bursariis, et studentibus præfatis, nunc in dicto nostro Collegio novo per nos institutis, receptis et admissis, et in futurum ac perpetuis futuris temporibus per nos et successores nostros, Sancti Andreæ Archiepiscopos, dicti Collegii patronos, instituendis, recipiendis et admittendis, et eorundem mensæ communi, juxta et secundùm formam et tenorem modificationis, divisionis et distributionis fructuum prædictorum, per nos postmodum, in specie et particulari, per alias literas nostras desuper conficiendas, faciendæ, et non aliàs, aliter, nec alio modo, auctoritate nostrâ ordinariâ quâ fungimur in hac parte, ac omnibus melioribus modo, viâ, formâ, jure et causâ, quibus meliùs et efficaciùs possumus et debemus, cum expresso consensu et assensu capituli nostri ecclesiæ nostræ metropolitanæ et primatialis, et legatiæ natæ Sancti Andreæ, in similibus arduis præstari et adhiberi solitis, tenore præsentium, perpetuò unimus, annectimus et incorporamus, illamque sic unitam, annexam et incorporatam, eâdem auctoritate, cum omnibus et singulis suis juribus et pertinentiis, connexisque et annexis, præfatis magistris, regentibus, capellanis, bursariis et studentibus prænominatis, modo et formâ præmissis, et non aliàs, aliter, nec alio modo, harum serie, ex nunc et pro perpetuo conferimus et assignamus, et de illâ etiam providemus, ac per annuli nostri digito discreti viri, magistri Willielmi Skeyne, Juris licentiati, et ejusdem Collegii Canonistæ, eorundem magistrorum, regentium, capellanorum bursariorumque procuratoris legitimè constituti, literatoriè, virtute cujusdem instrumenti publici sub notâ et subscriptione manuali magistri Niniani Dalzell, presbyteri Glasguensis diocesis, notarii publici, de datâ anni Incarnationis Dominicæ millesimi quingentesimi quinquagesimi octavi, diei vero mensis Martii vigesimi noni, nobis desuper ostensi, prout latiùs in eodem continetur, impositionem, investivimus in eâdem, curam, regimen et administrationem dictæ parochialis ecclesiæ de Tervett, unitæ, annexæ et incorporatæ, eisdem magistris, regentibus, capellanis, bursariis et studentibus, exnunc in dicto nostro novo Collegio per nos institutis, receptis et admissis, et in futurum per nos et successores nostros, Sancti Andreæ Archiepiscopos, dicti novi Collegii patronos, instituendis, recipiendis et admittendis, exnunc et perpetuis futuris temporibus plenariè committendo: QUOCIRCA decano nostræ christianitatis de Fyiff, omnibusque aliis et singulis personis ecclesiasticis, presbyteris, curatis et non curatis, notariisque et tabellionibus publicis quibuscunque, per civitatem, diocesim et provinciam nostras Sancti Andreæ constitutis, tenore præsentium, committimus, præcipimus et mandamus, quatenus ipsi vel eorum alter, qui super hoc fuerint seu fuerit requisiti seu requi-

situs, ad præfatam parochialem ecclesiam de Tervett, sicut præmittitur, per nos unitam, annexam et incorporatam, personaliter accedant seu accedat, et inibi magistros, regentes, capellanos, bursarios et studentes præfatos, ut præmittitur, ad dictam perrochialem ecclesiam de Tervett provisos, vel eorum procuratorem legitimum, seu dicti nostri novi Collegii syndicum pronunc existentem, eorum nominibus, et pro eiis, in corporalem, realem et actualem possessionem parochialis ecclesiæ, de Tervett, ut præmittitur, nuncupatæ, et per nos modo et formâ suprascriptis unitæ, annexæ et incorporatæ, juriumque et pertinentiarum, ac connexorum et annexorum prædictorum, auctoritate nostrâ ordinariâ inducant, instituant et defendant inductum et institutum, seu alter eorum inducat, instituat et defendat, amoto exinde quolibet illicito detentore, facientes ipsos, vel eorundem procuratorem legitimum, seu syndicum prædictum, ad parochialem ecclesiam de Tervett unitam hujusmodi, ut moris est, admitti, iisque, et illorum successoribus pro tempore existentibus, de parochialis ecclesiæ unitæ, et illi annexorum et connexorum, fructibus, redditibus, proventubus, obventionibus, emolumentis, terrarumque ecclesiasticarum firmis, canis, custumis et grassumis, ac aliis casualitatibus quibuscunque, ad dictam parochialem ecclesiam unitam, illiusque rectoriam et vicariam perpetuam, ac terras ejusdem ecclesiasticas, legitimè spectantes et pertinentes, juxta et secundùm formam et tenorem modificationis, divisionis et distributionis fructuum prædictorum, per nos, ut præmittitur, in specie et in particulari, post modum per alias literas desuper conficiendas, [faciendæ], et non aliàs, aliter, nec alio modo, plenariè et integrè responderi: contradictores vero et rebelles, si qui forsan fuerint, per censuram ecclesiasticam, auctoritate nostrâ, arctius compescendo. VOLUMUS autem, quod, propter perpetuam unionem, annexationem et incorporationem præfatas, parochialis ecclesia de Tervett debitis propterea non fraudetur obsequiis. et animarum cura in eâdem, et illi imminens, nullatenus negligatur, sed per vicarium pensionarium, jam forsan institutum, et in futurum per nos et successores nostros, Sancti Andreæ Archiepiscopos pro tempore, instituendum, qui de fructibus dictæ parochialis ecclesiæ unitæ sufficientem portionem pro suâ annuâ pensione et sustentatione, unà cum mansione et horto, habeat, percipiat et possideat, juxta formam et tenorem statutorum et decretorum, tam provincialis quam synodalis, consiliorum, per nos novissimè celebratorum, editorum et promulgatorum, in divinis debitè deserviatur, et ejusdem congruè supportentur onera consueta: Salvis tamen etiam et reservatis nobis et successoribus nostris, Sancti Andreæ Archiepiscopis, in præmissis omnibus et singulis, prout et nos, harum serie, ordinariâ auctoritate præfatâ, reservamus obedientiam, jurisdictionem, superioritatem, visitationem, correctionem, dominium, potestatem, præeminentiam, punitionem canonicam, ac omnia jura, ordinaria et extraordinaria, archiepiscopalia et archidiaconalia, et alia de jure, et regni consuetudine, ante hujusmodi unionem, annexationem et incorporationem præfatas, a dictâ parochiali ecclesiâ de Tervett debita, solita et consueta. IN QUORUM omnium et singulorum fidem et testimonium præmissorum, præsentes literas, sive hoc præsens publicum instrumentum, hujusmodi nostras unionem, annexationem et incorporationem præfatas, ac collationem, provisionem et institutionem hujusmodi in se continentes sive continens, exinde fieri, et manu nostrâ primitùs subscriptas, per notarium publicum subscriptum, [per] nostrum secretarium, scribam et tabellionem subscribi et publicari MANDAVIMUS, sigillique nostri rotundi, unà cum sigillo communi dicti nostri capituli, in signum expressum consensûs et assensûs ejusdem ad singula præmissa, jussimus et fecimus appensione communiri. DATA et ACTA Edinburgi, nostræ Sancti Andreæ diocesis, sub anno Incarhationis Dominicæ millesimo quingentesimo quinquagesimo octavo, die vero ultimo mensis Martii, Indictione primâ, Pontificatûs sanctissimi in Christo patris et domini nostri, domini Pauli, divinâ providentiâ Papæ quarti, Anno tertio, Consecrationis nostræ anno duodecimo, ac ad regni primatialem translationis sedem archiepiscopalem anno nono. Præsentibus ibidem venerabilibus et circumspectis viris, magistris Roberto Hamilton, Rectore a Torrens; Georgio Cok, Vicario de Perth; domino Davide Hammiltoun, capellano; Willielmo Stewart, Archibaldo Hammiltoun; et Johanne Kessane, notario publico, cum diversis aliis testibus, ad præmissa vocatis pariterque requisitis.

(17.)—Decreet-Arbitral in favour of the New College, anent the Parsonage of Tarvat.

At Edinbur^{t}. x. of Julij 1568,—In the General Assemblie, and saxt sessioun thairof.

The haill kirk assembled for eschewing of pleyis amang brethren, maist hartlie requestis my Lordes President of Sessioun, Secretare, Advocat, Clerk of Registre, Justice Clerk, Lord Provant, and Mr. Henry Balnavis, or ony thre of tham, to decyde the controversie that apperandlie may be movit betwix the maisteris of the New College of Sanctandrois, and Mr. Alexander Spens, minister of Couper, anent thair pretendit ryght of the parsonage of Tarvat; and this to be done betwix this day and XVI. of August next, to the effect that my Lord Regents G. may give his G. presentatioun to the partye having best ryght. J. GRAY, *Scr.* 13 Julij 1568.

Apud Ed^{r}. xiii. July, Anno lxviij.

The quhilk day the lordis undersubscryvand, havand considerit the causs abone specifiit, anent the personage of Tarvete, referrit to thame or ony thrie of thame, Declairs, that the ryght of the saids personage perteind to the maisteris of the New College of Sanctandrois; and that, be inspectioun of the annexatione and incorporatione thairof be the archbishop of Sanctandrois, with consent of the chaptour to the said New College, and be confirmatioun of umquhile the king and quene, schawin and producit.

S^{r}. J. BALFOUR.—CL. REG.—PROUAND. J. BELLONDON. J. SPENS.

(18.)—Gift by King James VI. to the New College of St. Andrews.

James, be the grace of God, King of Scottis, to the Lordis of oure Sessioun, the Lordis auditoris of oure Chekkar, and all utheris oure liegis and subdittis quhome it efferis, quhais knawlege yir oure letters sal cum greting: WIT YE WS, Considering the grit decay and scant number of learnit men of the ministrie within oure realme, quhilk hes cheiflie proceidit upoun the misregaird of the reformatioun of the new College of Sanctandrois, maist godlie institute and erectit be ws efter the acceptatioun of the governament upoun oure awin persoun, for the Studie of Theologie, to have bene the verray seminarie of lernit and godlie men, quha sould have travellit in the said functioun, to the avancement of the glorie of God and the propagatioun of the treu evangell of Jesus Christ; quhilk godlie wark of reformatioun, as the samen wes maist happilie begun be us, and produceit 31 Jan. 1586.

University of St. Andrews.

Appendix, Part III. St. Mary's College. Order I.

dyveris guid fructis and effectis, to the singular confort of the haill kirk of oure realme, swa hes the samen bene of tymes stayit and impedit be dyveris menis and wayis, and speciallie be applying of the rentis of the said new College, quhilk wes foundit for the sustentatioun of the masteris, regentis, and bursaris of the samin, according to oure expres act of parliament maid thairupoun, to uther useis, viz. to the ministeris and readeris serving the cure of the proper kirkis of the said new College; quhilkis kirkis, be oure said act of parliament, was appointit to be utherwyiss provydit and sustenit out of the reddiest of the superplus of oure thridis of beneficeis; and nevertheless hes nawyiss bene put to executioun: Be occasioun quhairof, ane grit pairt of the rentis of the said new College has bene assignit, thir dyveris yeiris bygane, for payment of the said ministeris stipendis; and thairthrow the saidis maisteris, regentis and bursaris disapointit of ane grit pairt of thair leving, quhilk hes stayit and hinderit almaist the full effect of the said reformatioun, maist godlie institute and erectit be ws, as said is. Quhilk nevertheles, We considering to be ane maist godlie wark in the self, and worthie thairfore to be fynischeit and accomplischeit be ws, as the saim wes maist happilie begun and erectit be ws in oure tender and les aige; and thair withall remembring, that the ministeris, serving the proper kirkis of the said new College, can not utherwyiss guidlie be provydit, nor out of the rentis of the kirkis quhair thay serve, according to the lovabill custome and consuetude observit within oure realme, quhairthrow the remanent of the rentis of the said new College, dotit thairunto, can not be abill to sustene the ministeris, regentis and bursaris thairof, according to the first institutioun, except the samin be suppleit and augmentit utherwyiss: FOR remeid quhairof, We, with avise of oure privie counsall, have gevin, grantit and disponit, and, be thir oure letters, gevis, grantis and disponis to the Principall, maisteris, regentis and bursaris of the said new College of Sanctandrois, and thair successouris in all tyme cuming, All and haill the prebendareis, commonis, chaiplanreis, annuelrentis, maillis and utheris efterspecifeit, And siclyke foundis, dotis, unitis and annexis all and haill the saidis prebendareis, commonis and chaiplanreis, haill fructis, rentis, teindis and emolumentis thairof to the said new College of St. Androis; to remane with thame and thair successoris, as ane pairt of the patrimony of the said new College of St. Androis, in all tymes cuming, viz. the annuelrent of Bonytoun, the teindis of Mekill Dysart, the teindis of Kynnaber, the teindis of Littill Dysart, the maillis of Drumgrains, the chaplainrie of Cauldhame, the maillis of Balbeuchtie and Foffertie, the maillis of Keirprone and Cluthebeg, the haill prebendarie of Durie and Rumgallie, the haill prebendarie of Kinglassy and Kingask, the haill prebendarie of Kinkell, the haill prebendarie of Ketins, the annuelrent of the blakfreiris of St. Androis aucht out of the landis of Sanctmonance; to be piceable broukit, joycit, occupeit, set, usit, and disponit upoun be the saidis maisteris, regentis and bursaris, and thair successoris, as ane pairt of the patrimony of the said College, in all tyme cuming efter the deceiss, admissoun, revocatioun, or expyring of the giftis and provisionis of the saidis prebendaries, commounis and chaiplanreis, maid to present titularis and possessouris thairof, WITH POWER to thame and thair successouris to call, follow, and persew the donatouris, titularis, and possessouris thairof ffor exhibitioun of thair saidis giftis: And gif the samin be not disponit to studentis according to our act of parliament, to intent reductioun thairof befoir the Juge ordinar, for quhatsumevir caus relevant of the law, to reduce and annull the samin: And in caiss the samin be grantit for sevin yeiris allanerlie to studentis, than and in that caiss to enter to the piceabill possessioun thairof, efter the expyring of their saidis giftis: And as to the saidis commonis, becaus the samin fallis under our Revocatioun laitlie maid in the moneth of the yeir of God I^m VI^c fourescoir sex yeiris, We ordane the saidis Maisteris, Regentis, and bursaris to peceablie brouk, joyiss, uplift and intromitt with the samin instantlie, in this instant crope and yeir of God I^m V^c fourescoir sex yeiris, and siclyke yeirlie in tyme cuming. QUHAIRFORE We charge straitlie, and commandis yow the saidis Lordis, auditouris of our chekker, that ye allow the samin in the yeirlie comptis of our collection, as foundit, dotit and disponit to the said College: REQUIRING alsua yow, the saidis Lordis of oure sessioun, that ye grant and direct our utheris letteris at thair instance, for causing thame be answerit and obeyit of the haill fructis, rentis, teindis, and emolumentis of the said prebendareis, chaiplanreis and commounis, gevin, disponit and annexit to the said new College, in maner foirsaid: Quhilk disposition, foundatioun and annexatioun thairin contenit, We faithfullie promit, in the word of a Prince, to ratifie, approve and conferme in our next Parliament: Gevin under oure privie seill at Halieruidhous, the last day of Januare, the yeir of God I^m V^c fourescoir sex yeiris; and of oure Rignne the twentie yeir.

Per signaturam, manibus S. D. N. Regis secretarii ac collectoris generalis, subscriptam.

(19.)—Gift of King William, of Five hundred Merks Scots out of the Rents of the Archbishoprick of St. Andrews, to the New College.—Dated 26th September 1701; Given at Kensingtoun, 8th May.

1701. WILLIAM, be the grace of God, King of Great Brittaine, France and Ireland, Defender of the Faith: FORASMUCH As We, considering that in the action of modification and locality, raised and persewed before the lords and others of the commission of parliament appointed for plantation of kirks and valuation of teinds, att the instance of the moderator of the presbyterie of Dumbar, and John Blair, agent for the kirk, against the masters of the Divinitie Colledge of St. Andrews, as Titullors of the teinds of the paroch of Tininghame, and remanent heretors of the said paroch, for modifieing and localling of ane stipend to the said paroch of Tininghame; The saids Commissioners, by their interloquitor of the date the eight of February I^m VI^c nynty-nyne, modified the sum of one thousand merks Scotts money to be the perpetuall stipend and provision of the said kirk of Tininghame, and appointed the samen to be paid out of the first and readiest of the teinds of the said paroch: And the saids Commissioners having considered that, by the foresaid modification, there is Fyve hundred merks taken off from the said Colledge, which wes mortified to them by our royall predecessors: THEREFORE the saids Commissioners humbly recommended to us, that We would be pleased (out of our royall bounty) to grant to the said Divinitie Colledge in St. Andrews the sum of Fyve hundred merks Scotts money, yearly, and that out of the rents of the Archbishoprick of St. Andrews, or any other fond wee shall think fitt to appoint, as the said recommendation bears: As LIKEWAYES, upon application made by the masters of the said Colledge to the Lords and others members of the commission of parliament, appointed for visitation of Universities, Colledges, and Schoolls, the said Commission haveing considered their petition, and present state of the said Colledge, humbly recommended the said Divinity Colledge of St. Andrews to us, for the sum of

Fyve hundred merks money foresaid yearly, in remuneration to them of the damage sustained by the said decreet of augmentation; as the said recommendation also bears: Which recommendations We accepted and hereby accepts, and in answere thereto, We (with advyce and consent of the Lords Commissioners of our Thesaury and Exchequer of our ancient kingdome of Scotland) HAVE GIVEN and GRANTED, Lyk as We, with advyce and consent foresaid, for us and our successers, out of our royall bounty, by the tenor hereof, Give, grant, and dispone to the masters of the foresaid Divinity College of St. Andrews, and their successors in office, the sum of Fyve hundred merks money foresaid, and appoints the samen to be paid to them and their factors furth of the first and readiest of the rents of the Archbishoprick of St. Andrews, now belonging to us and our successors, throw the abolishing of prelacy; and that by our tacksmen, factors or collectors of the foresaid Archbishoprick of St. Andrews; beginning the first year's payment thereof at the feast and terme of Whitsunday, one thousand seven hundred and one years, and so furth yearly in time coming: And that the payment of the foresaid Fyve hundred merks may be more effectuall, wee doe furder recommend to the foresaid Commissioners of our Thesaury, to GRANT and APPOINT a particular allocation out of the foresaid rents of the Archbishoprick to the said masters; with power to them to uplift and intromett therwith for the end abone specified. GIVEN under our privie seall, at our court at Kensingtoun, the eight day of May 1701, and of our reigne the thretteinth year.

Per signaturam manu S. D. N. Regis suprascript.

ORDER II.—Copies of all the Rules and Regulations, or Acts of Visitation of the said College,—whether made and prescribed by the Crown, or any Visitors or Commissioners, appointed by the Crown, or Parliament—or by the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland, or any Commissioners appointed thereby—or by any Bishops, or Corporations, or by any Body, or Individuals, claiming Authority to make and prescribe the same. Order II.

Return by the Principal and Masters.

Extract from the Minutes of the Commission of Royal Visitation, 1718.

Memorial concerning the Lodgings of the Principal and Professor of Divinity in the New College of St. Andrews.

After the entry of Mr. Forrester, Principal, in An. 1698, and of Mr. Hadow, Professor of Divinity, in An. 1699, they, having made inquiry into the rents of the College during the successive Factories of Andrew Clark and John Guthrie, found that the excrescency of the rent, occasioned by the vacancy, especially of the Professor's place, had been in a great part disposed of by the Commissioners of Treasury: And particularly, besides some others, the sum of 7400 merks had been given to Mr. Patrick Gordon, Dr. Skene, and Mr. John Sym, as appears by their several acts. And that any remaining excrescency in the Factor's hand might not be carried off by other gifts, they resolved to employ it in repairing and improving the fabric of the College. And considering that it is of advantage to the society, that the Masters be at hand on any emergent, and have the students frequently under their eye, and for that end be lodged in or near the College, and that the Principals and Professors of Divinity in the Colleges of Glasgow, Aberdeen, and Edinburgh are provided with lodgings, they thought it would be no bad management, but rather an improvement, agreeable to the trust committed to them, that the Principal and Professor, and their successors in office, in the New College here, be also thus provided, if it could be done without contracting debt or incumbring the Society. And this is accordingly done, so as the College is not only free of debt, but also, by the care and activity of the Masters, the yearly rent is meanwhile increased both in victual and money.

Principal Forrester, inclining to the house over against the College gate, belonging to Robert Lentron of Kincapel, the same was purchassed for him in An. 1702, being near to the College, and more convenient for lodging his familie, than that south apartment within the College court, sometime possessed by his predecessor, Dr. Comrie, and his familie, and the Professor consented for drawing money out of the Factor's hand.

Sometime afterwards a lodging was repaired for the Professor in the north-west corner of the College, which was made up of a lower part entering from the south street (wherein dwelt formerly the porter and his familie), with the rooms immediately above that, being the Professor's own apartment, to which for better accommodation, two or three more rooms were added, being allowed by the Principal in lieu of the apartment he formerly possessed within the College. Hereby the students are not straitned in their accommodation within the College, though their number were greater than usually it is. For, by repairing some waste rooms, to the great advantage of the fabric, at present, besides this lodging, there is within the College, the number of twentie bedrooms and twentie-four closets, and more might be repaired if needfull.

When the present Principal was admitted to that office, he chose to continue in the lodging he possessed while Professor. For having, by the foundation, the ordinary jurisdiction and inspection of the whole society committed to him as Principal, he thought that lodging fittest, as being nearest to the students, and from its windows affording a view of the whole court of the College.

Minute of Sederunt of the Right Honourable the Commissioners appointed by his Majesty for visiting the University of St. Andrews.

"At St. Andrew's, the 14th day of October l^m vii^c and eighteen years, Ante Meridiem. The Commission nominat Gleneagles younger, and Mr. James Henry, to be a Commitie for the New College, who are to meet at three of the clock afternoon, and to report to the Commission at their next meeting.

"Post Meridiem, eodem die. The Commission appoint the Committies for the Old, New, and St. Leonard's Colleges, to meet to-morrow morning early, and to report to their next meeting, which they appoint to be the fifteenth instant, at eleven of the clock in the forenoon.

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Appendix, Part III. St. Mary's College. Order II.

"At St. Andrew's the 15th day of October I^m vii^c and eighteen years, ante meridiem. The Commission approve of the Committie's report as to the New College. (*Sic subscribitur*) ROTHES. The tenor of the said report is as follows: —'*St. Andrews, 15th October* 1718,—The Committie appointed by the Commission of Visitation for inspecting the accounts and management of the rents of the New College had, at this and a former meeting, laid before them—1^mo, The legal dilligence rised against the representatives of umquhill Andrew Clerk, who had been Factor from 1681 to 1691 inclusive. 2^do, The accounts and diligence used against John Guthrie and his cautioner, who had been Factor from 1692 to 1701 inclusive. 3^tio. The fitted and discharged accompts of John Burn of Midlemill, from 1702 to 1709 inclusive, and as to the balance of the 1709 and the three succeeding years of his factorie, viz. of the 1710, 1711, and 1712, there was laid before them an decreet obtained before the Lords of Session against him and his cautioner, Crafoord of Mountquhaine, for the ballance. As also, an decreet of adjudication against the lands of Mountquhanie and Midlemill for the same. 4^to. The fitted and discharged accounts of Thomas Greig for the year 1713, and of James Fernie, present Factor, for the years 1714, 1715, and 1716, and for the rents of preceding years, as far as they were able to get notice of them, by causing the persons lyable in payment to produce their former receipts. 5^to. An account by Principal Hadow, of charge and discharge, with the instructions of money belonging to the College, and not stated and accounted for in the Factor's fitted accounts, the ballance whereof owing to him is thirtie-five pounds, twelve shilling, 10*d*. All which being considered, they find 1^mo. That the College hath sustained losses by the fault and failzier of their Factors, and by leaving rests in the hands of persons lyable. 2^do. That the present Masters have done legal dilligence for the recovery of those losses, whereby a part of them are recovered, and they are still in a course of dilligence for the recovery of others. 3^tio. That the Masters have been diligent and careful in preserving and improving the rents of the College, to the best advantage for the good of the society, and that both in their augmenting of the yearly revenues, and repairing and bettering of the fabrick for the more convenient accommodation of Masters and students.

(*Sic Subscribitur*) "Q. HALDANE, JAMES HENRIE."

Order III.

ORDER III.—Copies of all Regulations enacted by the Senatus Academicus of the said College, or any Office-bearer belonging thereto, by which the Discipline, Government, and course of Teaching in the said College, are in any way directed or prescribed.

Return by the Principal and Masters.

R.—Copies of the Ancient Statutes of the Senatus Academicus, applicable to the discipline and government of both Colleges, will be sent to the Commissioners in the University Returns. St. Mary's College being an institution solely for the study of Divinity, the acts of the General Assembly, respecting the conduct and character of Theological students, and the course of study which the Church has prescribed to all candidates for the ministry, are, at an early period of every session, read publicly to the students, and a strict obedience to these rules and enactments is recommended and enforced.

In addition to the rules prescribed by the General Assembly to students of Divinity in general, the following Regulations, applicable to the students of St. Mary's College in particular, were, in former times, read to them towards the commencement of the session:—

Regulations concerning the Students at the New College.

March 2, 1762.—1. The Principal and Masters do enjoin all and every student of this College, that they shun even the appearance of evil, and be regular and circumspect in every part of their conduct; and more particularly they do require and appoint, 1°. That all and each of them who lodge in the College, repair to the College before 10 o'clock at night, at which hour the gates are locked, unless they shall obtain leave from the Principal to stay out of the College after that hour.

2. That every student belonging to the College do punctually and regularly attend public prayers in the College, at 9 o'clock in the morning, and 7 o'clock at night, unless his or their attendance is for a particular time dispensed with by the Principal. And the Principal and Masters do appoint, that the student who officiates at the table shall for his week keep an exact list of such as fail in this their duty, and give in the same to the Principal on the Monday immediately after, as he will be answerable.

Dec. 8, 1763.—3. That all and every student be regular in their attendance on public worship on the Sabbath; that they be assembled in the College area at the ringing of the College-bell, and from thence to go in a body to the College-loft in the Town-church, forenoon and afternoon; and the Principal is to warn them when he is to go along with them. That the student who officiated at the College table the preceding week give in a faithful report to the Principal on the Monday immediately following, if any shall fail in this their duty. And the Masters resolve to meet once every month during the session of the College, to examine these reports.

Jan. 10, 1766.—4. The Masters, considering that the apartments in the College have been lately so repaired and fitted up as to afford proper lodging for the students, and judging that they can prosecute their studies with more advantage and success when they lodge in the College, than in any part of the town, and that they are thus more under the inspection of the Masters; yet, notwithstanding, most of the students who now attend the College, are lodged in the town. Therefore, the Principal and Masters do recommend it to them, and expect that they will for the future take up their lodging in the College.

5. The Masters being informed that such of the Bursars who lodge in the town have been in use of causing the porter bring their breakfast to their rooms there, it was appointed, that for the future the porter carry their breakfast nowhere out of the College. The Masters likewise considering, that by students lodging out of the College and other circumstances, the porter's dues are diminished, do appoint, that for the future every one who wants to be enrolled a student of Divinity shall, at his entry, pay to the porter 7*s*. 6*d*. sterling, in place of all particular dues formerly in use to be paid, and that for each session; and till these dues, and also the Library dues, be paid, they shall not be entitled to the privileges of a student.

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March 13, 1766.—It was enacted, that no student go out of the town so as to be absent from any part of his duty at the College, without leave from the Principal, and such as eat at the College table acquaint the porter of the time of their going away, and when they propose to return.

March 28, 1769.—It was enacted, that if he whose turn it is to pray, shall be absent, he whose turn it should be next, must officiate, and the person who fails in his turn, must give in his excuse to the student officiating for the week, to be marked in the catalogue; and in case his excuse be of such a nature, that he could in time have given warning to the one succeeding him, then he must do it, and if he fails in so doing, that the Principal and Masters will find him punishable on that account.

Eodem die.—Enacted, that the foregoing regulations shall be read on the fourth Monday of December yearly.

April 18, 1769.—The Masters having observed, that for several years past, the students have not attended regularly at the beginning of the session of the College, and wishing to embrace every mean of promoting their good, desire and require their punctual attendance by the first Monday of December at farthest, otherwise they shall be liable to censure, unless they shall produce an excuse which the Masters shall sustain.

Nov. 8, 1775.—The Masters resolve, that they will not for the future bestow any bursaries in their gift, but upon such students as have, sometime before the disposal of these bursaries, furnished them with an opportunity of conversing with them, and satisfying themselves as to their proficiency.

The following are the laws of St. Mary's College at the present period, read yearly on some day in the first week of the session, in a public meeting of Masters and students called for the purpose, and accompanied with a suitable address to the students by the Principal:—

1. The Principal and Masters require the students in Divinity to be regular in attending the prelections of their teachers and the exhibitions of their fellow-students.

2. They require, that if a student shall, on any occasion, be necessarily detained from a class, he shall satisfy the Master by whom it is taught, that his absence has been unavoidable; and that no student shall be absent from any other part of his duty without the leave of the Principal.

3. They wish it to be particularly understood by every student holding a bursary, that irregular attendance in any of the classes, or on any part of his duty, besides all other consequences, must be necessarily followed by the forfeiture of his claim to the emoluments of his bursary: and that every student shall, at the commencement of every session, present to the Principal and each of the Masters a certificate of correct deportment during the summer, from the minister of the parish in which he may then have resided.

4. They enjoin students to attend public worship in the town church.

5. They appoint that prayers, accompanied with reading a portion of Scripture and singing psalms shall be performed, with becoming solemnity, every morning at nine o'clock by the students officiating in rotation in the public hall.*

6. They have fixed the porter's dues at 7*s.* 6*d.* to be paid by every student at the time of his being enrolled, and they require all the students to pay the library dues fixed by the University.

The Principal and Masters enjoin the students to shun even the appearance of evil; to discover, by their attention to their studies, and by the general style of their manners, that they have just impressions of the character and views of a student in Divinity; and while they give offence to none, to make it their constant endeavour so to conduct themselves, as to obtain the approbation and esteem of the wise and good.

ORDER IV.—A Return of the manner in which the Senatus Academicus in the said College is composed, and the constituent Members thereof. Order IV.

Return by the Principal and Masters.

R.—The Senatus Academicus is composed of the whole University, consisting of the members of both Colleges. In its meetings the Rector presides; but a full answer to this query, in regard to the Senatus Academicus, will be given by the University.

The constituent members of St. Mary's College are a Principal and three Professors. At the meetings of College the Principal presides, and in his absence the next Professor in order.

ORDER V.—A Return of the Office-bearers in the College of St. Mary's, *e. g.* Chancellor, Rector, &c., and of the Persons or Electors by whom such Office-bearers are nominated or elected, and of the manner in which such Nomination or Election is made. Order V.

Return by the Principal and Masters.

Answered by the University.

ORDER VI.—A Return of the manner in which the Professors are appointed—in what hands the power of Inquiry and Correction, Suspension or Deprivation, is vested, or by whom it is claimed. Order VI.

Return by the Principal and Masters.

R.—All the Professors of St. Mary's College are appointed by the Crown. The power of inquiry

* For the two last sessions the public prayers in the evenings have been discontinued, many reasons having concurred to satisfy the Masters that it was now inexpedient to bring the students from their lodgings throughout the city, in the winter evenings, to attend prayers in the public hall.

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and correction, suspension and deprivation, is vested in the College. Professors of Divinity, however, as ecclesiastical persons and as teachers of Theology, must be, with regard to life and doctrine, unquestionably amenable to the laws and jurisdiction of the church.

Order VII.

ORDER VII.—A Return of the Salaries of the Principal and Professors, specifying the amount of each, and the funds whence derived—by what authority the amount is fixed; and if by the Senatus Academicus, whether under any, and what control.

Return by the Principal and Masters.

(1.)—The Principal receives annually from the funds of the College the fixed salary of £106. 11*s*. $2\frac{8}{12}$*d*., the Professor of Divinity, £89. 17*s*. $10\frac{8}{12}$*d*., and the Professor of Hebrew £50.

The salaries of the Principal and Professor of Divinity have not varied for a period of more than a hundred and fifty years, and are stated in the College accounts of an early period as authorized by an act of visitation. King Charles II., by letters patent under the great seal of Scotland (which were ratified in Parliament, 21st October 1688), allocated £200 sterling yearly to the University of St. Andrews, of which £50 was to be allowed to a Professor of Oriental Languages in the new College. During a vacancy of many years, the masters of that College uplifted that sum, and laid the money-rent out on lands and bonds, which yielded what was called the new rent of said College. In June 1724, the Professor of Hebrew entered into a contract with the other masters, by which these rents were added to the common funds of the College, and he received, in place of them, £50 sterling annually, with a room in the College and small garden. A similar contract was made with his successor, and succeeding Professors have enjoyed the same salary of £50 up to the present day. The Principal and the other three Masters receive each from the funds of the College yearly, as diet-money, £30 sterling, together with 14 bolls of wheat and 48 bolls of barley, converted now at the fiar-prices of the county. For a considerable number of years, the victual allocated for diet was paid at the rate of the fiars, by which the price of the Tynningham teind-victual was ascertained; but as no fiars are now struck in St. Andrews for the Tynningham teind, the masters receive payment of the above-mentioned quantity of grain at the rate of the county-prices for the year. Annexed to this statement of the salaries and allowances of the masters of St. Mary's, is a copy of all the acts of the College respecting diet-money, so far back as the minutes go. In these acts are fully detailed the reasons for the various additions which have been made to the diet-money, from the year 1742 to the year 1807, when the last augmentation took place. These additions, which the rise in the price of all articles of consumption, and the rapid depreciation of money, rendered indispensably necessary, have always been understood to have been sanctioned by the royal visitation of 1718. We have not been able to procure a copy of the acts of that visitation; but the late Principal Hill (who had probably seen them), in an official statement transmitted in 1792 to the Lord Advocate, concerning sums of money paid out of the College funds to the four masters, expressly asserts that the royal visitation of 1718 had given the masters of St. Mary's College authority to increase their diet-money as the funds of the College would permit.

The Principal has a house and small garden. The three other masters have each small gardens, but no houses; but there is paid to each of them annually, out of the College funds, an allowance of £24 for house-rent; and in respect of expenses to which the Principal is more particularly liable, there has been paid to him, since 1788, an annual allowance of £8. The house and window-taxes of the Principal's house were for a long period paid from the College funds, but since the year 1774, these have been paid by himself. While the Professor of Divinity had a house, the taxes for it also were paid from the funds.

The rent of the public garden has been, for time immemorial, equally divided between the Principal and Professor of Divinity. For a number of years past this rent has been £10 or £5 to each.

It having been found inconvenient that the College-Gardener should dress the official gardens of the Principal and Masters, there is paid to each of them annually, out of the funds, £1 sterling, as an allowance for garden-dressing.

On the 28th of February 1693, his Majesty, King William, mortified, in favour of the University of St. Andrews, £300 out of the Bishop-rents of Scotland, of which £25 sterling were annually to be paid to the Professor of Oriental Languages, and £15 sterling yearly to each of nine Divinity Bursars. In 1707 it was thought to be more useful to settle a foundation for a constant Profession of Ecclesiastical History, and it was appointed that so much of the sum of £135 allotted to the bursars, as might be necessary for his salary, should be set apart for that purpose, viz. £105, and the remaining £30 should still be continued and divided among three bursars.—(See answer to query 12.) It was provided that so much grain as amounted to the then value of £105 should be allocated to the Professor. In 1793, the Exchequer converted his salary of 80 bolls of wheat, 119 bolls of barley, and 62 bolls of oats, which he had enjoyed from the period of the erection, into £150 sterling. This sum is annually paid to him from the exchequer.

The Professor of Hebrew receives annually at the exchequer the above-mentioned sum of £25 sterling, granted by King William as an augmentation to his salary.

There was granted by Queen Anne, to be divided annually among the different members of the University of St. Andrews, in name of Royal Bounty, the sum of £200 sterling, of which the portion payable to the members of St. Mary's College is £52. 3*s*., subject to an annual deduction of 12*s*., for precepts and stamps, leaving £51. 11*s*. divided amongst the Principal and Masters thus :—

Principal	£17	15	10	Professor of Church History	£10 18 $11\frac{4}{12}$
Professor of Divinity . .	11	17	3	Professor of Hebrew .	10 18 $11\frac{8}{12}$

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From the preceding statements there is derived the following scheme of Income of the Principal and each of the Professors :—

——	SALARY.	Diet-money, viz., 14 bolls of Wheat and 48 of Barley, and £30 sterling.*	House-rent and Principal's Allowance.	For Garden dressing.	Queen Anne's Bounty.	Other Exchequer Grants.	Rent of Public Garden.	TOTAL.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Principal . . .	106 11 2^9	100 1 1^6	8 0 0	1 0 0	17 15 10	. . .	5 0 0	238 8 2^8
Prof. of Divinity .	89 17 10^9	100 1 1^6	24 0 0	1 0 0	11 17 3	. . .	5 0 0	231 16 3^8
Prof. of Church History . . .	. . .	100 1 1^6	24 0 0	1 0 0	10 18 11^6	150 0 0	. . .	286 0 1
Prof. of Hebrew .	50 0 0	100 1 1^6	24 0 0	1 0 0	10 18 11^6	25 0 0	. . .	211 0 1

* In estimating the value of the diet-money, an average of the Fife fiars for the last seven years has been taken, according to which the price of wheat is £1. 6*s.* $11\frac{3}{12}$*d.* per boll, and that of barley is £1. 1*s.* 4*d.* per boll, making the conversion of fourteen bolls of wheat . . . . £18 17 $1\frac{6}{12}$
That of forty-eight bolls of barley . . . 51 4 0
And 30 0 0
} £100 1 $1\frac{6}{12}$ Average of diet-money.

(2.)—Resolutions of the College respecting Diet-money, from 1742 to 1807.

St. Andrews, March 9, 1742.

Anent the Principal and Masters' Diet.

The Principal and Masters being sensible, that however they now enjoy only half diet during the session of the College, yet, by the foundation, they are entitled to full diet through the whole year; and having taken into their consideration that Dr. Lorimer, Professor of Divinity, in a petition presented to the Visitation anno 1687, having begged that the Masters might be restored to the old and accustomed allowance of full diet, the said Visitation has thereupon enacted and declared, that the Masters might resume that privilege whenever the revenues of the College should be able to answer such an expense. It is agreed further to consider the real purport of the foresaid Act of Visitation passed upon Dr. Lorimer's petition, and to examine into the present extent of the revenues of the College, and how far these are now improved beyond those of the year 1687, the time of that Visitation; and for these purposes a meeting of the Masters was appointed to be held.

St. Andrews, June 1, 1742.

Anent do.

The Principal and Masters of the new College in the University of St. Andrews having considered the petition of Dr. James Lorimer, Professor of Divinity in the said College, given in to the Royal Visitation anno 1687, the tenor whereof follows:—"To the Most Reverend Father in God, my Lord Primate his Grace, and Remanent Honourable Lords, and others, Members of the Visitation of the University of St. Andrews, the humble petition of Dr. James Lorimer, Professor of Divinity in the new College, in his own name, and in name of the Principal Master thereof, *sheweth*, that although by the foundation of said College, and constant practice of the other Colleges of this University, the Masters are allowed their full diet throughout the year, as also the diet of a servant to attend them; yet of late the Principal and second Master of the new College have been restricted to one diet, viz. dinner only, and nothing allowed for their servants, upon pretence to augment the rents of the house, to the great prejudice of that care and diligence which is required for the governing and instructing of youth, the morning and evening hours of their attendance being that which should most narrowly be looked unto: and now that the constant rents of the said house are found to be sufficient to defray its yearly and necessary expenses, and to bear the allowance of full diet to the saids two Masters and servants,—May it therefore please your Grace and Lordships to take this petition to your serious consideration, and to restore the saids Masters to the old and accustomed allowance of their full diet of forty-eight pound the quarter, and to appoint for their servants so much quarterly as your Lordships shall think fit; and your Lordships' petitioner shall ever pray," &c.

And having also considered the Act of the said Visitation in answer thereto, past upon the 1st day of June 1687, the tenor whereof also follows:—"The said day Dr. James Lorimer presented a petition, bearing that the Masters of the new College and their servants are, by the foundation, provided to their full diet, yet of late they are only allowed one meal *per diem*, therefore craving to be restored against that loss, and to be reponed to their ancient rights. The Commissioners of the Visitation being certainly informed that the foundation of that College bears that the Masters and their servants are to be maintained upon the College rents; and considering that the Masters' presence in the College at such times is necessary, They grant the petition, with and under this provision, that this burden affect only the current old rents of the said new College, and no ways the money found to belong as a stock to the said College, nor the rents of the lands purchased for the provision of the third Master in the said College."

The Principal and Masters find, that the Petitioners crave allowance of full diet out of the College rents, and that the Commissioners of the Visitation do grant the said petition, but with and under this provision, viz., That this burden affect only the current old rents of the said new College, and noways the money found to belong as a stock to the said College, nor the rents of the lands purchased for the provision of the third Master of this College, and therefore they thought proper to make enquiry if the College rents this year could answer the said provision. And to that purpose they compared the rental of the New College, given in upon oath to the Commissioners of Visitation anno 1687, with the rental of the present year 1742, signed by the Principal and Masters and their Factor, upon the 2d day of April said year, and found, that by the rental given in anno 1687, the rents of the New College were, in money, £1817. 18*s.* Scots, and victual 22 chalders, 14 bolls, 1 firlot, 2 pecks, 3 lippies; which, at 100 merks per chalder, or £4. 3*s.* 4*d.* Scots per boll, is £1527. 1*s.* 11*d.* Scots, which two sums make up £3344. 19*s.* 11*d.* Scots, and this is besides the stock in money and rents of lands said (in foresaid Act of Visitation) to be purchased for the provision of the third Master; which money and rents of lands purchased

are, in the said rental, stated separately from the old rent, under the title of Acquired Rent, and is in money, £237. 3*s.* 4*d.* Scots, and in victual 58 bolls, which, at foresaid price, is £241. 13*s.* 4*d.* Scots. To the acquired rent in money and victual is £478. 16*s.* 8*d.* Scots; and the whole rents of the New College, old and acquired, according to that rental given in anno 1687, amount to £3823. 16*s.* 7*d.* Scots; and found also, that by the rental of anno 1742, the money rent is £3416. 5*s.* 8*d.* Scots, and the victual is 462 bolls, 3¾ pecks, 3 lippies, which, at the former price, is in money £1925. 19*s.* 11⅛*d.* Scots, and in whole amounts to £5342. 5*s.* 7⅛*d.* Scots. So that the present rent in anno 1742 exceeds the rent in anno 1687 in the sum of £1518. 9*s.* 0⅛*d.* Scots. And find likewise, that for many years, there is paid to the Professor of Hebrew (designed third Master in the foresaid Act of Visitation), the sum of £600 Scots, which is more than the acquired rent in anno 1687; so that, without burdening the acquired rent, the other current rents of the New College are sufficient to bear the full diet demanded by the Masters in anno 1687, and that therefore, the provision, under which the Commissioners of Visitation granted the petition for full diet, is implemented and answered according to the rental of this present year 1742.

And for further evidence that the other rents of the College (without laying any burden on the acquired rent) are able to bear the demanded full diet, it is to be observed, that the increase of the College rents ariseth from the improving of some branches of the old rents, and frugal management of the expenses of the College, whereby some money has been saved and laid out on good security, that the yearly interest of it might augment the College rents, of which we shall mention from the rental of anno 1742 three instances, viz. *First*, By the valuation of the teinds of the parish of Tannadyce, the College rent is augmented more than before, by £328 Scots yearly, besides the Minister's stipend. *Next*, The sum of 10,000 merks Scots, heritably secured on the estate of Naughton, yields of interest to the College yearly £333. 6*s.* 8*d.* Scots. *Thirdly*, The sum of 11,000 merks Scots to my Lord Balmerino, on heritable security, bearing interest from Whitsunday, 1742, by which the rent is augmented this year by £366. 13*s.* 4*d.* Scots; which three articles make up of yearly rent to the College (more than formerly), the sum of £1028 Scots. From all which it is evident, that the provision mentioned in the Act of Visitation 1687 is now fully answered and fulfilled.

In the next place, the Principal and Masters thought fit to inquire what this full diet is, and what the extent of it ought to be per quarter, according to the mind and intention of the Visitors, in their Act in answer to Dr. Lorimer's petition. And they observe, that Dr. Lorimer, in his petition, claims full diet at £48 Scots the quarter, as the old and accustomed allowance, besides servant's diet: And that he pleads also, in his said petition, for full diet, according to the constant practice of the other Colleges of this University: And that the Visitors grant the petition, without any restriction, except the provision above recited, about the acquired rent. They therefore made inquiry into the practices of the other Colleges, as to the point of diet, and find, that Dr. Skene, Provost of the Old College, in his accompts of the rents of that College given in to the Commissioners of said Visitation anno 1687, in charge and discharge, from the year 1679 to the year 1686 inclusive, does in each year state for his own diet £50 Scots per quarter, *inde per an.* £200 Scots, and for his servant's diet £24 Scots per quarter, *inde* £96 Scots per annum, and in whole £296 Scots for himself and servant. And that Dr. Wemyss, Principal of St. Leonard's College, in his accompts of the rents of that College from 1679 to 1685 inclusive, given in to the same Visitation, in charge and discharge, states for his own diet, conform to the allowance of former Visitations, £50 Scots per quarter, *inde* £200 Scots per annum, besides allowance for his man's diet, which is stated in with another article of the fabric. And considering, that, in the judgment of the Visitors, the Principal of the New or Divinity College, ought, at least, to be on a level with the Principal Masters of the two Philosophy Colleges; they judged it agreeable to the intention of the Commissioners of Visitation, that the same allowance for full diet be granted to the Principal of the New College for himself and servant, as is allowed to the Principal Masters of the two Philosophy Colleges; and so they appoint to the Principal of the New College, £296 Scots per annum for himself and servant.

And as to the Professor of Divinity they further observe, that Dr. Lorimer, when in his petition he claims £48 Scots per quarter, was then Professor of Divinity, or second Master in the New College, and therefore they judge it agreeable to the mind of the Visitors, that there be allowed to the Professor of Divinity, £48 Scots per quarter to himself, and £12 Scots per quarter for his servant, *inde* in full diet to the Professor and his servant £240 Scots, which they conceive is a moderate allowance, considering that the price of all vivers are now much increased beyond what they were, anno 1687, and therefore they appoint to the Professor of Divinity accordingly.

And as to the two remaining Professors or Masters in the New College, viz. the Professor of Ecclesiastical History, designed also in his patent, Extraordinary Professor of Divinity, and the Professor of Hebrew and Oriental Languages, it is to be observed that though the Visitors do not expressly name them in their Act, yet they found their grant of full diet upon this ground, that they are "certainly informed that the foundation of that College bears, that the Masters and their servants are to be maintained upon the College rents." And considering that the foundation bears, that four Masters, and these alone, shall have servants to be maintained on the College rents, "Famulis quatuor, Præfecti, viz. Licentiati, Bachalaurei, et Canonistæ, qui soli sumptibus Familiæ Famulos alent;" and that therefore it is the mind of the Visitors that four Masters and their servants shall have full diet. And it cannot be supposed that they did intend to exclude from the same the third Master, for making up whose salary they show such an earnest concern, or a fourth Master, seeing there are four mentioned in the foundation, if the rents of the College shall be found sufficient to afford the same; and considering that the rents of the College can now afford full diet to these other two Masters, presently settled in the New College, therefore they appoint for each of them and his servant, the same allowance as to the Professor of Divinity and his servant, viz. £240 Scots per annum, and order their Factor and Œconomus to state all the said full diets for the Principal and foremention three Masters in the article of the Table Expenses; and that the full diets shall begin with this present year, from Nov. 1st 1741, to Nov. 1st 1742, which is the first year of full diet, and so to continue in time coming.

(*Sic Subscribitur*)

JA. HADOW, C. M. P. ARCH. CAMPBELL, S. T. & L. H. P.
AND. SHAW, S. T. P. THOMAS CRAIGIE, L. H. P.

University of St. Andrews.

Appendix, Part III. St. Mary's College. Order VII.

In the year 1747 the diet-money of the other Masters was made e ual to that of the Principal, as the following Minute bears :—

28*th Dec.* 1747.

Present, Principal Murison, Professors Shaw and Campbell. The Masters having, a good time ago, agreed to revise the act of College, June 1st 1742, relating to the Masters' full diet, and to compare the said act with the constitution and ancient practice of the College; and upon this examination having found, from the public accompts of the College revenues, particularly those given in by John Drennan, that the charge for the Masters' full diet, and that of their servants, is stated no higher in the case of one Master than in that of another, but that all the several Masters had each of them precisely the very same allowance for his own and his servant's full diet without any the least difference or distinction: And whereas the allowance granted to the Principal by the above act of the College, 1742, for his own and his servant's full diet is greater than the appointments of any of the other Masters, the Masters judging it highly equal and reasonable to reform and rectify this mistake, wherein, by attending to the practice of the two Philosophy Colleges, they have deviated from the ancient practice and constitution of this Divinity College, they do therefore hereby enact and appoint, that from the term of Whitsunday last, and in all time coming, each of the other Masters shall have an allowance for his own and his servant's full diet equal to that granted to the Principal by the foresaid act of College, 1742, namely the yearly sum of £296 Scots. And this order and act of the College, the Œconomus is hereby required to observe in all future payments of full diet to the several Masters.

The Masters' Diet-money made equal with the Principal's.

(*Sic Subscribitur*)

And. Shaw, S. T. P. Arch. Campbell, S. T. Ttg. E. P.

From this act and order of the College, Principal Murison dissented, as being contrary to the intention of the Royal Visitors in 1687, and to the uniform practice of the other Colleges, which was to give a greater allowance to the Principal than to the other Masters. Notwithstanding this dissent, the diet-money of the other Masters has, from the year 1747 to the present period, continued to be equal to that of the Principal.

In the year 1779, an addition of £10 per annum was made to the diet-money by the following act of College —

St. Andrews, 26th June 1779.

Sederunt—Professors Shaw, Brown, and Hadow.

The proposal for augmenting the Masters' diet-money, mentioned in the Minutes of last sederunt, being resumed, the Masters found, that according to the present rate of boarding at St. Andrews, they might, without exposing themselves to any imputation of extravagance, fix their diet-money at £10 per quarter to each, and forty shillings sterling per quarter for each of their servants, especially as, after all, the College would still have a considerable surplus of annual unexpended revenue: But, as the Masters would wish to preserve the College revenue always in such a state, that it should not only have a sufficient fund for answering its ordinary demands, but also be in a condition to provide against any extraordinary expense that may occur, they therefore resolved,—

1. That only £10 per annum shall be added to the diet-money of each of the Masters, and that both for themselves and their servants, that is, that each of the Masters shall henceforth receive per quarter £7 sterling, and for his servant's board £1. 8*s.* 1½*d.*, amounting to the sum of £33. 12*s.* 6*d.* per annum, in place of £23. 12*s.* 6*d.* which they formerly received; and that the Factor for the College shall pay them accordingly.

2. That this rate of payment shall take place for the present current quarter, commencing at Whitsunday last, and for every subsequent quarter.

3. That the Principal and second Master shall henceforth pay their window and house tax out of their own pockets, as the third and fourth Masters have hitherto done, and that this tax shall not hereafter be paid by the Factor for any of the Masters' houses, or charged to the College account.

Additions were made to the diet-money in the years 1784 and 1785, and the reasons for these augmentations stated in the following Minutes :—

St Andrews, 6th May 1784.

Sederunt—Principal Gillespie, Professors Spens, Brown, and Wilson.

The Principal and Masters of St. Mary's College, taking into their consideration the very great rise upon the price of all the necessaries of life, over all the country, and particularly in this city of St. Andrews, within these few years past, so that a young gentleman student cannot be boarded in this city under £10 or £12 sterling per quarter, and his servant not below £5 sterling per quarter, making together £15 sterling, whereas each of the Masters of this College at present has only for himself and servant the sum of £8. 8*s.* 1½*d.*; and considering that the funds of the College are now in such good condition as to admit of additional diet-money to the Masters without diminution of the stated revenue of the College, do hereby unanimously agree that twenty guineas yearly be allowed each Master, as additional diet-money for himself and servant, making per quarter £13. 13*s.* 1½*d.* to be paid quarterly, according to the former mode, beginning the first year's payment at this term of Whitsunday, 1784, for the year preceding, and thereafter by quarterly payments, according to the usual and established regulation.

Agreement of the Masters to augment their Diet-money by the sum of £21 annually.

(Signed) Jas. Gillespie.

St. Andrews, 10th May 1785.

Sederunt—Principal Gillespie, Professors Spens, Brown, and Wilson.

The meeting inquiring concerning the state of their funds, are satisfied that they are now upon a more sure footing than formerly, and that since last clearance they are, by circumstances known to every member of the society, considerably meliorated; and being also now satisfied and con-

University of St. Andrews.

vinced, by the testimony and declaration of the Factor, that at the approaching clearance, for which his scrolls are prepared, the balance in favour of the College will still be more favourable:—

In these circumstances judge it reasonable, that, on account of the great and sudden increase of expense in the articles of living, particularly of lodging and board, there should be added seven guineas yearly to the diet-money of the Principal and of each Master; the same to be paid by the Factor at Whitsunday, 1785, and charged in his accompts, and afterwards quarterly, by equal portions: and they determine this with the more freedom and clearness, not only because the funds can afford the addition now appointed, but also because the diet-money hitherto paid is still very considerably below the reasonable and ordinary rate of board, as that is estimated in the Minute of date, 6th May 1784; all which, the meeting having considered, did, and hereby do, appoint their Factor accordingly. (Signed) Jas. Gillespie.

On the 24th January 1800, by the following Act of the College, a considerable part of the allowance for Diet-money was ordered to be converted into Grain:—

Sederunt—The Principal, Dr. Arnot, Dr. Wilson, and Dr. Trotter.

The Principal and Masters of St. Mary's College, St. Andrews, having taken into consideration, that by the foundation of the College, the Principal and each of the other Masters is entitled to maintenance of himself and for a man-servant out of the funds of the College, for which the sum of £61. 19*s.* 6*d.*, under the name of Diet money, is now allowed to the Principal and each of the Masters yearly; and considering farther, that in consequence of the late very great rise in the price of provisions, the value of money has fallen much—they unanimously resolve, That instead of the whole allowance for diet being paid in money, a considerable part of it shall, in all time coming, consist of a certain number of bolls of victual, out of the victual payable to the College, the value of which part will rise or fall in proportion to the price of the necessaries of life.

In pursuance of this resolution, they appoint the allowance for diet to the Principal and each of the other Masters, to be 12 bolls of wheat and 36 bolls of bear, together with £25. 7*s.* 6*d.* sterling of money yearly; which allowance, calculating the wheat at the average price of £1. 1*s.* per boll, and the bear at 13*s.* 4*d.* per boll, is exactly equal to the sum of £61. 19*s.* 6*d.*, formerly allowed in name of diet-money. And the Factor is hereby ordered to make payment of this allowance quarterly, at the terms of Candlemas, Whitsunday, Lammas, and Martinmas, in the following manner:—viz. Three bolls of wheat at the Commissary fiars; six bolls two firlots of bear, also at the Commissary fiars; and two bolls two firlots of bear, at the converted price payable by James Thomson for Cuniegare and Priest's-Den; with £6 6*s.* 10½*d.* sterling quarterly, at each of the terms above specified. (Signed) Geo. Hill, Charles Wilson, Robert Arnot, John Trotter.

An addition was made to the Diet-money on the 3d April 1807:—

St. Mary's College met—Sederunt, Principal Hill, Dr. Arnot, Dr. Trotter, Mr. Cook.

The Principal and Masters, taking into consideration the great rise which has taken place within these few years past on the price of all sorts of provisions necessary for the support of life; and finding from experience, that the allowance which they have at present out of the College funds for diet-board, for themselves and for a servant to each of them, according to the Foundation of the College, is by no means adequate to that purpose; therefore they have unanimously resolved, That a reasonable addition should be made to said allowance; and they hereby allocate and appoint two firlots of wheat and three bolls of barley, with £1. 3*s.* 1½*d.* sterling, to be added quarterly to the allowance formerly made to the Principal and each of the other Masters, for himself and servant; which addition is to be made for this current year, and in all time coming. They farther agree and resolve, that the whole of the victual allocated for diet shall in time coming be paid at the rate of the fiars by which the price of the Tynningham teind-victual is ascertained yearly. And the Factor is hereby authorised and required to make payment accordingly, at Whitsunday next.

1807—Augmentation of Diet-money.

(Signed) Geo. Hill.

But in the year 1809 the Masters found it necessary to make a retrenchment upon their income, for the causes stated in the following minute:—

St. Andrews, 3*d Feb.* 1809.

St. Mary's College met—Sederunt, Principal Hill, Dr. Cook, Dr. Trotter, Mr. Robertson.

Information having been received from the Agent of the College, that the Court of Teinds have lately granted a considerable augmentation to both the Ministers of Cupar, in one district of which parish this College are Titulars; and that steps are taking for localling a former augmentation to the same ministers, which was granted by the Court, to commence with the half of crop 1794, but no part of which has as yet been demanded; the College, considering that that part of these two augmentations, which will probably fall upon the College, will not be much less than £50 sterling yearly—Find it necessary to make a retrenchment upon their incomes, the present funds not being able, after so great a defalcation, to support the salaries upon the present footing: The Principal and Masters therefore did, and hereby do instruct the Factor to deduct from the payment made to each of the four Masters, for the term of Candlemas 1809, and from every succeeding quarterly payment, the sum of £4 sterling, making in all an annual retrenchment of £64 sterling; which sum is designed to cover the additional augmentation to be hereafter paid by this College to the Minister of Cupar, and the interest of the money, which it will be necessary for the College to borrow, in order to pay the arrears due upon the first augmentation. (Signed) Geo. Hill.

Retrenchment on the Incomes of the Masters.

In the year 1815 it was resolved to discontinue the retrenchment above-mentioned, and to restore the allowance of each Master for Diet-money, to the amount fixed by the College in the year 1807:—

St. Mary's College, 15*th May* 1815.

Sederunt—Principal Hill, Dr. Cook, Dr. Lee, Dr. Robertson.

The Principal and Masters, finding, from the Report of the Factor, that the accumulation of

College-money in his hands was more than enough to meet the demand of augmented stipend from the Ministers of Cupar, on account of which the retrenchment upon their incomes, mentioned in the Minute of the 3d February 1809, had been agreed upon—Resolve, that for the current year, that part of the allowance for diet paid in money shall be £30 sterling, according to the addition made to that allowance in the Minute of the 3d of April 1807; and do hereby authorise the Factor to make payment of this additional £16 to each of the four Masters, for which he shall have credit in his next accounts. . . . . (Signed) GEO. HILL.

Resolution to make Money allowed for Diet £30 to each Master for the current year.

No change has been made upon the allowance for diet since that period; and it has continued to be, as fixed in 1807, £30 sterling, 14 bolls of wheat and 48 bolls of barley, converted into money at the prices of the County fiars, as there are now no Commissary fiars struck in St. Andrews, as formerly, for regulating the payment of the Tynningham Teind. But from the heavy arrears which are still due on account of the augmentations granted to the Ministers of Cupar, and the losses about to be sustained by the College from other parishes, a very considerable retrenchment must soon be made upon the present very inadequate incomes of the Masters, otherwise the annual expenditure will exceed the amount of the clear revenue.

See also Return to Order X., Part I. of this Appendix.*

ORDER VIII.—A Return of all the Fees payable, either by Students on attending classes, or by Candidates for Graduation, at their examination, or on receiving Degrees—whether to Professors, or to the Libraries, or to any of the Institutions or Funds of the College; of the authority by which the same are fixed—and whether under any, and what control.

Order VIII.

Return by the Principal and Masters.

R.—No fees have ever been payable by the students of St. Mary's College for attendance on any of the Professor's classes.

ORDER IX.—A full and specific Return of the whole Rentals, Funds, Revenues, and Estate of the said College during the last 50 years—distinguishing the several sources from which the same may be drawn, as well as all occasional payments, during the same period.

[Order IX.

ORDER X.—A full and specific Return of the whole Expenditure of the said College—specifying, in detail, the mode in which their Revenue is employed, and the purposes and objects to which the annual Revenue or occasional Receipts have been, for the last 50 years, and are applied;—and all the Persons and Office-bearers receiving regular or occasional salaries, payments, gratuities, or fees therefrom—specifying separately the amount of the public burdens, taxations, or deductions, of whatever sort, borne by the Revenues of the said College.

Order X.

Return to Orders IX. and X. by the Principal and Masters.

R.—In answer to these, St. Mary's College have sent to the Commissioners the following Returns:—

1*st.* Rental of St. Mary's College, as prepared in 1781;

2*d.* A particular statement of the sources of revenue, and of the expenditure of St. Mary's College during the last fifty years.

In addition to the above, the College has also transmitted copies of their annual accounts during the last fifty years, from crop 1775 to 1824 inclusive, that reference may be made to them, if necessary.

(1.)—Rental of the Revenue of St. Mary's College, St. Andrews (as copied from a full Rental for Crop 1781, prepared by the Factor, and signed by him and by the Principal and the three Professors in said College.)

VICTUAL RENT.

WHEAT.

Out of Tynninghame Parish.

No.		B.	F.	P.	L.
1	Teind-duty of Tynninghame, by the Earl of Haddington, No. 4, 37, and 47	46	0	0	0
2	,, ,, Lockhouses, by ditto, No. 5, 39, 49	2	0	0	0
3	,, ,, Scougal, by Oliver Colt, Esq., No. 7, 40, 52	9	2	1	$2\frac{3}{5}$
	Whole Wheat	57	2	1	$2\frac{3}{5}$

BEAR.

1*st. Out of Tynninghame Parish.*

4	Teind-duty of Tynninghame, by the Earl of Haddington	81	1	2	3
5	,, ,, Lockhouse, by ditto	2	2	0	0
6	,, ,, Greenspot and Bridges, by ditto, No. 38	2	0	0	0
7	,, ,, Scougal, by Oliver Colt, Esq.	14	1	2	$1\frac{1}{5}$

No.		B.	F.	P.	L.
	2d. Out of St. Michael's or Tarvit Parish, annexed to Cupar.				
8	Teind-duty of 2 St. Michael's acres, belonging to the heirs of Baillie William Gregory, in Cupar	0	3	0	0
9	,, ,, 2 St. Michael's acres, belonging to William Adamson's heirs	0	3	0	0
10	,, ,, 1 ditto, to Thomas Duncan's heirs	0	1	2	0
11	,, ,, 2 ditto, to Oliver Barclay, in Ceres	0	3	0	0
12	,, ,, 4 ditto, to Andrew Myles in Pitlessie	1	2	0	0
13	,, ,, 20 ditto, belonging to Captain Patrick Rigg, Esq., included in the valuation of Tarvit, No. 16				
14	,, ,, 4 ditto belonging to Sir Robert Anstruther, No. 96, now Lady Betty Anstruther	1	2	0	0
15	,, ,, 11 ditto, belonging to Thomas Simpson in Wilkiestown, No. 41	2	0	1	0
16	,, ,, Nether Tarvit, and 20 St. Michael's acres above, No. 13, as per decreet of valuation, by Captain Rigg, No. 44, 55, 56, and 97	5	2	3	$0\frac{4}{5}$
17	,, ,, Ballass, by Captain George Mackgill of Kembach, Esq., No. 42 and 57	2	0	0	0
18	,, ,, Gladnay, by James Wemyss of Wemysshall, Esq., No. 43, 100, and 54	6	0	0	0
	3d. Out of St. Andrew's Parish.				
19	Gift of King Jas. VI. Teind-duty of the lands of Kinkell, by Allan Ramsay	33	3	2	0
20	,, ,, Brownhills and Braehead, by Mr. W. Donaldson	17	1	2	0
21	,, ,, Newbigging and Kingask, by James Anderson, Esq., No. 45	12	0	0	0
22	The Feu-Rent of Craig's Crofts, by Miss Wilkies	7	2	1	0
	The rent of $11\frac{1}{2}$ acres of New Grange lands, purchased from Mr. Thomas Halyburton, for 3750 merks, mortified by Sir Thomas Moncrief of that ilk, for a bursar's diet at the College table, which lands were then set at $30\frac{1}{2}$ bolls of bear, and £35 Scots, and now possessed and pay as follows:—				
23	The rent of $3\frac{1}{2}$ acres in the Garras, by William Marr, No. 26	8	2	0	0
24	,, 6 acres in Wester Gathercald, feued to John Guthrie, now David Adamson, No. 103	8	1	0	0
25	,, 1 acre in the Garras, by William Fortune, paying money, No. 107				
26	,, 1 acre in Balmungo Butts by William Marr, No. 23	3	2	0	0
	$11\frac{1}{2}$				
	The rent of $13\frac{1}{2}$ acres of the Priory, purchased from the Laird of Nydie, paying then 45 bolls 1 firlot of bear, together with an acre lately purchased from the deceased Dr. George Haddow, and an acre feued from the Kirk-Session of St. Leonard's, now possessed and paying as follows:—				
27	The rent of $5\frac{3}{4}$ acres, being the Coniegare within dikes, by the late Principal Watson, No. 110	14	1	0	0
28	,, 2 acres in New Grange Shade, by ditto	15	0	0	0
29	,, 2 acres in the head of the Lawers, by ditto				
30	,, 1 acre in Priest's Den, purchased from Dr. Haddow, and 1 feued from the Kirk-Session of St. Leonard's, by Principal Watson	8	3	0	0
31	,, $2\frac{3}{4}$ acres in Easter Langlands, by John Kelly's widow, paying money, No. 106				
32	,, 1 acre in Easter Langlands, by Thomas Jarvis	3	0	0	0
	$14\frac{1}{2}$*				
	* N. B. These $14\frac{1}{2}$ acres mentioned above are exclusive of the acre feued from the Kirk-Session of St. Leonard's.				
	The rent of $4\frac{1}{2}$ acres belonging to Patrick Yeoman's mortification, paying formerly 12 bolls bear, now possessed and paying as follows, viz.;—				
33	The rent of 1 acre in Middle Shade, by William Watt	2	0	0	0
34	,, 1 acre in Nether Rufflats, by James Pringle, paying money, No. 105				
35	,, $2\frac{1}{2}$ acres in Stonny Flat, by David Buist, now set to John Ballingall, and paying money, No. 104				
	$4\frac{1}{2}$				
	4th. Out of Montrose Parish.				
36	Teind-duty of Kinnabor, by Charles Fullarton, Esq., as per decreet of valuation, No. 46, 86	3	3	0	$3\frac{1}{5}$
	Whole Bear	259	2	1	$3\frac{3}{5}$
	OATS,—*all teind.*				
	1st. Out of Tynninghame Parish.				
37	Out of Tynninghame, by the Earl of Haddington	63	2	0	0
38	,, Greenspot and Bridges, by ditto	4	0	0	0
39	,, Lockhouses, by ditto	2	2	0	0
40	,, Scougal, by Oliver Colt, Esq.	11	0	3	$0\frac{4}{5}$

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No.		B.	F.	P.	L.
	2d. Out of St Michael's, or Tarvit Parish.				
41	Out of 11 St. Michael's acres, by Thomas Simpson, No. 15	2	0	1	0
42	,, Ballass, by Captain George Mackgill, of Kemback, Esq.	3	2	1	$2\frac{8}{20}$
43	,, Gladney, by Mr. Wemyss, of Wemysshall	8	0	0	0
44	,, Nether Tarvit and St. Michael's Acres, by Captain Pat. Rigg, Esq.	1	0	0	0
	3d. Out of St. Andrew's Parish.				
45	Out of Newbigging and Kingask, by James Anderson, Esq.	8	0	0	0
	Whole Oats	103	3	1	$3\frac{4}{5}$
	OAT MEAL,—*out of Montrose Parish.*				
46	Out of Kinnabar, by Charles Fullartoun, Esq., No. 86	0	0	3	$2\frac{1}{2}$

MONEY RENT.

	1st. Out of Tynninghame Parish.				
47	Teind-duty out of Tynninghame, by the Earl of Haddington	£	6	18	$10\frac{8}{12}$
48	,, ,, Greenspot and Bridge, by ditto		0	4	0
49	,, ,, Lockhouses, by ditto		0	4	$5\frac{4}{12}$
50	,, for communion elements, by ditto		0	16	8
51	,, out of feu-duty, Kirkland Hill, by ditto		1	1	$1\frac{4}{12}$
52	,, ,, vicarage teinds of Scougal, by Oliver Colt, Esq.		0	17	$9\frac{4}{12}$
53	Teind-duty of Auldham, by Sir George Suttie		6	2	$2\frac{8}{12}$
	2d. Out of St. Michael's, or Tarvit Parish.				
54	Teind-duty of Hiltarvitt, by James Wemyss of Wemysshall, or Winthank, including £5. 11*s.* $1\frac{4}{12}$*d.* sterling, payable to the first minister of Cupar, Nos. 43, 100, and 18		11	2	$2\frac{8}{12}$
55	Teind-duty of Nether Tarvit, and 20 St. Michael's acres, by Captain Rigg		13	4	$7\frac{7}{12}$
56	Feu-duty of St. Michael's Kirkland acre, by ditto		0	1	$1\frac{4}{12}$
57	Teind-duty of Ballass, by Captain George Mackgill		1	8	$0\frac{6}{12}$
58	,, Tarvit miln and miln lands, out of use of payment		0	5	0
	3d. Out of Tannadice Parish; all Teind.				
59	Whitewell, by the Rev. Mr. David Moncrieff at Regorton		5	9	$10\frac{8}{12}$
60	Wester Ogill, by the Rev. Mr. George Lyon at Longforgan		18	14	0
61	Quarryhill and Newmiln, by David Kinloch of Kilry, Esq.		3	14	$1\frac{6}{12}$
62	Coull and Murthle (besides what is payable to minister), by James Ogilvy of Ruthvance, Esq., No. 65		24	8	$1\frac{8}{12}$
63	Cossacks and Eastmiln, by Sir John Ogilvie of Innerquharity (formerly Kinaltys)		2	13	4
64	The rest of the estate of Kinnalty, by the Earl of Airly		8	13	$10\frac{8}{12}$
65	James Ogilvy of Ruthvance, Esq., his lands in Tannadice parish (formerly Lord Strathmore's)		10	18	$0\frac{10}{12}$
66	George Skene of Skene, Esq., his lands in Tannadice parish (formerly paid by Lord Strathmore, now by Skene)		6	5	$10\frac{8}{12}$
67	Findaurie's lands, by James Carnegie Arbuthnot, Esq. of Balnamoon		21	0	$9\frac{4}{12}$
68	Quuch and Auchnagray, by Mr. John Ogilvy, surgeon in Forfar		2	8	10
	The rest of the teinds of the parish localled to the minister		61	2	$2\frac{8}{12}$
	4th. Out of Over-Inchbroack, or Pirt Parish; all Teind.				
69	Mr. John Molison in Brechin, out of his lands of Ballachy, per decreet of valuation (including £4. 8*s.* $2\frac{7}{12}$*d.* sterling, payable to the minister		12	2	0
70	The lands of Logie, by Robert Scott, Esq.		3	17	$9\frac{4}{12}$
71	Lord Halkerton, now Earl of Kintore, his lands, No. 74		5	16	8
	Item, payable to the minister		14	18	$10\frac{8}{12}$
	5th. Out of Edgel Parish Teind.				
72	Auchnaves, or Auchmule, by the York Building Company, out of use of payment		1	2	$2\frac{8}{12}$
	6th. Out of Conveth or Laurencekirk Parish Teinds.				
73	Out of the estate of Johnstone, Stonyroe, and other lands in Conveth parish (exclusive of minister's stipend), by Lord Gardenstone		11	15	$5\frac{8}{12}$
74	Lord Halkerton, now Earl of Kintore, his lands, No. 71		15	0	0
75	The lands of Conveth, by George Carnegie of Pitarrow, Esq.		0	13	4
76	*Item*, payable to the minister		47	4	$5\frac{4}{12}$
	7th. Out of Nether-Inchbroyack, or Craig Parish.				
77	Teind-duty of Rossie, by Patrick Scott, Esq., No. 78		16	13	4
78	Feu-duty of Kirkland, by ditto		0	11	$4\frac{8}{12}$
79	Teind-duty of Mr. James Miln of Old Montrose, his lands of Pitarrow, No. 81		0	0	$6\frac{8}{12}$
	Item, payable to the minister		46	2	$2\frac{10}{12}$
	8th. Other Feus and Teinds, gift of King James VI., besides Kinkell and Kingask.				
80	Teind of Over and Nether Dyserts in Marytown parish, by Thomas Carnegie of Craigo, Esq. (including minister's stipend), by valuation		27	11	6

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81	The annual rent of Bonnytown in said parish, by Mr. James Miln of Old Montrose			£3	7 $9\frac{4}{12}$
82	The feu-mail of Fofarty, by Lord Strathmore			1	0 0
83	Feu-mail of Balbeuchly, by William Yeoman, Dundee,	Caputh parish		1	13 $7\frac{4}{12}$
84	,, Kierseron, by the Earl of Kinnoul,			3	6 8
85	,, Cluthebeg in the estate of Gask, by Mr. Oliphant			1	0 0
86	The teind of Kinnabor in Montrose parish (exclusive of minister's stipend), by Charles Fullarton, Esq., No. 46			21	0 0
87	The teind-duty of Cairns Praebendary, St. Andrew's parish, by William Lindsay of Feddinch, Esq.			1	7 6
88	The teind-duty of Kinglassie Praebendary, St. Andrew's parish, by George Stark			2	10 0

9th. Other Feus and Teinds, gift of King William III.

89	Teind-duty of Mr. Alexander Turnbull, his part of Boarhills		1	13 4
90	,, ,, ,, ,, Strathkinness		0	13 $10\frac{8}{12}$
91	Feu-duty ,, ,, ,, ,,		0	16 $1\frac{4}{12}$
92	Teind duty of General Robert Melville's part of Strathkinness		4	12 $9\frac{4}{12}$
93	,, ,, ,, ,, Ballone		3	0 0
94	Feu-duty ,, ,, ,, Strathkinness		5	12 $8\frac{8}{12}$
95	,, ,, ,, ,, Ballone		4	3 $0\frac{4}{12}$
96	Feu mail of Clinkmiln and Kirkfield, by Sir Robert Anstruther		1	12 $9\frac{8}{12}$
97	Feu-duty of Drumcarrow, by Captain Patrick Rigg, Esq.		2	4 $5\frac{4}{12}$
98	Feu-duties out of the estate of Dunino, viz., Chesters, 18*s.* 4*d.*, Dunino, 15*s.*, and Bailly, 8*s.* $10\frac{8}{12}d.$; in all		2	2 $2\frac{8}{12}$
99	Feu-duty of Pitarthy, by Mr. Cunningham		0	11 $1\frac{4}{12}$
100	,, Gladney, by James Wemyss of Wemysshall, Esq.		0	13 $10\frac{8}{12}$
101	Teind-duty of Ulysseshaven, by Archibald Scott, Esq., per decreet of valuation (including minister's stipend), viz., to the minister of Craig parish		31	7 $2\frac{6}{12}$
	£12. 12*s.* 10*d.* sterling, and 12 bs. 1 fir. 1 p. $1\frac{1}{2}$ lip. meal, and 12 bs. 1 fir. 1 p. $1\frac{1}{2}$ lip. bear, at Fife fiars.			

10th. Other Rents of Lands, Houses, &c. &c.

102	The rent of Longside in Carnbee parish, by Catherine Roger, per tack	8	6 8
103	The money-rent of Gathereald feu, by David Adamson	2	18 $10\frac{8}{12}$
104	The rent of $2\frac{1}{2}$ acres of land, by David Buist, now set to Jo. Ballingall, No. 35	5	2 0
105	,, 1 acre in Nether Rufflats, by James Pringle	1	5 0
106	,, $2\frac{1}{2}$ acres in Easter Langlands, by John Kelly, now possessed by his widow, per tack	4	10 0
107	,, 1 acre in Garras, by William Fortune, per tack	1	10 0
108	The feu of a garden and ground of a burnt house on the north side of the South-street of St. Andrews, by Walter Wemyss, Esq. of Lathockar and Thomas Brown, tailor, St. Andrews	0	3 4
109	The rent of a house and garden on the west side of the West Wynd, by William Watt	4	0 0
110	Money-rent for the Coniegare, by Principal Watson's heirs	1	0 0
111	By contract with the Laird of Drumkilbo, patron for the Tarsappie bursar's diet at the College table, and payable by said bursar	6	0 0
112	The rent of Diarsbrae, lately purchased from Dr. Haddow's heirs, and possessed by the Rev. Mr. George Hill, per tack	6	10 0
113	Feu-duty of St. Ninian's Well and Munchocks, by the heirs of the deceased William Fowlis	1	1 0
114	Rents out of use of payment, viz., David Balfour, 17*s.* $9\frac{4}{12}d.$; Langraw, £3. 6*s.* 8*d.*; Meikleyard, £1. 2*s.* $2\frac{8}{12}d.$; and a rent of £83. 6*s.* 8*d.* on Captain Carstair's prior acres. *Inde*	9	10 0

11th. Annual Rents of Money.

115	The annual rent of £766. 13*s.* 4*d.* on the estate of Earlshall, by three different bonds, viz., one for £500, one for £166. 13*s.* 4*d.*, and one for £100 at 5 per cent. from Martinmas 1781 to Martinmas 1782	38	6 8
116	The annual rent of £1000, by the Honourable Francis Charteres, Esq., and Jo. Hamilton of Bargeny, Esq., at 5 per cent., from 15th February 1782 to 15th February 1783	50	0 0
117	The annual rent of £500, by the Earl of Louden and Colonel Mure Campbell, from 20th May 1781 to 20th May 1782	25	0 0
118	The annual rent of £250, by Messrs. James M'Dowall and Alexander Donaldson, Edinburgh, per bond at 5 per cent. from Martinmas 1781 to Martinmas 1782	12	10 0
119	The annual rent of £100 by the Rev. Messrs. Ogilvys, per bond at 5 per cent. from Whitsunday 1781 to Whitsunday 1782	5	0 0
120	The annual rent of £55. 11*s.* $1\frac{4}{12}d.$ belonging to the Tarsappie bursar, lent Mr. Robert Scott, junior, merchant, Edinburgh, at 4 per cent. from 10th June 1781 to 10th June 1782, per bond	2	4 5
121	The annual rent of £500, by James Durham of Largo, Esq. and Calderwood, Esq. from 24th May 1781 to 24th May 1782, per bond at 5 per cent.	25	0 0
	Carried forward	£715	2 $2\frac{8}{12}$

Out of the foregoing sum is to be deduced ministers' stipends, and rents out of use of payment, contained in the foregoing rental, viz.:—

Brought forward			£715	2 $2\frac{6}{12}$
To the minister of Tynninghame, out of Lord Haddington's teinds	£55	11 $1\frac{4}{12}$		
,, ,, Cupar, out of Hiltarvitt, No. 54 . .	5	11 $1\frac{4}{12}$		
,, ,, Tannadice	61	2 $2\frac{8}{12}$		
,, ,, Pirt	14	8 $10\frac{8}{12}$		
,, ,, Laurencekirk	47	4 $5\frac{4}{12}$		
,, ,, Craig Parish, of the estate of Ulysseshaven, No. 101	12	12 10		
,, ,, Pirt out of Ballachy, No. 69 . . .	4	8 $2\frac{7}{12}$		
,, ,, Marytown, out of Over and Nether Dyserts, No. 80, 2 bolls 2 firlots meal, and 1 boll 1 firlot bear, at £5. 3*s.* 4*d.*				
Scots per boll . . . . £1 12 $3\frac{6}{12}$				
Money and stipend 0 11 8	2	3 $11\frac{6}{12}$		
Rents out of use of Payment, viz. :—				
Tarvit Miln, No. 58 . . . . £0 5 0				
Auchnaves or Auchmule, No. 72 . . 1 2 $2\frac{8}{12}$				
David Balfour, Langraw, &c. &c. No. 114 . . 9 10 0	10	17 $2\frac{8}{12}$		
To be deduced . . .			260	2 $2\frac{11}{12}$
Total free money rent			£454	19 $11\frac{7}{12}$

Besides the sums of money contained in the foregoing rental, there is owing by sundries to the College, viz. :—

By Patrick Scott of Rossie, Esq., per bond at 5 per cent. . . .	£1200	0	0
Interest owing on Rossie's bond from 6th February 1781			
Messrs. Colvilles of Ochiltree, per bond at 5 per cent. . . .	222	4	$5\frac{4}{12}$
Interest thereon from Martinmas 1777 to Martinmas 1781 . . .	44	8	$10\frac{8}{12}$
	£266	13	4
Cash received out of the estate of Finhaven .	164	17	9
Balance owing by Messrs. Colvilles . .	£101	15	7
By Mr. James Edmondstone, per bond at $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. . . .	£350	0	0
Interest on said bond, from			

N.B.—It appears, from the rental for crop 1774, that the money belonging to Patrick Yeoman's mortification is in the hands of Mr. Edmondstone, now deceased, and, before his decease, bankrupt, and no interest drawn since Lammas 1759. It appears also from that rental, Note 7, that the bond for £166. 13*s.* 4*d.* on the estate of Earlshall was paid by Mr. Edmondstone in consequence of a draft on him by the College.

By George Dempster and John Baxter, Esqs., per bond at 5 per cent. Martinmas 1781	£681	9	2

N.B.—In the sums of money contained in the foregoing rental is included what belongs to Mr. Alexander Yeoman's mortification, viz. :—

Money recovered of the estate of Carse	45	0	0
,, ,, ,, Pittencrieff	107	19	1
Also the money belonging to Mr. James Alexander's mortification . .	666	13	4

Besides the deductions before-mentioned there is payable, annually, out of the foregoing rental—

To the minister of Craig parish, out of the teind-duty of Ulysseshaven, No. 101—

	B.	F.	P.	L.			
Meal at Fife Fiars . . .	12	1	1	$1\frac{1}{2}$			
Bear ,, . . .	12	1	1	$1\frac{1}{2}$			
To the Collector of the Bishop rents—							
Teind of Coniegare . Bear at Fife fiars . .	3	3	0	0			
Of New-Grange lands, ,, ,, . .	0	3	0	0			
Oats ,, . .	0	3	0	0			
Money-feu of New-Grange lands . . .	0	2	2	$0\frac{8}{12}$			
,, $14\frac{3}{4}$ acres of the Priory . . .	0	6	8	$0\frac{11}{12}$	£0	8	$10\frac{6}{12}$
,, Patrick Yeoman's acres . . .	0	1	5	$0\frac{6}{12}$			
	0	10	4	$0\frac{6}{12}$			
To the minister of St. Leonard's out of Craig's Crofts :—							
Bear	1	0	0	3			
To the first minister of Cupar out of New-Grange lands :—							
Oats at Fife fiars . .	3	0	0	0	$\frac{1}{2}$ merk		
,, ,, St. Andrews, out of New-Grange lands :—							
Wheat at Fife fiars . . .	0	2	0	0			
To the town of St. Andrews, the feu-duty of Diarsbrae, St. Ninian's Well, and Munshocks, lately purchased from Dr. Haddow's heirs					2	1	$11\frac{4}{12}$
There is payable to the kirk-session of St. Leonard's, for an acre of land feued from said kirk-session, as under :—							
Bear, at the price of the town of St. Andrew's . .	4	0	0	0			

The foregoing rental of the revenues of the New College in St. Andrews, for the crop and year seventeen hundred and eighty-one, amounts to fifty-seven bolls, two firlots, one peck, two lippies and two-fifths of a lippie of wheat; two hundred and fifty-nine bolls, two firlots, one peck and three-fifths

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of a lippie of bear; one hundred and three bolls, three firlots, one peck, three lippies and one-fifth of a lippie of oats, and three pecks two lippies of oatmeal. And the money-rent (after deducing ministers' stipends and rents out of use of payment), amounts to four hundred and fifty-four pounds nineteen shillings and elevenpence seven-twelfths of a penny sterling, Out of which rental, besides the deductions before mentioned, there is payable yearly to the Collector of the Bishop-rents, the first minister of Cupar, the first minister of St. Andrews, the minister of St. Leonard's, the kirk-session of St. Leonard's, and town of St. Andrews, for all which the factor is to produce discharges. The foregoing is the rental conform to which David Walker, the factor, is to account for the rents of crop and year seventeen hundred and eighty-one, and the annual rents of money at their respective terms in the year seventeen hundred and eighty-two, &c., as particularly mentioned in said rental. These presents, written by said factor, are subscribed by the Principal and Masters of the said College, and the factor foresaid, at St. Andrews, the first day of March, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-three years.

(Signed) Jas. Gillespie, C.S.M.P.
Hary Spens, S.J.P.
Will. Brown, S.T. & It. E.P.
Charles Wilson, Oriental P.
David Walker, Factor.

The foregoing Rental of St. Mary's College has been selected as one of an extended form nearest the commencement of the period of 50 years, during which a statement of the revenue of the College is requested. It was prepared in 1782 by the newly-elected Factor, and approved of by the Principal and Masters, as the rental conform to which the said Factor was to prepare his accounts for each particular subsequent year. The small changes, however, which would be necessary to adapt it to the accounts for those crops before 1781, which are included in the period of 50 years, do not prevent it from being a sufficiently accurate statement of the revenue for that preceding period.

In stating those variations which have, since 1775, taken place on the revenue of St. Mary's College, the most distinct way will be to consider it as divided, not, as in the above rental, into grain and money, but into the different sources of teinds, feus, rents of lands, houses, &c., interest of money, and occasional sums received.

1. TEINDS.

1*st. Parish of Tynninghame.*

The Earl of Haddington pays teind-duty to St. Mary's College, as per Nos. 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 37, 38, 39, 47, 48, 49, 50, and 51 of the above rental, for the lands of Tynninghame, Lockhouses, Greenspot, and Bridges.

The teinds of Tynninghame were valued in the year 1632; and in 1635, Thomas Earl of Haddington granted a charter to the College, binding himself and his successors to pay, in terms of that valuation, the quantities of grain and money stated in Nos. 1, 4, 37, and 47; and also, for communion elements, the sum of £10 Scots, or 16*s.* 8*d.* sterling, per No. 50.

Oliver Colt, Esq. paid, and his widow now pays, teind-duty off the lands of Scougal (per Nos. 3, 7, 40, and 52), according to a valuation of said teinds made in 1732.

Sir George, now Sir James Suttie, pays teind-duty (No 53), for Auldham.

By an agreement entered into with the College by Sir George Suttie, in 1746, he bound himself and his heirs to pay annually, in all time coming, as teind-duty for said lands, the sum of 110 merks Scots, or £6. 2*s.* $2\frac{8}{12}$*d.* sterling; and also to free the College from all augmentation of stipend which might be allocated on the said lands of Auldham.

From this it appears, that the only variation during the last 50 years, on the teinds payable to the College out of the parish of Tynninghame, arises from the difference of the prices at which the grain was in different years converted into money. All the grain in the Tynninghame teinds was originally paid for at the price of the St. Andrews Commissary fiars; but in 1803 the College raised a claim against Lord Haddington and Mrs. Colt, for payment of their teind at the price of the Haddington fiars. This claim they did not make good against his Lordship, except for Lockhouses, Greenspot, and Bridges, for which he has, since 1811, paid at that rate; but in the case of Mrs. Colt it was allowed, and she has since paid accordingly. When, however, the Commissary Court was abolished in St. Andrews in 1823, the College entered into an agreement with Lord Haddington, that instead of their being at the expense of getting the fiars struck in that place, for the purpose of regulating the price of his grain, he should pay the teinds of Tynninghame at the price of the Fife County Fiars.*

2. *Parish of St. Michaels or Tarvit* (now united to Cupar).

James Home Rigg, Esq., in the room of his late father Captain Patrick Rigg, pays to the College (as per Nos. 13, 16, 44, and 55), teind-duty for his lands of Nether Tarvitt, and for 20 of the St. Michael's acres. These teinds having been previously valued, the proprietor has, since the expiry of his tack in 1780, paid annually 5B. 2F. 3P. $0\frac{4}{5}$L. of bear, 1 boll of oats, and £13. 4*s.* $7\frac{7}{12}$*d.* sterling; liable, however, to the deduction of stipend payable off these lands to the Minister of Cupar, a burden which, previously to the valuation, was sustained by the tacksman.

James Balfour Wemyss, Esq., pays teind off the lands of Gladney, Whitehill, and Hill Tarvit (per Nos. 18, 43, 100 and 54.) Hill Tarvit was valued before 1775, and the tack of the teinds of Gladney and Whitehill having expired in 1805, Mr. Wemyss has since paid 1B. 3P. $0\frac{4}{5}$L. of bear, 1B. 2F. 1P. $2\frac{3}{5}$L. of oats, and £18. 1*s.* $11\frac{9}{12}$*d.* sterling, with deduction for Minister's stipend.

Thomas Simpson paid by tack (per Nos. 15 and 41) till 1816, and since that time per valuation.

Captain George Macgill and the other holders in St. Michael's Acres (per Nos. 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 17, 42, 57), all pay (with the exception of a few small feuars) per valuation.

The whole amount of teind-duty paid to the College out of the parish of Tarvit, in 1775, was 39B. 2F. 3P. of bear, 23B. 2F. 2P. $2\frac{3}{5}$L. of oats, and £12. 10*s.* $3\frac{9}{12}$*d.* sterling, besides small occasional grassums; and there is now drawn 13B. $1\frac{4}{5}$L. of bear, 2B. 2F. 1P. $2\frac{3}{5}$L. of oats, and £52. 6*s.* 10*d.* sterling, subject to the deduction of one-half for stipend to the Minister of Cupar.

* Upon an average of 21 years, ending crop 1822, it was found that the Fife County Fiars fell below the Commissary Fiars to the amount of $2\frac{1}{2}$*d.* for every boll of wheat, $\frac{1}{4}$*d.* for every boll of barley, and $4\frac{3}{4}$*d.* for every boll of oats.

3. *Parish of Tannadice.*

The teinds of Tannadice having been previously valued, and being all in money, have continued through the last 50 years invariable. Their whole amount (per Nos. 59-68 inclusive), including that portion of them which had been then localled to the minister, was £165. 9*s*. 2*d*.; of which sum, however, the College, of course, only drew the balance which remained free teind, amounting to £104. 6*s*. $11\frac{4}{12}d$. An augmentation of stipend was granted to the minister, which commenced the last half of crop 1794, and amounted to £44. 8*s*. 10*d*., leaving only £59. 18*s*. $0\frac{8}{12}d$. of the teind. In 1804 another augmentation was granted, by which the teinds were exhausted. For the particulars of this last augmentation, reference is made to the "Note of Augmentations affecting the teinds of St. Mary's College," as given page 384.

4. *Parish of Over Inchtroyack, or Pert* (now united to Logie.)

Mr. John Molison (No. 69) paid teind-duty, per valuation of 1763, for the lands of Ballachy, to the amount of £12 2*s*., of which £4 8*s*. $2\frac{7}{12}d$. was due to the minister as stipend, leaving £7 13*s*. $9\frac{5}{12}d$. in the hands of the College. By repeated augmentations, the stipend has been made to exhaust the teind.

The teinds of Logie (No. 70) were held in tack by the proprietor till 1805, since which period they have yielded, per valuation, 12 bolls of bear, 36B. 1F. 2P. $1\frac{3}{5}$L. of meal, and £1 11*s*. $5\frac{9}{12}d$. sterling.

Earl of Kintore (per No. 71) paid £5 16*s*. 8*d*. sterling of tack-duty for the teind of his lands till 1806, and since that he has paid, per valuation, 3B. 3P. $0\frac{4}{5}$L. of bear, the same quantity of meal, and £40 10*s*. 3*d*. sterling.

In addition to these teinds, there was (per rental) previously localled to the minister the sum of £14 8*s*. $10\frac{8}{12}d$. as stipend. There have been several augmentations granted to the minister, the last of which almost exhausts the remaining portion of the teind, of which the College are titulars. (See "Note of Augmentations.")

5. *Parish of Conveth or Laurencekirk.*

It appears from the rental that there was, in 1775, stipend paid to the Minister of Laurencekirk, from the College teinds, to the amount of £47 4*s*. $5\frac{4}{12}d$. sterling. Since that period, the teinds of a great part of the parish have been exhausted by repeated augmentations; and of the remaining teinds, the tacks that were granted are yet of so long duration, that the College now receives no portion of the free teind; if they laid claim to any part of it, while they would have, in the meantime, to pay the augmentations, it might, at the expiry of the leases a hundred years hence, be found that the teind had, by subsequent augmentations, been either almost or altogether exhausted.

6. *Parish of Craig.*

In the beginning of the last century, the then current tacks of the teinds of Rossie and Craig were prorogated by the Court of Teinds for the period of six nineteen years. The small duty appointed to be paid has not been received by the College for a long time in consequence of augmentations; and at the expiry of the tacks in 1835 and 1849, the teinds of these lands will be nearly exhausted.

As teind-duty for Pittarrow, $6\frac{8}{12}d$. has always been paid.

Usan and *Dunninald.*—See teinds granted by King William III.

In addition to the teinds, as stated above, there was payable to the Minister of Craig, as stipend, the sum of £46 2*s*. $2\frac{10}{12}d$., besides £12 12*s*. 10*d*. out of Usan and Dunninald (which see.)

7. *Teinds granted to St. Mary's College by King James VI.*

The teinds of Kinkell, Brownhills, Newbigging, Kingask, Kinglassie, and Cairns (Nos. 19, 20, 21, 87, and 88), have all been valued since 1775. Those of Over and Nether Dysart, Bonnyton, and Kinnaber, had been previously valued, and of the last of these, the full teind has as yet been always paid. The teinds of the two Dysarts and Bonnyton are exhausted.

From these teinds granted by King James, instead of receiving, as in 1775, 67 bolls $3\frac{1}{2}$ lippies of bear, 8 bolls of oats, 3 pecks 2 lippies of oatmeal, and £55 16*s*. $9\frac{4}{12}d$. sterling, besides small occasional grassums, the College now draws 31B. 2F. 1P. of bear, 4B. 1F. of oats, 3P. 2L. of oatmeal, 3B. 1F. 2P. $0\frac{8}{5}$L. of pease, and £119 3*s*. $3\frac{8}{12}d$., of which £30 19*s*. $3\frac{4}{12}d$. is exhausted by stipend.

8. *Teinds granted by King William III. in lieu of the Augmentation of the Minister of Tynnyngham's Stipend.*

The teinds of Boarhills, Strathkinnes, and Ballone (Nos. 89, 90, 92, 93) were valued at a very early period.

The teinds of Usan and Dunninald were valued in 1768 (No. 101); and there was then paid from them to the Minister, £12 12*s*. 10*d*. Since that time they have been entirely exhausted.

II. FEUS.

By King James VI. and King William III., there were granted to the College various feu-duties, as well as teind-duties. These feus (along with three others that had been formerly granted) are stated in the above rental, in Nos. 51, 56, 78, 82, 83, 84, 85, 91, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, and 100, and amount to £28. 10*s*. $3\frac{8}{12}d$.

Besides these, the College were, in 1775, and still are, possessed also of the following feu-duties, viz. of Craig's Croft, amounting to 7B. 2F. 1P. of bear (No. 22); of Gathercauld, 8B. 1F. of bear, and £2. 18*s*. $10\frac{8}{12}d$. sterling (No. 24); of St. Ninian's Well and Munchank, £1 1*s*. (No. 113); and of two houses, 3*s*. 4*d*. (No. 108).

Within these last ten or twelve years the College have granted several small feus in that piece of ground called the Coniegar. The annual amount of these is £12. 8*s*. $11\frac{8}{12}d$. The ground is now all feued, so that there is no prospect of any farther small addition to the revenue by this conversion of the use of land.

Upon this source of Revenue it is evident that there can be no variation, except in so far as regards the additional duty, which is usually payable for the first year of the entry of every heir and singular successor.

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III. RENTS OF LAND.

The Founders of St. Mary's College having endowed it entirely with grants of teinds, there is but a small portion of its funds vested in land; and those pieces of ground of which they are now possessed they have acquired by occasionally employing a part of their surplus stock in the purchase of small detached acres in the neighbourhood of St. Andrews. Since 1775, a considerable addition has been in this way made to the amount of their possessions, there having been, in the course of these fifty years, nearly £5000 laid out in such purchases.

It may be stated, that in 1775 the amount of rents drawn by the College was 55 bolls of bear and £18 18*s.* $10\frac{8}{12}$*d.* sterling, while their present rents amount to 30 bolls of wheat, 92B. 2F. 3P. $1\frac{1}{2}$L. of barley, 18B. of oats, and £207 14*s.* $8\frac{8}{12}$*d.* sterling. This increase is owing, it is apparent, to the depreciation of money, as well as to the addition made to the lands belonging to the College. Although, with one small exception, they are (as is stated above) in the vicinity of St. Andrew's, the value of these lands, it is believed, has not increased, nor is there any reason to think that such will soon be the case from the increasing or improving state of that city.

IV. INTEREST OF MONEY, AND OCCASIONAL SUMS RECEIVED.

During the last fifty years St. Mary's College has always had certain sums lent out at interest. The amount of these has varied chiefly from £5000 to £8000, and at present it is nearly the same as it was in 1775. These sums were most frequently lent to private individuals, on heritable security; but occasionally the Principal and Masters, in their own name, for behoof of the College, purchased stock in the 3 per cent. Consolidated Annuities.

The only occasional sums which the College ever received were the grassums paid at the commencement of the new tacks of teinds. These grassums, whose average annual amount would not be £10 sterling, have been discontinued for upwards of twenty years.

EXPENDITURE.

In a statement of the manner in which the revenue of St. Mary's College is employed, the first article which requires to be noticed is the Annual Allowance which is granted to the Principal and the three Professors.

A detailed statement of the amount of the different emoluments drawn by each of the Masters is given in the Answer to Query 7th. From that statement it appears, that the four Masters are entitled to receive annually, in addition to the fixed salaries allowed to the Principal, and the Professors of Divinity and of Hebrew, the surplus that may remain after the deduction of every necessary expense. They have not been in the habit of thus dividing the actual surplus of each different year; but they have, as appears from the Acts of College copied in that answer, from time to time regulated their respective allowances according as the funds of the College would permit.

It will be necessary here only to state farther, the amount of the sums which of late years they have been in use to receive annually. On an average of the last seven years (see Answer to Query 7th), the allowance given to the Principal, out of the funds of the College, is £215 12*s.* $4\frac{8}{12}$*d.*; to the Professor of Divinity, £214 19*s.* $0\frac{8}{12}$*d.*; to the Professor of Church History, £125 1*s.* $1\frac{6}{12}$*d.*; and to the Professor of Hebrew, £175 1*s.* $1\frac{6}{12}$*d.*;—making in all £730 13*s.* $7\frac{6}{12}$*d.* sterling.

The salary which is allowed to the Factor, out of the College funds, has been, for various reasons and at various times, raised from £27 15*s.* $6\frac{8}{12}$*d.* sterling, its amount in 1775, to £41 15*s.* $6\frac{8}{12}$*d.* sterling—the sum which the Factor now receives.

While the Public College Table was maintained, there was an allowance granted to a person who should prepare the necessary victuals. Besides thus receiving his own diet, he received annually a sum which varied from £6 to £10. The allowance to a College Porter, during the existence of the public table, was from £3 to £6. Since its discontinuance he has received £11 sterling, in compensation for his loss, besides £3 of salary.

There was also paid out of the College funds annually, the sums of £8 6*s.* 8*d.* to the University Librarian, and £5 to the French Teacher; but these payments were discontinued about forty years ago.

A considerable portion of the revenue is annually devoted to the maintenance of Bursars.

By the charters of the foundation of St. Mary's College, it was appointed, that upon the funds granted for its endowment, there should be maintained eight Bursars, and seats at the public table were given to them accordingly. It having been provided by Buchanan's Reformation, that each of these Bursars should receive for his board £1 17*s.* $2\frac{8}{12}$*d.* sterling, with 2 bolls of wheat, 5 of bear, and 2 of oats, these sums of grain and money were given to each of them after the discontinuance of the College table in 1814 (see Answer to Query 12). The holder of the Moncrieff Bursary, the funds of which are incorporated in those of the College, now receives the same allowance, instead of his seat at the public table (see Answer to Query 12). The Tarsappie Bursar was also entitled to a seat at table, but that bursary has been removed to Edinburgh (see Answer to Query 12). To the other Bursars—viz. the two Alexanders, the Patrick Yeaman, and the Alexander Yeaman, who are paid out of what are now the College funds—there is annually given in all the sum of £51 sterling (see Answer to Query 12).

Thus the annual deduction for bursaries, taking the grain at the average of the last seven years, amounts to £154 19*s.* sterling.

A very material deduction from the revenue is occasioned by the augmentations of stipend allocated on the teinds, of which the College is titular.

By the Rental 1781, it appears that there was then paid to Ministers, out of the College teinds, the sum of £249 5*s.* $0\frac{8}{12}$*d.* A statement of the deductions that have since taken place, in consequence of new augmentations, will be best given in a "Note of Augmentations affecting the Teinds of St. Mary's College, St. Andrews," as presented to the Barons of Exchequer in the year 1822, a copy of which is given as under:—

1st Tannadyce.

First Process, dated 13th June 1798—Augmentation . .		£44 8 $10\frac{1}{2}$
Second Process, 15th February 1804—Augmentation as under:		
Old Stipend	£105 11 6	

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Brought forward				£44 8 10½
New Stipend, 6 chalders, half meal half bear, £600 Scots and 100 merks, valuing the victual at 22*s.* per boll, 6 chalders or 96 bolls are	£105	12	0	
£600 Scots	50	0	0	
100 Merks	5	11	1¼	
	£161	3	1¼	
Deduct Old Stipend	105	11	1	
Second Augmentation				55 12 0¼
Total Augmentation in Tannadyce				£100 0 10¾

2d. Laurencekirk.

First Augmentation, granted 11th June 1794, was 19B. 0F. 2P. 2L., 28B. 3F. 1P. 2L., and £17. 15*s.* 10*d.* :—

19B. 0F. 2P. 2L. meal	£21	1	0	
28 3 1 2 barley or bear	31	13	0	
Money	17	15	10	
First Augmentation				£70 9 10

Second Augmentation, granted 13th May 1807, was 12B. 3F. 1P. 2L., 12B. 3F. 1P. 2L. and £23. 5*s.* 9*d.* :—

12B. 3F. 1P. 2L. meal is	£14	2	0	
12 3 1 2 barley is	14	2	0	
Money	23	5	9	
Second Augmentation				51 9 9
Amount of Augmentations in Laurencekirk				£121 19 7

3d. Logie and Pert.

First Augmentation, dated 12th June 1799. Of this there were allocated upon the Parish of Pert, of which alone the College are titulars, 5B. 2F. 2P. 3L. bear, 5B. 2F. meal, and £2. 17*s.* 3*d.* sterling :—

5B. 2F. 2P. 3L. bear is	£6	5	0	
5 2 0 0 meal	6	1	0	
Money	2	17	3	
First Augmentation				£15 3 3
Second Augmentation, dated 1st July 1807. Amount from Pert, 14B. 1P. barley, and £2. 4*s.* 8½*d.* sterling. This second augmentation is equal to				17 14 0
Amount of Augmentation in Pert				£32 17 3

4th. Craig.

First Augmentation. This augmentation took place in 1769; but in consequence of a reduction, the locality was not finally settled till 20th January 1808. By it there was allocated upon the College teinds, of augmentation 15B. 1F. 1P. ½L. meal, 15B. 1F. 1P. ½L. bear, and £19. 3*s.* Scots :—

15B. 1F. 1P. ½L. meal is	£16	16	0	
15 1 1 ½ bear	16	16	0	
£19. 3*s.* Scots	1	11	11	
First Augmentation				£34 3 11

Second Augmentation, dated in 1794, localled 20th January 1808; of which there was allocated upon College teind 20B. 1F. 2P. 1½L. meal, 20B. 1F. 2P. 1½L. bear, and £14. 11*s.* 4*d.* Scots :—

20B. 1F. 2P. 1½L. meal is	£22	6	0	
20 1 2 1½ bear is	22	6	0	
£14. 11*s.* 4*d.* Scots	1	4	3 4/12	
Second Augmentation				45 16 3 4/12

Third Augmentation, dated 7th March 1810. Total amount is 28 bolls barley, 28 bolls meal, and £3 6*s.* 8*d.* sterling. Of this augmentation three-fourths fall upon the College teinds, and one-fourth upon the lands of Dunninald, a different titularity. There will be allocated on the College teind,

21 bolls barley, equal to	£23	2	0	
21 ditto meal	23	2	0	
Money	2	10	0	
Third Augmentation				48 14 0
Total Augmentation from Craig, affecting the College teinds				£128 14 2 4/12

5th. Tinningham.

First Augmentation, dated 23d January 1799. Here the Minister received 64 bolls of victual for £41 6*s.* 8*d.* sterling. Valuing the victual as above, it makes £70 8*s.* sterling, deducting from which £41 6*s.* 8*d.*, the money taken away, it leaves of augmentation £29 1*s.* 4*d.* sterling :—

First Augmentation				£29 1 4

Brought forward			£29 1 4
Second Augmentation, dated 24th February 1809, was 32 bolls barley, 32 bolls meal, and £15 6*s.* 8*d.* sterling of money—			
32 bolls barley	£35 4 0		
32 bolls meal	35 4 0		
Money	15 6 8		
		85 14 8	
Total Augmentation			£114 16 0

This parish of Tinningham is united with Whitekirk. The Localities of neither Augmentations are yet settled, but the College Teind Rental is stated by the Minister at £1000, and that of the other heritors at £1012. If this be a correct proportion (for the value teind of both parties is greatly below this), then there would fall upon the College teinds of the above, nearly one half, say £57 sterling :—

Deduct for Whitekirk			57 16 0
Leaving of augmentation affecting the College . . .			£57 0 0

Note.—This is a moderate valuation of the augmentation.

6th. Cupar.

In this parish there are two Ministers.

1st Minister—1st Augmentation, dated 25 Feb. 1795, amount . . .			£33 6 8
2d Augmentation, 21 Dec. 1808, 34B. 3F. barley, 34B. 3F. meal :—			
34B. 3F. barley is	£38 4 6		
34B. 3F. meal is	38 4 6		
		76 9 0	
Total 1st Minister . . .	£109 15 8		
2d Minister—1st Augmentation, dated 16 Dec. 1795, 32B. meal, 32B. bear			
2d Augmentation, 21 Dec. 1808, 48 . 48			
80 80			
80B. meal is	£88 0 0		
80B. bear is	88 0 0		
Total 2d Minister . . .		176 0 0	
Total from this parish			£285 15 8

The parish of Cupar is united with the old parish of Tarvit. The College are titulars solely of Tarvit, which comprehends not only that estate, but several other properties. From being distinct titularities the augmentations fall to be allocated proportionally upon Cupar and Tarvit. Neither of the localities are yet settled. By the gross rental upon which the heritors have been held as confest, the whole rental is 3502 bolls 3 firlots 3 pecks victual, and £23,189 3*s.* Scots. Of this there is stated as belonging to Tarvit parish, of which the College are titulars, 432 bolls 3 pecks victual, and £5111 3*s.* 10*d.* Scots. This is little less than one-eighth of the victual, and is more than one-fifth of the money. Supposing therefore the College teind to pay one-seventh of the above augmentations, it will stand thus :—

Total Augmentations	£285 15 8
One-seventh whereof, to be paid out of College teind, is	£40 16 6

From the above statement it appears, that within the last twenty years, the New, or St. Mary's College, have lost of teinds equal to the following sums :—

1. Tannadyce	£100 0 10¾
2. Laurencekirk	121 19 7
3. Logie and Pert	32 17 3
4. Craig	128 14 2¼
5. Tinningham	57 0 0
6. Cupar	40 16 6
	£481 8 5

N.B. This was the note, as presented to the Barons of Exchequer in 1810.

Note of Augmentations affecting the New College of St. Andrews, since November 1810.

By certified state, lodged with Mr. Jardine, of date 21st November 1810, of which the above is a copy, the amount of augmentations taken from the teinds of St. Mary's, or New College, for twenty years previous to that date, was . . . £481 8 5

Since that time, augmentations have been granted to the ministers of the following parishes, which have affected the teinds belonging to the College as follows :—

1. MARYTOWN, augmented 5th March 1817,

	B.	F.	P.	L.	
Total stipend	54	0	1	2	bear,
	48	3	2	0	meal,
	1	2	1	2	oats,
In all,	104	2	1	0	victual, and £85 6 10 sterling.

				Brought forward	£85	6	10				£481	8	5
	B.	F.	P.										
Old stipend	44	3	0	bear,									
	75	1	2	meal, £120	2	0	and	45	15	4			
								£39	11	6			
				Deduct victual at 20*s.* per boll				15	10	6			
				Augmentation							24	1	0

2. Laurencekirk, augmented 6th February, 1822.

	B.	B.							
Total stipend	128	barley, 128	meal, and	£	8	6	8		
Old stipend	80	80	and		58	6	8		
	48	48		£50	0	0			

Making 96 bolls more of victual and £50 less of money.

Valuing the victual as above, the victual augmentation would be				£	96	0	0	
Deduct loss of money					50	0	0	
								46 0 0

3. Logie Pert, augmented 4th December, 1822.

Total stipend, 120 bolls barley, 120 bolls meal, and 8*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*; which, valuing the victual at 20*s.*, will be equal to			248	6	8
Old stipend, 64B. 2F. barley, 47B. 2F. meal, £47 6*s.* $8\frac{4}{12}$*d.*, and £8 6*s.* 8*d.*, which, at same conversion, is			167	13	$4\frac{10}{12}$
Augmentation			£ 80	13	$3\frac{2}{12}$
Of which, paid from parish of Logie, of which the College are not titulars			55	5	0
Remains of Augmentation from Pert					25 8 3
Total loss from the teinds of which the New College are titulars					£576 17 8

It may be necessary to state, that the sum of stipends paid by St. Mary's College, as thus given, is different from what it appears to be in the accounts annually prepared by the factor, for the two following reasons:—1. In several cases, in which the augmentations granted were of the same kind with the teinds from which they were taken, so that the one could be deducted from the other, the portion of teinds so granted was expunged from the College rental; and 2. In the case of the only remaining tacks of teinds, which do not expire till 1835, 1849, and 1911, the augmentation of stipend is of course paid by the tacksman.

No augmentations have been granted since the above note was prepared in 1822; but in the process of augmentation and locality now going on in the parish of Montrose, the heritors maintain that a portion of stipend should be paid off the lands of Kinnaber, the teinds of which are paid to the College: and it may be added, that in the course of two, or, at most, three years, processes for further augmentations will be raised by the Ministers of Tinningham and St. Michaels, the only two parishes (except in the case of the grants of King James and King William), from which the College has drawn any teind for the last three years.

Besides those stipends payable out of the teinds of the College, of which a statement has just been given, there are also paid to the Ministers of St. Andrew's, St. Leonard's, and Cupar, as per rental, $\frac{1}{2}$ boll of wheat to the first, one boll and three lippies of barley to the second, and three bolls of oats to the third.

There have also been paid annually, for upwards of 20 years back, sums which may, at an average, be stated to amount to £1 5*s.* sterling, to the minister and schoolmaster of Cambie.

The Masters of St. Mary's College are also liable, in name of the College, to pay certain expenses, as heritors of the parishes of St. Andrew's and Carnbie. From the small quantity of land belonging to St. Mary's these expenses are not great.

The College being possessed of several acres which formerly belonged to the Archbishoprick of St. Andrews, there is annually paid to the collector of the Archbishop's rents, as teind-duty for said acres, 4 bolls 2 firlots of barley, 3 firlots of oats, and 6*s.* 8*d.* sterling.

There are feu-duties paid by the College to the Kirk Session of St. Leonard's, and also to the city of St. Andrews. The former consists of 4 bolls of barley, and the latter of 3 firlots and 2 pecks of the same grain.

St. Mary's College pays the various burdens of cess, statute-labour, bridge, and rogue-money, and tax for College-servant. The annual amount of these may be stated at £14 sterling.

Formerly the taxes on the houses of the Principal and the Professor of Divinity were paid out of the College funds, but since 1779 that practice has been discontinued.

For a considerable number of years past, in consequence of its being necessary that each Professor should present at the Exchequer Office in Scotland a warrant from the Treasury, previously to his drawing any portion of Queen Anne's Bounty-money, certain fees have been exacted for procuring such warrant. These fees, which, for every admission of a Professor, amount to £7 15*s.* sterling, it was resolved should be paid out of the College funds.

The College revenue was subject to the property-tax for those years during which that tax was levied. The amount of this deduction from the income may be stated as having been £80 sterling annually.

The College buildings have been a source of considerable expense. The whole amount laid out in repairing and maintaining them, in the course of the last fifty years, has been not less than £1800, which makes the average annual expense £36 sterling. The house of the Professor of Divinity was found to be in a state of such decay, and in consequence so expensive, that in 1785 it was deemed proper to sell it for the sum of £260; and there has since been paid to the Professor, in name of house-rent, the sum of £24 sterling.

Another source of expenditure arises from the transactions connected with law, in which the

College are unavoidably engaged. A part of the sum which is thus expended is paid to the College Agent, in consideration of the advice and assistance which, in many ordinary cases, they feel it necessary to receive from him; but a very considerable increase has taken place in this item of expenditure within the last 30 or 40 years, in consequence of the frequent processes of augmentations, in which, from their interest therein, the College is called upon to appear as a party. The average amount of the whole expense thus annually incurred may be stated as nearly £20 sterling.

Under the remaining sums paid out of the College revenue, amounting to about £20 annually, are included the small expenses necessarily incurred in managing the affairs of the College, or in letting and preserving in proper order the different subjects belonging to it; and also those payments, which, from their situation and their connexion with the city and the county, they are occasionally called upon to contribute.

After the preceding details, with regard to the Income and Expenditure of St. Mary's College, it may be desirable to subjoin a view of their absolute amount, taken upon an average of the last seven years.—(*See below.*)

In this statement, it is to be observed that there is no allowance made for the occasional occurrence of arrears, some of which must in the end be expunged from the rental as desperate. From various causes it is evident that such circumstances do, in the course of time, unavoidably arise; though it can be added that, during the last fifty years, there have been but few sums in this way deducted from the revenue of St. Mary's College.

INCOME.

I. Teinds.

Tynningham			£275	0	8 1/2	
Deduct amount of stipend			82	13	4	
Drawn by College					£192	7 3 1/2
Cupar	£ 74	15	11	7		
Stipend	33	5	4	8		
					41	10 7
Tannadyce—the teinds exhausted.						
Laurencekirk—teinds yield nothing on account of prorogated tacks, after the expiry of which the teinds will be exhausted.						
Craig	Ditto.					
Pert	£ 97	16	7	3		
Stipend	88	14	2	6		
					9	2 4
Granted by King James	£158	18	0	8		
Stipend	30	19	3	4		
					127	18 9
„ „ King William	£ 41	7	2	6		
Stipend	31	7	2	6		
					10	0 0
Amount of drawn teind						£380 19 0
II. Feus						56 19 6
III. Rents of Lands	£392	18	8	6		
Deduct the burdens, as teinds, cess, feus, and statute labour	22	3	7	3		
					370	15 1
IV. Interest of Money, &c.						267 11 0
						£1076 5 5 1/2

EXPENDITURE.

Principal's and Professors' salaries and other allowances	£730	13 7 1/2
Bursaries	154	19 0
Salary of the factor, and allowances to the porter	56	5 1
Stipends to the ministers of St. Andrew's, St. Leonard's, Cupar, and Carnbee, and salary to the schoolmaster of Carnbee	5	12 07
Expense of the fabric, say	30	0 0
Legal and all other occasional expenses, say	41	10 0
		1018 19 9 1/2
Excess of Income		£57 5 7 1/2

(2.)—Rental of St. Mary's College—Crop 1824.

Rental of St. Mary's College, 1824.

I. TEINDS.

1. Parish of Tyningham.

By Earl of Haddington—

	B.	F.	P.	L.				
Wheat	46	0	0	0	at 30*s.* 4*d.*	£ 69	15	4
„	2	0	0	0	at 33*s.* 3*d.*	3	6	6
Barley	81	1	2	3	at 27*s.*	109	18	4 1/2
„	4	2	0	0	at 30*s.* 10*d.*	6	18	9
Oats	63	2	0	0	at 18*s.*	57	3	0
„	6	2	0	0	at 20*s.* 1*d.*	6	10	6 1/2
Money						9	5	1 1/2
						£262	17	7 1/2

							Brought forward . .			£262	17	7½	
By Mrs. Colt—													
Wheat	9	2	1	2⅗	at 33*s.* 3*d.*	. .		£	15	19	2½		
Barley	14	1	2	1⅗	at 30*s.* 10*d.*	. .			22	4	0		
Oats	11	0	3	0⅘	at 20*s.* 1*d.*	. .			11	4	11½		
Money						. .			0	17	9		
										50	5	10½	
By Sir James Suttie						. .				6	2	2½	
												£319	5 8½

2. Parish of ST. MICHAEL'S—united to CUPAR.

By holders of St. Michael's Acres—

Mr. P. Pearson, for

		B.	F.	P.	L.				
Ferguson	(Barley)	1	2	0	0	at 27*s.* .	£	2	0 6
Mr. J. Cockburn	,,	1	2	0	0	at 27*s.* .		2	0 6
United College	,,	1	0	0	0	at 27*s.* .		1	7 0
Mr. J. Thallan	,,	1	0	0	0	at 27*s.* .		1	7 0
Mackie	,,	0	3	0	0	at 27*s.* .		1	3 0
T. Henderson	,,	0	1	2	0	at 27*s.* .		0	10 1½
								8	5 4½

By Bogie for Ballass—

	B.	F.	P.	L.				
Barley	2	0	0	0	at 27*s.* . . .		2	14 0
Oats	3	2	1	2⅗	at 18*s.* . . .		3	4 9½
Money .					. . .		1	8 0½
							7	6 10½

By Rigg for Nether Tarvet—

Barley	5	2	3	0⅘	at 27*s.* . . .		7	13	10½
Oats	1	0	0	0	at 18*s.* . . .		0	18	0
Money .					. . .		13	5	8½
							21	17	7½

By Mr. Wemyss for Gladney—

Barley	1	0	3	0⅘	at 27*s.* . . .		1	12	4½
Oats	1	2	1	2⅗	at 18*s.* . . .		1	8	9½
Money .					. . .		18	1	11½
For Hill-Tarvet, money .					. . .		11	2	2½
For Sandilands, per valuation					. . .		9	18	0
							42	3	4½
									79 13 3½

N.B.—Lease of feuars of Gladney Cotton, expired Martinmas 1816, and has not yet been renewed.

3. Parish of TANNADICE, as per rental 1814 . . . . 59 18 0½

4. Parish of NETHER INCHTROVACK, or CRAIG—

Lands of Rossie	£16	13	4	
Kirkland acre	0	11	4½	
Pitarrow, by Sir James Carnegie	0	0	6½	
				17 5 3½

5. Parish of CONVETH, or LAURENCEKIRK, per rental 1814, the whole, as there stated, being exhausted by augmentations, but the precise state of the teind not being yet ascertained 27 8 9½

6. Parish of INCHTROVACK, or PERT.

By Lady Cassillis (formerly Miss Erskine)—

For Ballachy	£	7	13	9½

By Earl of Kintore—

	B.	F.	P.	L.					
Bear	3	0	3	0⅘	at 26*s.* 2*d.* . .	£	4	3	8½
Meal	3	0	3	0⅘	at 18*s.* 6*d.* . .		2	19	2½
Money .					. . . . .		40	10	3
							47	13	2½

By Sir John Hope—

Bear	9	2	1	2⅗	at 26*s.* 2*d.* . .		12	11	2½
Meal	30	1	2	1⅗	at 18*s.* 6*d.* . .		28	2	4½
Money .					. . . . .		1	8	6½
							42	2	1½

By Cruickshank—

Bear	2	1	2	1⅗	at 26*s.* 2*d.* . .		3	2	9½
Meal	6	0	0	0	at 18*s.* 6*d.* . .		5	11	0
Money					. . . . .		0	2	10½
							8	16	8½
									106 5 9½

7. TEINDS and FEU-DUTIES—Gift of King James VI.

1. Teind of Kinkell, by General Ramsay, per valuation.

	B.	F.	P.	L.					
Barley	27	3	0	0⅘	at 27*s.* . .	£	37	9	7½
Oats	4	1	0	0	at 18*s.* . .		3	16	6
Pease	3	1	2	0⅖	at 16*s.* 10*d.* . .		2	16	11
Money					. . . . .		15	0	0½
							59	3	0½
2. Teind of Newbigging and Kingask, Anderson, per valuation							16	10	0
					Carried forward . .	£	75	13	0½ £609 16 10½

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Appendix, Part III. St. Mary's College. Orders IX. and X.

Rental of St. Mary's College, 1824.

								Brought forward . .	£75	13	$0\frac{11}{12}$	£609 16 $10\frac{9}{12}$
3.	Teind of Brownhill, N. Hill, Esq., per valuation . .								12	9	$5\frac{4}{12}$	
4.	Ditto Kinglassie, ditto ditto								8	8	0	
5.	Ditto Cairn's Prebend, W. Lindesay, Esq. of Feddinch, per valuation								14	16	$5\frac{9}{12}$	
6.	Ditto Over and Nether Dysart, parish of Marytown, per valuation								27	11	6	
7.	Annual rent of Bonnyton, parish of Marytown, per valuation								3	7	$9\frac{8}{12}$	
8.	Feu-mail of Fofarty, Lord Strathmore . . .								1	0	0	
9.	Ditto Balbeughly, Wilson, Dundee . . .								1	13	$7\frac{4}{12}$	
10.	Ditto Kierpron, parish of Caputh, Lord Kinnoul . .								3	6	8	
11.	Ditto Cluthbeg, Oliphant of Gask . . .								1	0	0	
12.	Teind of Kinnabor:—											
	By Duncan—											
	B.	F.	P.	L.								
Bear	3	3	0	$3\frac{1}{5}$	at 26*s.* 2*d.* . .			£ 4	19	$5\frac{8}{12}$		
Meal	0	0	3	2	at 18*s.* 6*d.* . .			0	4	$0\frac{7}{12}$		
Money					. . . . .			10	3	8		
											15	7 $1\frac{9}{12}$
	By Carnegie—Money										10	16 4
												175 10 $0\frac{5}{12}$
8.	Teinds and Feu-Duties—Gift of King William.											
1.	Teind and feu of Strathkinnes and Boarhills, Dr. Turnbull								£ 3	3	4	
2.	Ditto Strathkinnes and Ballone, J. W. Melville, Esq. .								17	8	$6\frac{10}{12}$	
3.	Feu-mail, Klinkmiln, parish of Cupar, Colonel Don .								1	12	$9\frac{8}{12}$	
4.	Feu of Drum Carron, parish of Cameron, J. H. Rigg, Esq. .								2	4	$5\frac{4}{12}$	
5.	Ditto lands of Denino, parish of Denino, Irvine . .								2	2	$2\frac{8}{12}$	
6.	Ditto Pitarthy, ditto ditto Cuningham . . .								0	11	$1\frac{4}{12}$	
7.	Ditto Gladney, ditto St. Michael's, J. B. Wemyss, Esq. .								0	13	$10\frac{8}{12}$	
8.	Teind of Usan and Duninald, ditto Craig . . .								31	7	$2\frac{6}{12}$	
												59 3 7
II.—Rents of Lands, Houses, and Gardens, and Interest of Loans to Earl Selkirk.												
Parish of Carnbee:—												
1.	Langside, Robert Wilson,											
	B.	F.	P.	L.								
Wheat	12	0	0	0	at 30*s.* 4*d.* . . .			£18	4	0		
Barley	12	0	0	0	at 27*s.* . . .			16	4	0		
Money					. . . . .			24	0	0		
											£58	8 0
2.	Coninyard, David Young:—											
Barley	28	0	0	0	at 27*s.* . . .			£37	16	0		
Money					. . . . .			29	8	0		
											67	4 0
3.	Shoolbred and Gregstanes, D. Young, money . . .										42	0 0
4.	Grange and Garras, James Wilson:—											
Wheat	8	0	0	0	at 30*s.* 4*d.* . .			£12	2	8		
Barley	10	0	0	0	at 27*s.* . . .			13	10	0		
Oats	8	0	0	0	at 18*s.* . . .			7	4	0		
											32	16 8
5.	West Rufflets, John Cooper										21	0 0
6.	Ditto and West Rufflets Park, John Braid:—											
Barley	14	0	0	0	at 27*s.* . . .			£18	18	0		
Money					. . . . .			14	0	0		
											32	18 0
7.	Easter Langlands, David Berwick:—											
Barley	6	0	0	0	at 27*s.* . . .			£8	2	0		
Money					. . . . .			16	0	0		
											24	2 0
8.	Stoneyflat, David Wilson:—											
Barley	6	0	0	0	at 27*s.* . . .			£8	2	0		
Money					. . . . .			8	0	0		
											16	2 0
9.	Orrockshaugh and Munchank, Thomas Galloway . .										14	0 0
10.	Wester Rufflets, David Anderson										5	5 0
11.	Midshade, David Tullis										3	10 0
12.	Wester Langland Park, James Mentiply:—											
Barley	6	2	3	$1\frac{1}{5}$	at 27*s.* . . .			£9	1	$0\frac{10}{12}$		
Money					. . . . .			16	2	$8\frac{11}{12}$		
											25	3 $9\frac{8}{12}$
13.	North Muir Park and Little Langland ditto, J. Meldrum:—											
Wheat	10	0	0	0	at 30*s.* 4*d.* . .			£15	3	4		
Barley	10	0	0	0	at 27*s.* . . .			13	10	0		
Oats	10	0	0	0	at 18*s.* . . .			9	0	0		
											37	13 4
14.	Feu of Gathercauld, Mrs. Adamson:—											
Bear	8	1	0	0	at 26*s.* . . .			£10	14	6		
Money					. . . . .			2	18	$10\frac{8}{12}$		
											13	13 $4\frac{8}{12}$
								Carried forward . .	£393	16	$2\frac{5}{12}$	£844 10 $6\frac{8}{12}$

	Brought forward . .				£396	16	$2\frac{5}{12}$	£844	10 $6\frac{8}{12}$
15.	Feu of Craig's Croft, George Berwick, whose teaunt is David Niven, Bear 5 1 3 0 at 26*s.*				7	1	$4\frac{6}{12}$		
16.	Ditto, Alex. Cooper, Bear 2 0 2 0 at 26*s.* . .				2	15	3		
17.	Ditto, house in Coninyard, John Malcolm, due Whitsunday, 1825				0	12	0		
18.	Ditto ditto, Alexander Simpson, ditto . . .				0	15	$0\frac{8}{12}$		
19.	Ditto ditto, John Swan, ditto				0	0	6		
20.	Ditto ditto, Peter Gorrie, summer 1825 . . .				1	12	10		
21.	Ditto ditto, Robert Reid, Martinmas 1825								
	R. R. entered Martinmas 1818, and was therefore due Martinmas 1819, 15*s.* 4*d.* as feu, and 15*s.* 4*d.* for first year			£1	10	8			
	Mart. 1820, 1821, 1822, 1823, 1824, and 1825, at 15*s.* 4*d.*			4	12	0			
				£6	2	8			
	But he paid 1821, May 15 . .	£2	0	0					
	1823, Aug. 4 . .	2	2	1					
	1824, May 17 . .	0	16	5					
				4	18	6			
	Leaving due								
22.	Ditto ditto, Mr. Peter Vial, Martinmas 1825 . .				1	4	2		
23.	Ditto ditto, William Brown, ditto				0	19	0		
24.	Ditto ditto, David Oswald, ditto								
	£1 16*s.* $2\frac{1}{12}$*d.* as feu, and the same for first year of entry (£3 12*s.* $4\frac{8}{12}$*d.*)				0	8	3		
					3	12	$2\frac{4}{12}$		
25.	Ditto ditto, James Pride, Martinmas 1825								
	J. P. entered Candlemas 1825, and is therefore due Martinmas 1825, $\frac{3}{4}$ths of his annual rate as feu, and the same for first year, $\frac{3}{4}$ths of 19*s.*			£0	14	3			
				0	14	3			
				£1	8	6			
26.	Rent of house, Westburn Wynd, Mrs. Oliphant, Martinmas 1825				4	0	0		
27.	Ditto garden, ditto, Mrs. Ritchie, Candlemas 1825 . .				5	0	0		
28.	Ditto ditto, ditto, James Hutton, Candlemas, 1825 . .				4	4	0		
29.	Ditto ditto, ditto, Alexander Corstorphine, Candlemas 1825 .				2	2	0		
30.	Feu of Munchank, Alexander Binney, Esq., Martinmas 1825				0	7	0		
31.	Ditto house in South Street, Prin. Haldane, Martinmas 1825				0	1	8		
32.	Ditto ditto, William Richard, Martinmas 1825 . .				0	1	8		
33.	Interest of £5000 lent to Earl of Selkirk at 4 per cent. .				200	0	0		
								630	1 $7\frac{11}{12}$
III.—In addition to the Rental as above the Factor has to account for the following sums:—									
1.	Balance on crop 1823				£839	0	$11\frac{6}{12}$		
2.	Unsettled teinds, as per rental of 1823 . . .				769	13	$5\frac{9}{12}$		
3.	Arrears ditto				293	5	$11\frac{11}{12}$		
4.	£353 formerly in British Linen Company, drawn by Dr. Cook, and paid by his heirs				353	0	0		
5.	Interest on Bill of £885, drawn April 4, 1826	£59	3	4					
	Ditto on ditto, £100, drawn February 2, 1825	1	9	10					
					60	13	2		
6.	Ditto of the Stewart Bursary, due Martinmas 1824 . .				10	1	0		
7.	Ditto of Purchase Money of Prior Muir, Thomas Cooper, Martinmas 1825				3	0	0		
8.	Rent of Mrs. Duff's Seat in Town Church, Lammas 1825 .				3	12	0		
9.	Ditto Mr. Johnston, ditto, ditto				3	12	0		
10.	Statute labour repaid by the Tenants . . .				3	15	4		
								2330	13 $10\frac{7}{12}$
	Amount of Charge							£3814	6 $0\frac{8}{12}$

DISCHARGE.

I. Stipends.

1. Tyningham.

By Earl of Haddington—

	A.	B.	P.	L.						
Barley	33	1	2	1	at 30*s.* 10*d.* . .	£51	9	$6\frac{6}{12}$		
Meal	33	1	2	1	at 18*s.* . .	30	1	$0\frac{1}{12}$		
Money					. . . . .	4	11	10		
									£86	2 $4\frac{10}{12}$

By Mrs. Colt—

	B.	F.	P.	L.						
Barley	3	0	0	1	at 30*s.* 10*d.* . .	£4	12	$11\frac{8}{12}$		
Meal	3	0	0	1	at 18*s.* . .	2	14	$3\frac{5}{12}$		
Money					. . . . .	0	3	0		
									7	10 $3\frac{8}{12}$
									£93	12 8

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Appendix, Part III. St. Mary's College, Orders IX. and X.

Rental of St. Mary's College, 1824.

								Brought forward	.	.	£93 12 8
2. CUPAR.—1st Minister.											
Oats	3	0	0	0	at 18*s.*	.	.	£2 14 0			
Do. for Crop 1823, as per Rental 1823							.	2 15 6			
Interest	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	0 2 9			
									5 12 3		
By Holders of St. Michael's Acres, (viz.)—											
Pearson—											
Barley	0	2	1	1⅛	at 27*s.*	.	.	£0 15 11½			
Meal	0	2	1	1⅛	at 18*s.* 6*d.*	.	.	0 10 10 1/2			
									1 6 10		
Cockburn—											
Barley	0	2	0	1⅞	at 27*s.*	.	.	£0 14 3 1/2			
Meal	0	2	0	1⅞	at 18*s* 6*d.*	.	.	0 9 9 1/2			
									1 4 1		
United College—											
Barley	0	0	2	3⅜	at 27*s.*	.	.	£0 4 10 1/4			
Meal	0	0	2	3⅜	at 18*s.* 6*d.*	.	.	0 3 4 1/4			
									0 8 3 1/2		
Thallan—											
Barley	0	0	2	3⅜	at 27*s.*	.	.	£0 4 10 1/2			
Meal	0	0	2	3⅜	at 18*s.* 6*d.*	.	.	0 3 4 1/4			
									0 8 3 1/2		
Mackie—											
Barley	0	1	2	2⅝	at 27*s.*	.	.	£0 11 2 1/2			
Meal	0	1	2	2⅝	at 18*s.* 6*d.*	.	.	0 7 8 1/4			
									0 18 11 1/2		
Henderson—											
Barley	0	0	2	0⅜	at 27*s.*	.	.	£0 3 6 1/2			
Meal	0	0	2	0⅜	at 18*s.* 6*d.*	.	.	0 2 5			
									0 5 11 1/2		
Bogie—											
Barley	1	1	2	1⅛	at 27*s.*	.	.	£1 17 9 1/2			
Meal	1	1	2	1⅛	at 18*s.* 6*d.*	.	.	1 5 10 1/2			
									3 3 7 1/2		
Rigg—											
Barley	5	1	1	2⅞	at 27*s.*	.	.	£7 4 7 1/2			
Meal	5	1	1	2⅞	at 18*s.* 6*d.*	.	.	4 19 1 1/2			
									12 3 9 1/2		
By Wemyss, Gladney—											
Barley	6	2	0	2	at 27*s.*	.	.	£8 16 4 1/2			
Meal	6	2	0	2	at 18*s.* 6*d.*	.	.	6 0 9 1/2			
By Wemyss, Sandilands—											
Barley	1	3	3	3⅝	at 27*s.*	.	.	2 13 10 1/2			
Meal	1	3	3	3⅝	at 18*s.* 6*d.*	.	.	1 16 10 1/2			
									19 17 10 1/2		
											£44 19 10 1/2
3. TANNADICE.—The whole Teind per Rental								.	.		59 18 0 1/2
4. PERT.											
By Erskine, now Lady Cassilis—											
The whole Teind per Rental	.	.	.	.	.					£7 13 9 1/2	
By Sir John Hope—											
Barley	17	3	1	1¼	at 29*s.* 8*d.*	.	.	£26 9 0 1/2			
Meal	15	0	2	3¾	at 18*s.* 6*d.*	.	.	14 0 10 1/2			
Money	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1 11 9			
									42 0 7 1/2		
By Earl of Kintore—											
Barley	20	0	3	0¼	at 29*s.* 8*d.*	.	.	£29 19 0 1/2			
Meal	17	2	3	0	at 18*s.* 6*d.*	.	.	16 7 2 1/2			
Money	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1 12 8 1/2			
								£47 18 11 1/2			
But this exceeds the Teind, which is only							.	.	.	47 13 2 1/2	
By Cruickshank—											
The Stipend exceeds the Teind, which is							.	.	.	8 16 8 1/2	
											106 4 3 1/2
5. MARYTOWN.											
Teind of Over and Nether Dysart							.	£27 11 6			
Annual Rent of Bonington	.	.	.					3 7 9 1/2			
									£30 19 3 1/2		
6. ST. ANDREW'S.—1st. Minister.											
	B.	F.	P.	L.							
Wheat	0	2	0	0	at 30*s.* 4*d.*	.	.	£0 15 2			
Do. Crop 1823, per Rental 1823							.	0 13 3			
									1 8 5		
7. ST. LEONARD'S.											
Barley	1	0	0	3	at 27*s.*	.	.	.	.	1 8 3 1/2	
								Carried forward	.	£33 15 11 1/2	£304 14 10 1/2

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Appendix, Part III. St. Mary's College. Orders IX. & X.

Rental of St. Mary's College, 1824.

						Brought forward .			£33	15	11 5/12	£304	14 10 7/12
8. CARNBEE.													
Barley	0	1	1	0 3/4	at 27s.	. .	£0	8	9 1/12				
Meal	0	1	1	0 3/4	at 18s. 6d.	. .	0	6	0				
Money						. .	0	8	7				
										1	3	4 1/12	
9. CRAIG.													
Teind of Usan and Duninald given up to the Minister . .										31	7	2 5/12	
												66	6 6 1/12
												£371	1 4 8/12

II. MONEY EXPENDED.

1. By salary and diet-money to the Masters, from Candlemas to Martinmas 1825, per receipt . .	£765	11	7 9/12
2. By eight foundation bursaries, each of which have two bushels of wheat (£3 8s.), five of barley (£6 15s.), two of oats (£1 16s.), and £1 17s. 2 8/12d.: in all, in money, £13 8s. 10 8/12d., eight of which (make) £107 1s. 11 4/12d., and there was added to make up £111, £3 8s. 10 8/12d. .	111	0	0
3. By one Moncrieffe bursary, also at £13 8s. 10 8/12d. per receipt	13	8	10 8/12
4. By bursaries in money (the P. Yeaman being paid to United College)	61	1	0
5. By Factor's salary	41	15	6 8/12
6. By wages and allowance to College Porter, per receipt .	14	4	8
7. By coals to Divinity Hall, ditto	1	19	0
8. By tax on College servant, ditto	1	0	0
9. By paid collector of Bishop rents, ditto . . .	7	1	11
10. By paid insurance to Martinmas 1826, ditto . . .	2	5	0
11. By cess on lands in the Priory, ditto . . .	8	3	8
12. By cess to Town, per receipt, due March 1824 . £0 12 8			
Ditto ditto 1825 . 0 12 8			
	1	5	4
13. By paid dinner at rising of session 824–5, per receipt .	4	3	6
14. By paid for lighting the streets, per receipt in University .	1	16	0
15. By paid extract from the County Records relating to J. M'Culloch's feu	0	18	6
16. By paid proportional expense of sweeping and repairing the Town Church, per receipt	0	17	4 6/12
17. By paid William Fowlis, smith, per receipt . .	0	[illegible]	4
18. By paid advertisement in Edinburgh Evening Courant, per receipt	0	1[illegible]	6
19. By paid John Kennedy, mason	1	10	9
20. By paid Professor Baird's expense to Cupar on College matters	0	7	6
21. By paid —— Buddo, wright	4	1	10
22. By paid James Berwick, ditto	5	11	0
23. By paid John Brydie	0	4	8
24. By paid —— Munro, plasterer, balance of his account .	1	5	0
25. By paid Alexander Duff, for hedge-cutting . .	0	12	0
26. By stamp-receipts 18s. 9d.—By letters, parcels, &c. 4s. 3 6/12d.	1	3	0 5/12
		1052	4 7 5/12

III. UNSETTLED TEINDS for Claims of Augmented Stipends.

1. PARISH OF CONVETH, or LAURENCEKIRK— Crops 1806-1824 inclusive, at £27 8s. 9 3/12d. . .	£521	6	7 9/12
2. PARISH OF CRAIG— Teind of Rossie and Kirkland Acre, crops 1808–1824 inclusive, at £17 4s. 8 8/12d.	293	0	3 4/12
		814	6 11 1/12

IV. ARREARS.

1. *Pearson* (formerly Ferguson), in ST. MICHAEL'S—			
Crop 1819, deducting stipend . .	£1	1	10 1/2
1820 Ditto . .	0	19	8 9/12
1821 Ditto . .	1	1	1 9/12
1822 Ditto . .	0	7	0
1823 Ditto . .	0	9	7 6/12
1824 Ditto . .	0	13	8
	4	13	0 1/12
2. *James Cockburn*, in ST. MICHAEL'S—			
Crops 1818, 19, and 20, deducting stipend	£4	7	0 4/12
1821, £1 1s. 0 3/12d.—1822, 8s. 10 3/12d.	1	9	10 5/12
1823, 12s. 2 3/12d.—1824, 16s. 5d. .	1	8	7 3/12
	7	5	5 11/12
3. *Mackie*, in ST. MICHAEL'S— Crop 1824, deducting stipend	0	1	3 11/12
4. *Thomas Henderson*, ditto—			
Crop 1823 Ditto . . .	£0	3	1 4/12
1824 Ditto . . .	0	4	2
	0	7	3 4/12
Carried forward .	£12	7	1 3/12
		£2237	12 11 3/12

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Appendix, Part III. St. Mary's College. Orders IX. & X.

Rental of St. Mary's College.

	Brought forward .			£12	7	$1\frac{9}{12}$	£2237	12 $11\frac{8}{12}$
5.	*J. B. Wemyss, Esq., for Sandilands*—							
	1823 . . .	£5	13 $10\frac{11}{12}$					
	1824	5	7 $3\frac{8}{12}$					
	Ditto for Hill Tarvett—							
	1822, 3, and 4 . . .	33	6 8					
				44	7	$10\frac{8}{12}$		
6.	Feuars of Gladney Cotton before 1816 . . .			37	0	0		
7.	Sir James Carnegie, teind of Pittarrow, 1822, 3, and 4 .			0	1	8		
8.	Sir John Hope, teind in Pert 1824, deducting stipend .			0	1	6		
9.	Mr. Duncan, teind of Kinnabor, 1824 . . .			15	7	$1\frac{9}{12}$		
10.	Mr. Carnegie ditto ditto . .			10	16	4		
11.	Mouat for Cunningham, feu of Pitarthy . .			1	13	4		
12.	Robert Wilson, balance of rent, Longside, 1824 . .			9	15	0		
	N.B. He is due 16*s.* for statute labour.							
13.	George Brown, balance of rent of Garras, 1808 . .			0	11	4		
14.	John Kirk, ditto ditto . .			23	16	5		
15.	Robert Connacher, ditto, Northmuir Park, 1817 .			1	17	$7\frac{7}{12}$		
16.	David Oswald, balance of feu, Martinmas 1825 .			0	6	$7\frac{9}{12}$		
17.	James Pride, $\frac{3}{4}$ of his first year of entry duty . .			0	14	3		
18.	John Parker, rent of Coninyard, 1822–3 . .			5	10	0		
19.	John Watson, rent per rental, 1823 . . .			30	0	0		
20.	Thomas Coupar interest due Martinmas 1825 . .			3	0	0		
							197	6 $1\frac{11}{12}$
							£2434	19 $1\frac{9}{12}$

CHARGE	£3814	6 $0\frac{9}{12}$
DISCHARGE	2434	19 $1\frac{9}{12}$
	£1379	6 $11\frac{7}{12}$

ST. ANDREWS, *September* 21*st*, 1826. Settled.

(Signed) ROBERT HALDANE.
JOHN MITCHELL.
GEO. BUIST.
A. BAIRD.

Order XI.

ORDER XI.—A Statement, by whom are the Estates of the said College managed, and their Funds and Revenues administered; and the application and expenditure thereof regulated;—and if whether under any, and what control.

Return by the Principal and Masters

R.—The estates of St. Mary's College are managed, and the funds and revenue administered, and the application and expenditure thereof regulated wholly by the Principal and Masters. We know of no control over the College, in regard to these matters, except such as has been exercised from time to time by Commissioners appointed by Royal authority.

Order XII.

ORDER XII.—A Return of the number of Bursaries at each College; by whom founded, and in whom is the right of Presentation;—of the Funds attached to the same, and the annual allowance to each Bursar;—and what certificates are required from Bursars previous to admission.

Return by the Principal and Masters.

R.—Return of the bursaries belonging to St. Mary's College, &c.

1. EIGHT FOUNDATION BURSARIES.—The right of appointing students to these bursaries is vested by the foundation in the Principal and Masters; who, in making their selection from the number of applicants, give the preference to those students who are most distinguished for merit, and who, from their circumstances, are unable to prosecute their studies at College without some aid. In the appointment of foundation bursars the Masters are much influenced by the certificates of character and proficiency which the students bring with them from the Professors under whom they sudied at the Philosophy Colleges. The bursars are entitled to maintenance for four sessions at the public table out of the funds of the College. This table was kept up till the year 1814, when it was resolved to make the experiment of discontinuing it. Since that period the allowance to each bursar, in lieu of a seat at the College table, has been, in grain, two bolls of wheat, five bolls of barley, and two bolls of oats; and, in money, £1 17*s.* $2\frac{8}{12}$*d.* sterling; the victual is converted every session at the prices of the county fiars for the crop immediately preceding. The principle upon which this commutation was made is explained in the following Minute of College:—

Resolution of St. Mary's College, respecting the allowance to be made to each foundation bursar in lieu of a seat at the College table.

St. Mary's College, 14*th October* 1814.

The Principal and Masters having met this day for the purpose of taking into their particular consideration questions respecting the College table, upon which they had frequently conferred,—

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Appendix, Part III. St. Mary's College. Order XII.

Experiment to abolish the College Tables.

Find, that the expense of the College table for the last eight sessions, including butchers, bakers, brewers' accounts, coals, wages to servants, &c., has amounted to the following sums:—

Session 1806-7, 5 bursars	£	84	11 9½
1807-8, 7 „		116	3 4
1808-9, 7 „		107	8 1
1809-10, 7 „		112	15 3
1810-11, 9 „		128	5 7½
1811-12, 9 „		129	14 0
1812-13, 9 „		136	7 2
1813-14, 9 „		115	8 11
	£	930	14 2

Find, that twelve sitters were wanting during those eight sessions; and that, by adding to the above sum at the rate of £15 10*s.* for every one of the twelve, £186, the whole expense of the College table for the eight sessions, if it had been full, would have been £1116 14*s.* 2d. Find, that it is provided by Buchanan's Reformation, which was confirmed in 1579 by an Act of the Scotch Parliament, that "Every one of the eight bursars of Theology within the same New College shall have for his board twenty-two pounds, six shillings, eight pennies money, two bolls of whyte, fyve bolls of bear, and twa bolls of aits; and the rest of the rents to be bestowed for the fees of the common servants, reparations of the place, and reservit for public uses; and that, converting the victual at the Fife fiar prices, the above provision paid to nine—viz., to the eight foundation bursars and to the Moncrieffe bursar—would have cost the College, for the last eight sessions, the following sums:—

To each of nine bursars—Session 1806-7			£12	18	2			£116	3 6
1807-8			13	9	2			121	2 6
1808-9			14	2	10			127	5 6
1809-10			13	9	2			121	2 6
1810-11			12	17	2			115	14 6
1811-12			15	11	2			140	0 6
1812-13			18	4	0			163	16 0
1813-14			13	16	8			124	10 0
							£	1029	15 0

And the Principal and Masters being satisfied that it would be more agreeable and more beneficial to the bursars who now sit at the College table to receive henceforth the provision of victual and money appointed by Buchanan's Reformation, and hoping that the family of Moncrieffe will consent that their bursar, who is now maintained along with the eight foundation bursars, shall in lieu thereof receive henceforth from the College factor the same quantities of victual and money which are provided for them; Resolve to make the experiment of abolishing the College table; Ordain their factor for next session of College, and from henceforth yearly, unless the Principal and Masters shall see cause to alter this resolution, to pay to every one of the foundation bursars who may be elected by them, and to the bursar who may be presented by the family of Moncrieffe, two bolls of wheat, five bolls of bear, and two bolls of oats, and £1 17*s.* $2\frac{8}{12}$*d.* sterling; the victual to be converted every session at the Fife fiar prices for the crop immediately preceding: Instruct the factor, for the accommodation of the nine bursars, to pay to every one of them £5 sterling to account at the beginning of the session, and to settle the balance at some time between the day when the Fife fiars are struck for the preceding crop and the day when the College rises for that session: Instruct the factor, so long as the property-tax shall be charged against the College, to retain out of the balance due to every one of the nine bursars the property-tax to the whole provision appointed for the foundation bursars. The Principal and Masters instruct Walter Cook, Esq., their agent, to send to Alexander Duncan, Esq., agent for the family of Moncrieffe, a copy of this Minute, and to request of him to solicit the concurrence of the family with the views of the College.

(Signed) Geo. Hill. John Lee.
John Cook. Daniel Robertson.

2. The Moncrieffe Bursary, of which the patronage is vested in the family of Moncrieffe of Moncrieffe.—Henry White, Dean of Brechin, in the year 1554 mortified 800 merks for the maintenance of two bursars, one in St. Mary's College and the other in St. Salvator's.

The right of presentation to these two bursaries was afterwards disponed to Sir John Moncrieffe of that ilk. His descendant, Sir Thomas Moncrieffe, for an additional provision to the former sum mortified by his predecessors and authors, and for affording a more comfortable and competent subsistence to the said bursars, doted and mortified the sum of 4000 merks in the year 1701. Of these 4000 merks the New College received the one-half. The bursar must be a regular student of Divinity at the said New or St. Mary's College, and is entitled to a seat at the College table; in lieu of which he has now the above-mentioned allowance, which was fixed for the foundation bursars in the year 1814.

3. The Patrick Yeaman Bursary.—Mr. Patrick Yeaman, indweller in Dundee, in the year 1675, mortified four acres and a half of land, together with a house in St. Andrews, for the maintenance of two bursars, viz., one at St. Mary's College and the other at St. Salvator's College, St. Andrews: for this purpose the funds were to be under the administration of St. Mary's College, and the yearly produce to be equally divided betwixt the two Colleges.

The funds not being sufficient for the maintenance of two bursars, it was found necesary to have but one, and, accordingly, one bursar was presented, for the space of four years, to St. Salvator's College, where he was supported for that time; at the expiry of which, the same bursar or another was presented to St. Mary's College, where he was supported for a like space of four years. So that, in this way, one bursar was maintained alternately for four years at each of the Colleges, and the half of the produce of the funds was paid by St. Mary's College to St. Salvator's. The funds divided between the Colleges for a great many years back appear to have been the rents of the land only; for the expense of keeping the house in repair being great, and the rent uncertain, the house

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Appendix, Part III. St. Mary's College. Order XII.

was sold, and the price, after lying long in the hands of the patron of the bursary, was, by a tedious and expensive law-suit, evicted from him, and was paid into the hands of Mr. James Edmonstone, writer in Edinburgh, who having failed, it was long before his affairs were settled. At last, however, the money lodged with him was recovered with considerable loss, and, by the accumulation of interest for some years, rose to the amount of £100 sterling, now in the hands of the Principal and Masters of St. Mary's College.

The whole produce of the bursary is the rent of the above-mentioned four and a half acres of land (deducting feu-duty, cess, and other public burdens), and the interest of £100 sterling. One bursar still continues to be presented alternately, for four years, to each of the Colleges. St. Mary's College have engaged to the patron to pay annually, in lieu of all demands, £14 sterling to one or two bursars, as the patron shall determine.

The patronage has come by right of succession to Mr. Rait of Anniston. When the patron is a minor, it is provided by the deed of mortification that the Principals and Masters of the Colleges shall have the right of presenting.

St. Mary's College have, in terms of the mortification, from time to time rendered an account of the state of the funds of the bursary to St. Salvator's College.

Two Alexander Bursaries.—These were founded in the year 1695 by Mr. James Alexander, who mortified a sum of 5000 merks for the maintenance of two Divinity bursars at the New or Divinity College of St. Andrews. He constituted as patrons of said bursaries the Principal and Masters of the New College and the first minister of St. Andrews.

Candidates for the bursaries must make application to the patrons within sixty days after a vacancy occurs. By the terms of the mortification a preference must be given, 1st, to those who can prove their propinquity to the donor; 2d, to persons of the name of Alexander. The students appointed to the Alexander bursaries must be persons of good reputation, and found by the patrons to be fit and qualified for prosecuting the study of Divinity, and approven by the Presbytery, and they must at their admission acknowledge and sign the Confession of Faith in presence of said Presbytery. These terms of the mortification are uniformly adhered to.

The Alexander Yeaman Bursary was founded in the year 1669 by Alexander Yeaman, doctor of medicine in Dundee, who mortified and disponed 3000 merks to the New and Old Colleges of St. Andrews for the use and behoof of a bursar to be yearly educated at each. The history of this bursary is, like that of Patrick Yeaman, rather intricate; a prosecution was raised by the Colleges against the heirs of Dr. Alexander Yeaman for payment of the sum mortified, and after a long course of legal proceedings they succeeded in procuring the sum of £2590 18*s.* 2*d.* Scots; the half of which sum—viz., £1295 9*s.* 1*d.* Scots—was paid to the Principal and Masters of the New College. The annual allowance to the bursar is £7: the College Masters are patrons.

Three Exchequer or King's Bursaries.—The emoluments of these are £30 sterling (viz., £10 for each bursary), paid out of a gift of mortification by King William for the behoof of three Divinity students. When a vacancy occurs in one of these bursaries the University send up a leet of three Masters of Arts to the Exchequer; and the Barons nominate and present one out of said leet to the vacant bursary for the space of four years. The bursar is required to take the oath of allegiance and assurance, and the emoluments of his bursary are never paid by the Exchequer till he has produced certificates, under the hand of the Principal and Masters, that he has been punctual in his attendance on all their classes, and that he has been nowise concerned as a tutor or chaplain in any family.

The Stewart Bursary.—This was founded by the Rev. Stewart of , who about fifteen years ago, by latter will, bequeathed in trust to the magistrates of the city of St. Andrew's £603 sterling for the better education of youth in the University. The amount of this bursary is £10 1*s.*, being the interest of £201 sterling, consigned by the University to St. Mary's College as its share of the above-mentioned donation of £603 sterling. The right of nominating to this bursary is in the College; and, by the terms of the mortification, the Masters are required to give a preference to students of the name of Stewart and of the name of Simpson. All applications for this preference must be lodged in writing with the Principal on or before the 1st of December yearly, together with certificates as to the circumstances of the applicants from the ministers of their respective parishes, and extracts from the session records of the entries made therein of their births and baptisms under the hands of the session-clerks.

The Tarsappie or Drumkilbo Bursary was founded by Agnes Nairne, relict of William Blair of Tarsappie. She mortified 5000 merks for the maintenance of a student of Divinity in any of the three Universities of St. Andrews, Edinburgh, or Glasgow, she or her heirs should appoint. The patronage came to her representative, Mr. Nairne of Drumkilbo, and from his heirs it was purchased about twenty years ago by Dr. Nicol, who made a considerable addition to the funds of the bursary. In the year 1811 the funds were paid over to him by St. Mary's College; and, with the mutual consent of parties, the bursary was transferred to the College of Edinburgh, the deed of mortification, as above stated, permitting such transference.

Mr. Bell's Bursary.—This was founded in the year 1663 by the Rev. William Bell, minister of Errol, who mortified to the Presbytery of Perth certain lands for the maintenance of a student of Divinity at the New College of St. Andrews. The Presbytery of Perth are patrons of the bursary and sole administrators of the funds. By the terms of the mortification a preference is to be given—1st, to the son of a minister of said Presbytery; and, in the 2d place, to a merchant's son of the burgh of Perth.

Order XIII.

Order XIII.—What is the Commencement and Duration of the Session at the said College—by what authority has the same been fixed; and if any alterations have taken place therein, when did the same take place?

Return by the Principal and Masters.

R.—The session of St. Mary's College, like that of all the Universities of Scotland, has varied

much in point of duration since the original institution. From the College Minutes it appears, that sixty or seventy years ago the session commenced about the 20th of November, and ended about the 20th of April. For these thirty or forty years past it has generally commenced at the end of November or beginning of December, and ended at the beginning of April. Within these few years the Christmas vacation has been shortened, and limited to three or four days, as the usual number of holidays were found to be a very unseasonable interruption to the academical labours of the students, so soon after the sitting down of the College; so that the session now lasts exactly four months, without any material interruption. Any changes, as to the duration of the session, for the last hundred years, appear to have been ordered solely by the authority of the Masters.

ORDER XIV.—A Return of the Number of the different Faculties established in the College of St. Mary's; and by what authority, and when instituted. Order XIV.

Return by the Principal and Masters.

Answered by the University.

ORDER XV.—A Return of the Number of Professorships and of Classes in the said College,—specifying the date of the institution of each—the Faculty to which each class belongs—the subjects of the course of study—and whether the classes are carried on for more than one Session, and for how many. Order XV.

Return by the Principal and Masters.

R.—The Professorships in this College are four, viz., the offices of Principal, of Professor of Divinity, of Ecclesiastical History, and of Oriental Languages.

The offices of four Principal Masters were instituted at the original foundation of the College; but for want of funds, after the restoration of Charles II., two of them were necessarily discontinued.

The Professorship of Oriental Languages was restored about the year 1688. The Professorship of Ecclesiastical History was instituted by Queen Anne in the year 1707. For more particulars concerning the Professorships of Ecclesiastical History and Oriental Languages, we refer to the statements made in the answer returned to Query 7.

ORDER XVI.—A Return of the Professorships in the said College, under which no duty is performed, and no Lectures delivered—of the salary or emoluments, if any, attached thereto—and the period when the duty of the class was discontinued. Order XVI.

Return by the Principal and Masters.

R.—There are no Professorships of this description in St. Mary's College, as all the Masters lecture and teach regularly.

ORDER XVII.—Is there any, and what general Course of Study, or order for the attendance of classes, prescribed for Students entering at the said College? Order XVII.

Return by the Principal and Masters.

R.—The Church has enacted certain regulations with regard to a Theological course, applicable to all our Universities. There is one peculiarity in St. Mary's College, as a separate institution for Theology, which requires to be particularly stated. All the students must give punctual attendance on all the classes during every session of their course, otherwise they are not entitled to certificates as regular students; nor are they permitted to hold any bursary. In the other Universities the students are not required to give so many years attendance on the classes of Church History and Oriental Languages, as upon the Theological lectures.

ORDER XVIII.—A Return of the Hours of Teaching of each Professor in the said College, of the manner in which his Class is taught—whether by Lectures or by Examinations; and if partly by both, whether the Examinations take place during the same or extra hours. Order XVIII.

Return by the Principal and Masters.

R.—The Principal teaches from twelve to one, three days in every week, viz., Monday, Wednesday, and Friday.

The Professor of Divinity teaches at the same hour, two days in the week, viz., Tuesday and Thursday.

The Professor of Church History teaches from one to two o'clock, P.M., two days a-week, viz., Tuesday and Thursday.

The Professor of Oriental Languages teaches from one to two, three days a-week, viz., Monday, Wednesday, and Friday.

The Principal and the Professors of Divinity and Church History teach partly by lecturing and partly by examination. The examinations take place at the same hour with the lecturing.

The Professor of Oriental Languages teaches almost entirely by examination.

On the Saturdays during the whole session, the Masters are occupied several hours in hearing the public exercises of the students delivered in the Divinity Hall. All the Professors attend on these occasions, and assist in criticising the discourses; the Principal delivering his opinion first, and then the other Professors in their order.

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Appendix, Part III. St. Mary's College. Order XIX.

ORDER XIX.—Are any of the Examinations of the Students in the different Classes Public Examinations? Do any such Examinations take place before all the Professors, or the Principal, or before the whole University?

Return by the Principal and Masters.

R.—None of the Examinations of the students in the different classes can properly be denominated Public Examinations; although strangers are occasionally present to witness them.

Order XX.

ORDER XX.—Is there any Public General Examination of the Students at the commencement of each Session of the Classes of Greek, Latin, Philosophy, and of the Theological Classes in the said College; and if so, are such Examinations had in the presence of the Principal and all the Professors?

Return by the Principal and Masters.

R.—There are no such Examinations of the Theological students in St. Mary's College.

Order XXI.

ORDER XXI.—Is any Examination required by the Charters, Rules, Statutes, or Laws of the said College, of the Candidates for Bursaries, or any of them, at the said College; who are appointed Examiners; and if any such Examination is prescribed, is it in practice observed?

Return by the Principal and Masters.

R.—We are not aware of the existence of any Rules or Statutes prescribing the Examination of Candidates for Bursaries; nor is any such examination in practice. For a description of the qualifications requisite for Bursars, and of the rules to be observed by them, we refer to the Return given to Query 12.

Order XXII.

ORDER XXII.—Have any Classes been transferred from one Faculty to another, and the objects and subject of the Course of Study of any of the Classes changed; and if so, by what authority?

Return by the Principal and Masters.

R.—No such transference as is here described has taken place in St. Mary's College. All the classes belong to the Theological Faculty.

Order XXIII.

ORDER XXIII.—At what period was each Professor limited to one particular department; and when was the practice of each Professor or Regent carrying forward one Class, for the whole period of the course of study, through all the Sciences, discontinued?

Return by the Principal and Masters.

R.—This question refers to a practice which long prevailed in the Philosophy Colleges, but is not applicable to St. Mary's, where each Professor had assigned to him his own particular department of Theological science.

Order XXIV.

ORDER XXIV.—Are there any Prizes in the different Classes of the College, or any Prizes open to competition to all the Students at the University; and by whom are the Subjects prescribed, and by whom and in what manner are such Prizes awarded and conferred?

Return by the Principal and Masters.

R.—Dr. Gray's Prize (in value betwixt £5 and £6) is awarded annually to the author of the best Essay on some Theological subject. This prize is open to competition to all the students of Divinity. The subjects are prescribed by the University after being suggested by the Principal and Masters of St. Mary's College. The Essays of the competitors are delivered to the Rector on or before a fixed day, after which no Essay can be received. They are accompanied with mottoes, and with a sealed note, giving the name of the author, and a solemn declaration bearing that the Essay was wholly composed by himself. After the members of the University, to whose judgment the comparative merits of the essays are submitted, have decided on the best, the sealed letter is opened in their presence, and the name of the successful candidate is announced by the Principal in the Divinity Hall.

Of late, Prizes have been given in St. Mary's College for the best Essays on a variety of subjects prescribed in the course of the session. These prizes are awarded by the Principal and Masters; and the books given as premiums are purchased by the Professor in whose class they are bestowed. The Essays given in by the competitors are accompanied with mottoes and declarations, as in the case of the Exercises for Gray's prize. Last session twenty prizes were given in all.

ORDER XXV.—Have the Students any voice in the appropriation of the Prizes; and if so, on what authority is that regulation founded?

Return by the Principal and Masters.

R.—Several of the Prizes given in the Hebrew Class are decided by the votes of the students. These prizes are for general eminence during the session.

ORDER XXVI.—Have any Funds been mortified or otherwise appropriated for Prizes; and in what manner are the same managed and distributed? Order XXVI.

Return by the Principal and Masters.

R.—No Funds have been mortified for Prizes, except that of Dr. Gray, mentioned above, and described in the University Returns.

ORDER XXVII.—Are any Students admitted to Attendance at any of the Classes in the said College without paying Fees; and if so, is such exemption matter of right or of indulgence by the Professors individually? Order XXVII.

Return by the Principal and Masters.

R.—The students of St. Mary's College are admitted to all the Classes without paying Fees.

ORDER XXVIII.—Is there any Regulation requiring the Professors as a body, or with their respective Classes, to attend Divine Service on Sunday, in any Church or Chapel connected with the College, or in any particular place of worship; and is the same in observance; or if not, how long has it been in non-observance; and is there any accommodation appropriated for the use of the Students generally, or of any particular Students, in any particular place of worship; and is there any regulation applicable to Students not of the Established Church? Order XXVIII.

Return by the Principal and Masters.

R.—It is one of the laws of the College, as appears from the copy of the regulations sent in our answer to Query 3, that all the students of St. Mary's must be regular in attending divine service on Sabbath in the Town Church, where there is a gallery appropriated for them. It has not for many years been customary for them to assemble in the College area and to go in a body to Church, but they are required to be there regularly, and the Professors sit in the same gallery with them, in their official dress.

ORDER XXIX.—A Return of the Number of Students matriculated at the said College for the last 50 years, specifying the numbers for each year, and of the numbers entered for the different Faculties respectively. Order XXIX.

ORDER XXIX.*—A Return of the Number of Students at the Divinity Hall in St. Mary's College, St. Andrews, for the last 25 years, distinguishing the number of those who attended regularly from those whose attendance was irregular. Order XXIX.*

NOTE.—*As all the Students at St. Mary's College are obliged to attend every class, the Return to the second of these two Orders includes the latter part of the Return required under the first Order. The Return to the first Order is therefore continued only to the year at which the second Order begins.*

Return to Order XXIX. by the Principal and Masters.

R.—As the Album of the University, in which the students are registered, commences with session 1783—4, we are not able to furnish an accurate list of the students enrolled in St. Mary's College for the full period of fifty years.

Number of Students enrolled in St. Mary's College from Session 1783—4, the period when the University Register began to be kept, to Session 1800—1, inclusive.

Years.	Enrolled.	Years.	Enrolled.	Years.	Enrolled.
1783—84	32	1789—90	32	1795—96	30
1784—85	38	1790—91	35	1796—97	29
1785—86	34	1791—92	26	1797—98	23
1786—87	39	1792—93	27	1798—99	29
1787—88	42	1793—94	28	1799—1800.	26
1788—89	32	1794—95	27	1800—1801.	27

University of St. Andrews.

Appendix, Part III. St. Mary's College. Order XXIX.*

Return to Order XXIX. by the Principal and Masters.*

Sessions.	Regular.	Irregular.	Total Enrolled.
1801–2	18	9	27
1802–3	13	9	22
1803–4	16	3	19
1804–5	12	6	18
1805–6	13	5	18
1806–7	12	7	19
1807–8	18	5	23
1808–9	18	5	23
1809–10	15	4	19
1810–11	20	5	25
1811–12	25	4	29
1812–13	25	4	29
1813–14	22	13	35
1814–15	24	3	27
1815–16	23	5	28
1816–17	27	4	31
1817–18	32	6	38
1818–19	32	9	41
1819–20	29	12	41
1820–21	35	9	44
1821–22	31	14	45
1822–23	31	17	48
1823–24	39	19	58
1824–25	57	20	77
1825–26	57	32	89
1826–27	36	32	68
1827–28	39	30	69
1828–29	41	20	61
1829–30	45	22	67

Note by Principal Haldane, *St. Andrews.*

Those who enrol as *Regular* Students must give punctual attendance in the prelections of the Principal and of all the other Masters during the whole Session; but those who enrol as *irregular* Students rarely give attendance more than a few days, and some of them are never seen in the Hall, except on the days on which they are required to deliver their public exercises. The catalogue of the regular Students is called every day, and a strict account is taken of the absentees; but as the occasional Students enrol at every period of the Session, and as the church has, unfortunately, not prescribed what the time of their attendance should be, they generally satisfy themselves with enrolling and attending a Lecture or two, and then return to the country, where they are employed as tutors in private families, or teachers in parochial Schools. From the circumstance above stated, it is not in my power to give anything like a precise or satisfactory statement of the numbers who have given *actual* attendance at the Divinity Hall of St. Mary's College during the last 25 years.

The number, therefore, in the preceding return, stated as *Regular* Students, are those who gave actual attendance: the *irregular* students gave generally little attendance, and sometimes none.

Order XXX. ORDER XXX.—A Return of the proportion of Medical Students at the College of St. Mary's during the same period; distinguishing the number from the different parts of the United Kingdom and those from Foreign countries.

Return by the Principal and Masters.

Query 30 does not apply to this College.

Order XXXI. ORDER XXXI.—A Return of the Number of Students at each Class, during each Session, during the same period.

Return by the Principal and Masters.

R.—As from the peculiar constitution of St. Mary's College, all the students are obliged to attend every class, the return made under Query 29 will apply also to this question.

Order XXXII. ORDER XXXII.—In what Faculties are degrees conferred? and by whom are the same conferred?

Order XXXIII. ORDER XXXIII.—What are the qualifications required of candidates for degrees in regard to attendance, and course of study or curriculum, at St. Mary's College? and at what period and by what authority were the same fixed?

Order XXXIV. ORDER XXXIV.—By whom are candidates for degrees examined, and what is the form and course of examination? Are any of the examinations for degrees public, and do the same take place in presence of the whole College? And if examinations in public have been discontinued, at what period were they so discontinued?

Order XXXV. ORDER XXXV.—Are any degrees conferred by the University of St. Andrews without the examination or attendance of the persons on whom such degrees are conferred? Is this the case, or has it been the case within the last 50 years, in regard to graduation in the Faculty of Medicine; and, if there has been any alteration in this respect, when did the same take place?

Order XXXVI. ORDER XXXVI.—Are any of the degrees conferred by the University of St. Andrews honorary degrees? and if so, in what Faculties?

Order XXXVII. ORDER XXXVII.—A Return of all the persons who have graduated at St. Mary's College during the last 50 years; distinguishing the number obtaining degrees in the different Faculties, and, in the Faculty of Medicine, speci-

fying the number (if any) who have obtained medical degrees during the same period, who had not attended any classes in the University, or were not personally examined at the time of graduation; the number who had carried on part of their medical education at other Universities; and also the number of medical graduates from the different parts of the United Kingdom, and those from Foreign countries.

Return to the six foregoing Orders by the Principal and Masters.

Questions 32, 33, 34, 35, 36 and 37, answered by the University.

ORDER XXXVIII.—What Offices or Situations, exclusive of church livings, are in the gift or appointment of the Senatus Academicus; or of the Principal, or any particular Professors *ex officio*—and what are the duties, perquisites, and emoluments of the same?

Order XXXVIII.

Return by the Principal and Masters.

R.—Exclusive of Church livings, there are no Offices or Situations in the gift of the College, or of the Principal or any particular Professors, except the office of Factor and the situation of Porter to the College.

The Factor or Œconomus is appointed by the Principal and Masters during pleasure. Before entering upon office, he must produce sufficient securities for his intromissions, and render a correct account of the same at his annual settlement with the Masters. His salary, which has been repeatedly augmented, is £41.

The duties of the College Porter need not be particularly specified. His annual allowance from the funds is £14, besides a house in the College and small garden. He has also 7*s*. 6*d*. from each student.

ORDER XXXIX.—Have the members of the Senatus Academicus any, and what Power, Privileges, or Immunities in the Towns, in which the College is situated, either in regard to burghal taxations or burdens, or as to exemption from the jurisdiction of the ordinary Magistrates within the same?

Order XXXIX.

ORDER XL.—Have the Professors individually, or the Senatus Academicus collectively, or any of the Office-bearers in the College, any jurisdiction as Magistrates within the City, in which the College is situated, either over the inhabitants thereof generally, or over the Students of the said College?

Order XL.

Return by the Principal and Masters.

For answers to Questions 39 and 40, see University Returns.

ORDER XLI.—In what manner are disorders, or delinquencies, or breaches of the peace, or improper conduct, on the part of the Students, brought before the Senatus Academicus; and by whom, and in what manner, are the same punished?

Order XLI.

Return by the Principal and Masters.

R.—Disorders or delinquencies, or breaches of the peace, which, we are happy to say, rarely occur amongst the students of St. Mary's College, are generally, in the first instance, brought before the Principal, and by him, if he see cause, laid before a meeting of the Masters, who inflict punishment proportioned to the nature of the offence; such punishment may be reproof by the Principal in presence of the Masters; or public censure and reprimand before all the students; or temporary deprivation of all privileges as a student, or final expulsion.

ORDER XLII.—In whom is the power of Expulsion of Students vested, and by whom is it exercised, and on what authority is such power or claim founded?

Order XLII.

Return by the Principal and Masters.

R.—The power of expelling students is vested, we believe, in the College, and that body generally has exercised it. In some cases it has been exercised by the Rector and the University, when circumstances brought the delinquency before a Rector's court.

ORDER XLIII.—Are Students, who have been expelled from other Colleges, excluded by any Regulation from Admission, Matriculation, or Graduation at the said College; and if so, by what authority was such Regulation introduced?

Order XLIII.

Return by the Principal and Masters.

R.—We are not aware of any express regulation of the nature here described; nor is any such regulation necessary; for no student can be admitted to St. Mary's College without a certificate of good conduct from the Professor or Professors under whom he last studied, and it is impossible for a student who has been expelled from another College to bring such a certificate along with him. He must also produce a certificate of character from the minister of the parish where he has resided during the summer vacation.

University of St. Andrews.

Appendix, Part III. St. Mary's College. Order XLIV.

ORDER XLIV.—Are Students, on entering at the said College, if they have previously studied at any other, required to produce any certificates of good conduct from such other College?

Return by the Principal and Masters.

R.—Previous to enrolment, a student is required to produce certificates, bearing that he has attended regularly four sessions at some University; that during one of these sessions he has attended the Greek class, and that, during three of them, he has attended the classes of Logic, Moral Philosophy, and Natural Philosophy, separately; and that in all these classes he has conducted himself with propriety. As stated above, he must also produce a certificate of good conduct from the minister of the parish where he has been last resident.

Order XLV. ORDER XLV.—Are Graduates of other Universities admitted *ad eundem* at St. Mary's College?

Return by the Principal and Masters.

Answered by the University.

Order XLVI. ORDER XLVI.—What are the qualifications necessary for the office of Principal of the said College? May a Layman hold the office?

Return by the Principal and Masters.

R.—The Principal of the New College must, by the foundation, be an Ecclesiastic, and a Doctor of Divinity. No layman has ever held that office.

Order XLVII. ORDER XLVII.—Does the Principal of the said College visit and examine the Students of any of the Classes, and how often do such visitations take place?

Return by the Principal and Masters.

R.—It has not been the practice for the Principal of St. Mary's to visit and examine the different Classes, as he is himself a teaching Professor. But it is his province to prescribe to all the students the public exercises which they are to deliver in the Divinity Hall, and to converse with them in private on the subjects of them.

Order XLVIII. ORDER XLVIII.—Does the Principal of the said College teach any Class, or give any course of Lectures; and if such duty has ever been performed, when, and by what authority, was it discontinued?

Return by the Principal and Masters.

R.—We have already anticipated the answer to this question by what was stated above, and in the answer to Query 18. In former times, the Principal lectured twice every week, like the Professors of Divinity and Church History. The late Principal Hill, during a great part of his incumbency, taught three times a-week, and that practice is still observed by his successor.

Order XLIX. ORDER XLIX.—Does the Chancellor, or Vice-Chancellor, Rector, or Dean of Faculty of the University, exercise any and what authority or jurisdiction over the Principal, Professors, or Students of St. Mary's College? and from what source is such authority or jurisdiction derived?

Order L. ORDER L.—Are there any Controversies, Pleas, or Disputes, now subsisting in St. Mary's College, in regard to the jurisdiction, powers, privileges of the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, Rector, Dean of Faculty, Principal, Professors, or any Office-bearers in the said College; and if so, upon what points connected therewith, and between what parties have such controversies, pleas, or disputes arisen?

Order LI. ORDER LI.—Are there any Controversies, Pleas, or Disputes, now subsisting in St. Mary's College, in regard to the members composing the Senatus Academicus, or the several Faculties, or Professions, belonging to the Senatus Academicus, or as to the rights, and privileges, and powers of the Senatus Academicus over individual Professors, or, as to the Classes belonging to the different Faculties; and, if so, upon what points connected therewith, and between what parties, have such controversies, pleas, or disputes arisen?

Order LII. ORDER LII.—Are there any Controversies, Pleas, or Disputes, now subsisting in St. Mary's College, as to the rules for granting Degrees, or as to the Curri-

culum or Course of Study necessary for Students graduating at the said College; and if so, upon what points connected therewith, and between what parties, have such controversies, pleas, or disputes arisen? *University of St. Andrews.* Appendix, Part III. St. Mary's College.

ORDER LIII.—Is there any Authority or Corporate Body, Office-bearer, or any set of individuals, who have any right of instituting new Faculties or Professorships in St. Mary's College; and if so, what are the rights, and Academical privileges, and immunities, belonging to the same so instituted? Order LIII.

ORDER LIV.—Are the Professors of such new Classes admitted Members of the Senatus Academicus, or of the Faculties in the College, with the subjects and department of which such classes are connected? Order LIV.

Return to the six foregoing Orders by the Principal and Masters.

Answered by the University.

ORDER LV.—Do the Students, or any of them, live within the buildings or the precincts of the said College, or in any manner under the inspection and observation of the Professors? Order LV.

Return by the Principal and Masters.

R.—Very few students have resided within the College for twenty years past, and none, with the exception of one or two, have occupied College apartments during these last ten or twelve sessions. As the Principal resides in the College, the students who occupied College rooms were always considered as particularly under his inspection. But the Principal and Masters of St. Mary's College have always carefully observed the conduct of all their students, whether lodging in the College, or in the town. All Professors of Divinity are bound by the laws of the Church to keep a watchful eye on the youth committed to their care; and in so small a town as St. Andrews, where the Masters know the lodgings of every student, it is obvious that this minute inspection can easily be exercised by them, while in widely-extended and populous cities it must be impracticable.

The Masters of St. Mary's College are in the practice of receiving the students in their own houses, and conversing with them frequently on the subject of their studies.

ORDER LVI.—Is there any Academical Dress prescribed in the said College? Order LVI.

Return by the Principal and Masters.

R.—There has been no academical Dress used by the students of this College for a long period. The Dress of the Masters is the same with that of Clergymen; and they never appear in the Hall without their gowns.

ORDER LVII.—Were any Buildings in the said College at any time appropriated for the residence of Students, and any Funds destined or employed in the repair and maintenance thereof? and, if such buildings are not so occupied, when did such change take place; under what authority; and how are the funds now employed which were destined or formerly employed in the repair or maintenance of such buildings? Order LVII.

Return by the Principal and Masters.

R.—There have always been apartments in the College appropriated for the residence of the students on the Foundation. These have all along been repaired and maintained out of the funds of the College, there being no separate funds destined for this purpose. By a minute of College, 6th May 1784, it appears that the Masters, upon increasing their diet-money, agreed to set apart annually the sum of £50 sterling for the support of the fabric and other incidental expenses. It does not appear, that, prior to that period, or subsequent to it, any specific sum was regularly appropriated solely for supporting the College buildings; but the Masters have always considered the maintenance and repair of the fabric as a burden to which the funds were subject, and they have generally endeavoured to have a considerable surplus of unexpended money ready to meet this, and other incidental expenses, to which from time to time they are liable.

The rooms for the students could at no time be considered as comfortable lodgings; but they are still kept in a habitable condition, and are ready for those who may wish to occupy them. There never was any injunction or recommendation from the Masters that the students should discontinue their residence in the College chambers. But they have of themselves, for many years past, generally preferred lodgings in the town, as in many respects more comfortable.

From an examination of the accounts, it appears that a sum of £1,800 upwards has been expended on the repairs of the College buildings during the last fifty years, amounting at an average to the sum of about £36 yearly.

ORDER LVIII.—Do any of the Professors of the said College reside in any houses, or buildings, within the precincts of the said College, and by what authority were the buildings so occupied and appropriated; from what funds are the Order LVIII.

University of St. Andrews.

Appendix, Part III. St. Mary's College. Order LVIII.

same repaired and maintained; by what authority were such funds appropriated to that object, and by whom is the expenditure of the same regulated and applied?

Return by the Principal and Masters.

R.—In the foundation of St. Mary's College, it is understood that the Masters are to reside within the College, and accordingly they had chambers allotted to them; but the reformation of religion, and the consequent changes in the manners of the clergy, soon produced a departure from the original establishment in point of residence, and the masters frequently had houses in the town.

In the year 1702, a dwelling-house in the city was purchased out of the College funds for the Principal, and a house at the same time was fitted up for the Professor of Divinity within the College, including that Professor's own apartment and the lodging belonging to the Principal, with several additional rooms.

When this Professor was appointed Principal, he chose to remain in the College-house, and the next Professor of Divinity took possession of the house in the town. A representation on this subject was given in by the Principal (Hadow) to the visitation 1718. The Principals have continued to occupy the house in the College since that period; and the Professors of Divinity possessed the house in the town till the year 1785, when it was sold and the price added to the funds; and the second Master and his successors in office were put upon the same footing as the other Professors who have no official house, being allowed the same sum yearly for house-rent.

The Professors of Church History and Hebrew have each a single apartment in the College still. The Principal's house, and the rooms of the above-mentioned Professors, are, like other parts of the fabric, repaired from the College funds. But in order to spare the funds, the present Principal, after his appointment, expended upwards of £100 of his own money on his official house, in addition to what was paid by the College.

Order LIX. ORDER LIX.—Were any Funds, at any time, and by what authority, mortified, or in practice employed in the maintenance, repair, and improvement of the fabric and buildings of the said College?

Return by the Principal and Masters.

R.—No funds, so far as we know, were at any time mortified or employed for the maintenance, repair, and improvement of the fabric, except the public funds of the College.

Order LX. ORDER LX.—Are such Funds so employed at the present time, and by what authority, and by whom is the Expenditure of the same authorized, regulated, and applied; and, if not so employed, to what purposes, and by what authority, have such funds been diverted?

(1.) *Return by the Principal and Masters.*

R.—The answer to this question is anticipated by what we have stated above.

(2.) NOTE.—As connected with the subject of the Orders LVII., LVIII., LIX., and LX., see the correspondence appended to Order LX., Part I., of this Appendix.

Order LXI. ORDER LXI.—Is there any Museum, or are there any Instruments or Apparatus for Philosophical Experiments, or Collections of Specimens or of Preparations, belonging to the said College, or any of the Classes thereof; from what fund have the same been purchased and kept in repair, and under whose management are the same and the said funds?

Return by the Principal and Masters.

R.—There is no Museum nor any Apparatus for Philosophical Experiments, &c., belonging to this College, it being an institution purely Theological.

Order LXII. ORDER LXII.—Is there any Astronomical Observatory, &c.?

Return by the Principal and Masters.

R.—None.

Order LXIII. ORDER LXIII.—When was the Library of St. Mary's College instituted; by what fund is it maintained; by whom is the application of these funds superintended; and what are the rules and regulations for the custody and management of the Library, and under which it is open to the Professors, Students, or the public?

Order LXIV. ORDER LXIV.—Are any meetings of Graduates held at St. Mary's College, and on what occasions, and for what purposes; or do any of the College meetings include the Graduates, and what are their privileges?

ORDER LXV.—Is a Representative annually returned from St. Mary's College to the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland, and of whom is the meeting, in which such Representative is chosen, composed?

Return to the three foregoing Orders by the Principal and Masters.

Answered by the University.

ORDER LXVI.—Are there any complaints, applications, or petitions now before the Principal and Professors, or other authority of the said College, from the Students, or any of them, praying for the alteration of any Academical Rules and Regulations—or complaining of any alleged Grievances at the said College; and if so, transmit copies of the same, and state the procedure thereon? Order LXVI.

Return by the Principal and Masters.

R.—There are no complaints, applications, or petitions now before the Principal and Professors of St. Mary's College, from any of the students, praying for the alteration of any Academical rules and regulations, or complaining of any alleged grievances.

ORDER LXVII.—Are the Principal, Professors, Masters, and others bearing office in the said College, before their admission to the exercise of their respective functions, required to acknowledge, profess, and subscribe the Confession of Faith and Formula of the Church of Scotland, as approved and fixed by Act of Parliament, and to swear and subscribe the Oath of Allegiance to his Majesty; and on what occasion, and before whom, is such acknowledgment and subscription made, and such oath taken? Order LXVII.

Return by the Principal and Masters.

R.—No Professor is ever admitted to St. Mary's College without having previously subscribed the Confession of Faith and Formula of the Church of Scotland before the Presbytery of St. Andrews, and taken the oath of allegiance before a civil magistrate.

ORDER LXVIII.—Is there any Common Table kept in the said College for any Professors, Fellows, Bursars, Poor Scholars, or Students; if so, from what fund is the expense thereof paid, and by whom is such expense regulated and allowed; and are any of the Professors required to preside at the same, and is such duty performed? Order LXVIII.

Return by the Principal and Masters.

R.—By the original establishment it was provided that there should be a Public Table in St. Mary's College, for the Masters and Bursars on the Foundation. As was stated in the Answer to Query 12, this table was kept up till the year 1814, when an allowance was made to the Bursars in lieu of their board at the Common Table. The expense of the table was defrayed from the College revenue, and regulated by the Masters. Long after the Masters had houses in town, they continued to dine at the public table, and they were accustomed to receive out of the College funds an allowance under the name of Diet-money (see Answer to Query 7) for the time of vacation when no table was kept. Afterwards they got what is called full Diet-money, *i. e.* an allowance for the months of the session, as well as for the months of vacation, and then the practice was introduced of dining and presiding at the College table only by rotation; a practice which was continued till the year 1814, when, as formerly stated, the public table was given up.

ORDER LXIX.—Are any Private Buildings erected, and on what authority or title, within the precincts belonging to the said College? Order LXIX.

Return by the Principal and Masters.

R.—No such buildings are erected within the precincts of this College.

ORDER LXX.—Is it the practice in the said College, to appoint, during the lifetime of a Professor, an Assistant and Successor to such Professor?—how many such appointments have occurred during the last 100 years—and in these cases, specify the names of the Incumbents, and of the persons appointed Assistants and Successors, and of the parties or body by whom such appointments have been made; and state what allowance and salaries have been given to such Assistants and Successors? Order LXX.

Return by the Principal and Masters.

R.—There is no instance, it is believed, on record, of the appointment of an Assistant and Successor to any Professor in this College during the lifetime of the Professor.

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Appendix, Part III. St. Mary's College. Order LXXI.

ORDER LXXI.—Are the qualifications required by the Charters, Statutes, or Laws of the said College, as a condition of the nomination of Professors, invariably observed in practice?

Return by the Principal and Masters.

R.—So far as we know, the Charters, Statutes, and Laws here referred to, are invariably observed in practice.

Order LXXII. ORDER LXXII.—Has any person been appointed Professor in the said College under 21 years of age?

Return by the Principal and Masters.

R.—No such appointment has ever taken place, according to our knowledge and belief.

Order LXXIII. ORDER LXXIII.—Are any Lands or other Estate and Revenues attached to any Professorship in the said College; is there any house attached to the office of Principal, or any Professorship—and is the same inspected, and its state of repair examined, from time to time?—or, if any lands or house were formerly granted and mortified for the use of the Principal or any Professor, when and for what purposes, and by what authority or transaction, have the same been diverted?

Return by the Principal and Masters.

R.—No Lands or Revenues are attached to any Professorship in this College. The Principal, as we stated under Query 58, has, within the College, an official house, which is inspected, and its state of repair examined from time to time.

Order LXXIV. ORDER LXXIV.—Are the provisions of the Charters, Statutes, or Acts of Visitation, with respect to the Residence and Attendance of the Professors, duly observed; and in what manner is leave of absence granted; or in what manner, and by what authority, is non-attendance noticed and corrected?

Return by the Principal and Masters.

R.—The residence of the Professors, and their attendance on their duty during session, are strictly required. Leave of absence can be granted by the Principal and Masters only; but such indulgence is neither asked nor given, except on the plea of bad health or unavoidable necessity.

Order LXXV. ORDER LXXV.—Are there any Rights of Patronage of parish churches, or other church endowment, vested in and attached to the said College; and by whom, and in what manner, are such rights of patronage exercised?

Return by the Principal and Masters.

R.—By the Charters of Foundation, the Right of Patronage of the parishes of Tynningham, Tannadice, Inchtroyack or Craig, Pert, and Laurencekirk, was vested in St. Mary's College. Pert is now united to Logie, and the Crown and College present to that united parish alternately.

The Patronage of Tynningham was sold by the College to the Earl of Haddington in the year 1760.

In the year 1803, the College obtained the Right of Presentation to the church and parish of Tweedsmuir.

To the Returns by the Principal and Masters of St. Mary's College the following Attestation is appended.

St. Mary's College, St. Andrews, 25th Sept. 1826.

This and the preceding pages contain the Returns made by the Principal and Masters of St. Mary's College in the University of St. Andrews, to the Queries transmitted by the Royal Commission appointed for the Visitation of the Universities and Colleges of Scotland. Attested in the name and by the appointment of the Masters, by

(Signed) ROBERT HALDANE, *Principal.*

Provisional Resolutions of the Commissioners—Proposals for consideration—and Reports on the Provisional Resolutions.

Provisional Resolutions.

PROVISIONAL RESOLUTIONS.

Elementary Greek Class.

That it is the opinion of the Commission, that it would in a high degree raise the standard of Classical Literature in Scotland, that the Elementary Greek Classes in the different Universities be discontinued, and that no person be received into the first Greek class, who had not been accurately instructed in the Grammar, and had not attained such proficiency in the language as to read with facility the Historical parts of the New Testament, and the three first Books of the Anabasis, or the three first Books of the Cyropædia of Xenophon—That for ascertaining and securing such preparatory knowledge, there shall be, at the commencement of every Session, a strict Examination, by not fewer than three persons properly qualified, not being Professors, appointed for this purpose by the Senatus Academicus of the several Universities, whose Report of such as are duly qualified shall be transmitted to the Professor of Greek, in order to entitle them to be enrolled as Students of his Class—That the appointment of the Examiners, to whom upon their election an oath *de fideli* shall be administered, shall be for a period not exceeding three years; and that the change of practice now specified shall not take place till five years after the Report of the Commission, sanctioned by His Majesty, shall be regularly notified to the Universities. [That for accomplishing in the most effectual manner the object contemplated, means should be adopted for securing adequate qualifications in Parochial and Burgh Schoolmasters.]

The clause within brackets was omitted in the copies transmitted to the Universities.

It is farther the opinion of the Commission, that a similar Examination shall take place, of those intending to enter the first Latin Class, in the Latin Grammar, in the Æneid of Virgil, or in the Odes of Horace, and in Sallust or the first five Books of Livy, and in translating, at the time of Examination, from English into Latin—and that the Examiners shall report to the Professor of Humanity, in the like manner as is prescribed in the case of Greek, in order to entitle such as are qualified to be enrolled as Students in his Class—That the change of practice above recommended, as to the Latin Class, shall not take place till two years after the Report of the Commission, sanctioned by His Majesty, shall be regularly notified to the Universities.

Curriculum.

1*st Year.*—It is farther the opinion of the Commission, that the Curriculum for the first year shall include the first Latin and first Greek Classes—that the Examination of Students intending to enter these Classes shall begin on the 1st of October annually, and terminate on the 10th of the same month, upon which day the regular business of these Classes shall commence, and continue till the 1st of May following; and that the only exception to this rule shall be in the case of illness, family misfortune, or such unavoidable cause; when, upon special application being made, a later Examination may be allowed by the Senatus Academicus, to take place on or before the 10th of November.

That the first Latin and first Greek Classes shall be taught two hours each day.

2*d Year.*—That the Curriculum of Study for the second year of attendance at College shall include the *second Latin, second Greek*, and first Mathematical Classes.

That there shall be entrance Examinations of students desirous to enrol themselves for the second Latin and second Greek, to be conducted in the same manner and by the same class of Examiners as the Examinations for admission to the Classes of the preceding year.

That these Examinations shall apply to the studies of the first year.

That no students shall be enrolled in these Classes who do not appear to be qualified for the second Classes, in the course of the above-mentioned Examinations.

That the second Greek and second Latin Classes shall be taught two hours each day.

That the Examinations for these Classes shall commence when the regular Examinations for the first Classes terminate (*i. e.* on the 10th October), and the regular business of the Class shall commence in the first week of November.

That students proposing to enter the Mathematical Class, must pass an Examination in the first six Books of Euclid.

That the Examiners for this Class shall be chosen in the manner above-mentioned.

That the Examinations for this Class shall commence on the 20th of October, and the business of the Class in the first week of November.

3*d Year.*—That the Curriculum for Study during the *third* year of attendance at College, shall include a *third* Greek Class, a second Mathematical Class, and a Class for Logic and Rhetoric.

That the *third* Greek shall be taught for one hour each day, and that a small fee shall be exacted from those who have attended the first and second Greek Classes, and a full fee from all others.

That the second Mathematical Class shall be taught for one hour each day.

That the Logic Class shall be taught for two hours each day—one hour being employed in Lecturing, and a second hour in Examinations, Exercises, Themes, Composition, &c.—with such extra Meetings as the reading of Essays, additional Examinations and Exercises, may, in the judgment of the Professor, render advisable.

4*th Year.*—That the Curriculum for Study during the fourth year of attendance at College shall include the Classes of Natural Philosophy and Moral Philosophy, with liberty to attend the third Greek Class without the payment of any fee.

That the Classes of Natural and Moral Philosophy shall each be taught for two hours each day of the week—one hour being employed in Lecturing, and a second in Examinations, Exercises, Themes, &c.

That the Entrance Examinations above prescribed for the Latin, Greek, and Mathematical Classes, shall apply to all students, without any distinction, intending to attend these Classes.

That in order to obtain admission to the Mathematical, Logic, Natural and Moral Philosophy Classes, no previous Examination in Greek or Latin shall be required.

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That the Examinations, Exercises, Themes, &c., in the Logic, Natural Philosophy, and Moral Philosophy Classes, shall be imperative on all the students, except on those who have obtained an exemption, on an application to the Principal to that effect; and no student so exempted shall be present at the Examination hours, or shall be entitled to a Certificate of attendance on the Class, or be admitted as a Competitor for Prizes, or a Candidate for Degrees.

That the Commissioners are strongly of opinion that the Examinations of all the students in the several Classes ought to be as general and as frequent as circumstances will admit.

That previously to the end of each Session, there shall be a Public Examination, by the Professor of each Class, in the several Classes forming the Curriculum of Study, of those students who desire to undergo such Examination, and of those who are selected for the same by the Professor of the Class—to be held in the presence of the Senatus and other Members of the University, and the parents and friends of the students.

Class Prizes.—The Commissioners have formed an opinion in favour of the plan of giving Prizes in all the Classes, as materially promoting emulation and exertion on the part of the students.

Fines and Impositions.—The Commissioners have formed an opinion, that the principle of punishing the several Classes by Fines is very objectionable, and ought to be entirely abolished; and recommend, that, in place of them, impositions by additional Exercises or Examinations shall in future be resorted to by the Professors, as one method of punishing students for any misconduct.

Political Economy.—The Commissioners are of opinion, that Political Economy should be regularly taught by the Professors of Moral Philosophy in all the Universities, as a separate Class, at a separate hour.

That this Class may be attended, during the fourth year of the Curriculum, by the students of the Class of Moral Philosophy, for a small additional Fee; and that a full Fee shall be exigible from other students, or when attended in the fifth Session.

Natural History.—That the Commissioners propose to recommend the establishment of a Professorship of Natural History in those Universities in which such Class does not now exist.

Higher Natural Philosophy.—That the Commissioners propose the institution of a higher or more advanced Class of Natural Philosophy, to be taught at a separate hour.

Degrees.

Degree of B.A.—That students who have completed the Curriculum of Study above prescribed, for four years, shall be qualified to be Candidates for the degree of *Bachelor* of *Arts*.

That this Academical Honour shall be conferred only on those Candidates who have had a regular University Education, and after a strict Examination, as after regulated.

That attendance at Oxford and Cambridge shall be allowed in computing the attendance required at a University during four years—under this condition, that in all cases attendance during the fourth Session of the Curriculum in the Universities of Scotland shall be required, in order to entitle such Candidates to obtain the degree of Bachelor of Arts.

Degree of A.M.—That previously to the degree of A.M. being conferred, attendance shall be required in the Classes of Natural History, Chemistry, Political Economy, and higher Natural Philosophy (where there are such Classes), and that the said degree shall not be conferred until after the lapse of at least one year, subsequent to the four years Curriculum enjoined for the degree of Bachelor of Arts.

That attendance in the additional Classes required for the degree of A.M. may take place during any of the years of attendance at College, except in regard to the higher Natural Philosophy Class and the Class of Political Economy; neither of which shall be attended before the fourth year.

That the degree of A.M. shall be conferred only on Bachelors of Arts of the Universities of Scotland, with the under-mentioned exception.

That the degree of A.M. may be conferred on Bachelors of Arts of Oxford and Cambridge, and Trinity College, of Dublin, who shall attend the additional Classes above prescribed, and shall undergo the requisite Examinations.

That the degree of A.M. shall only be conferred after Examinations conducted in the same manner as Examinations for the degrees of B.A.

General Prizes.—That the Commissioners propose to recommend the institution of certain annual Prizes, open to competition among all the regular students of the Classes included in the Curriculum.

That the Commissioners propose to recommend the institution of certain annual Prizes, open to competition among all the students at the University.

Form of Certificates to Students leaving the several Classes.

Certificates.

I certify, that during the Session 18 ,
attended the * Class of
* out of * meetings
performed * out of * exercises prescribed,
in a manner
was regularly examined during the Session,
and gave answers, indicating
that his progress
and that his conduct, so far as it has been known to me,

* Numbers to be inserted in words.

Examinations for Degrees of Bachelor and Master of Arts.

Examinations for Degrees in Arts.

1. Bachelor of Arts.

The Commissioners, thinking it highly desirable to raise in public estimation the value of degrees in Arts, and to establish a uniform system in the requisite Examinations in the several Universities, propose the following plan:

That in order to obtain the degree of Bachelor of Arts, the Candidate must undergo an Examination with credit, in the following requisites:—

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Examinations for Degrees in Arts.

Latin.—That, in Latin, he shall be examined in two Decades of Livy, or in the Orations of Cicero, and in the whole of Virgil, or Horace, or Juvenal—translating the same either *vivâ voce*, or in writing, or both, as the Examiners may prescribe, and shall be called to perform Exercises in Latin Composition.

Greek.—That in Greek he shall be examined in Thucydides or Demosthenes, or Aristotle's Ethics or Rhetoric, in Prose—and in two Tragedies of Sophocles, or of Euripides, in Poetry.

That with regard to the Latin and Greek Examinations, the candidate to have his choice of which of the above-mentioned Authors he will be examined on; the Examinations comprehending both Prose and Poetry.

Mathematics.—In the 11th and 12th books of Euclid—Spherical Trigonometry—Conic Sections—Algebra, including Equations of the higher denominations.

Logic, Natural Philosophy, Moral Philosophy. } That in these branches of study, the candidates shall be examined in the subjects of the courses of the several classes.

In Logic, Mathematics, Natural Philosophy, and Moral Philosophy, Exercises, and written Examinations, to be performed in the presence of one or more of the Examiners.

The Senatus are requested to consider, Whether it would be most eligible to have two Classes for Honours, or only one.

That those who take the Degree of Bachelor with Honours shall be arranged in two classes—
One class—entitling candidates to *Honourable Distinction.*
Another class to be called the *Highest Class of Honours.*

That with reference to the proficiency or attainments necessary to entitle candidates either to Honourable Distinction or to *Highest* Honours, it is not expedient to specify, with the exception under-mentioned, any particular subjects of Examination as the test of merit, it being understood, that in general, candidates cannot be enrolled in either class for Honours, unless they undergo an Examination in a greater number of works or subjects than those in the class immediately inferior in the same year, except in some rare instances, where very singular and extraordinary proficiency and attainments in the subjects above specified may entitle the candidate, in the judgment of the Examiners, to Honourable Distinction.

That for *Honourable Distinction*, excellence in Latin composition, and in all the written exercises prescribed, shall be particularly required.

That in addition to what entitles to be classed for Honourable Distinction, the *Highest Honours* may be taken by candidates either in classical or scientific attainments.

That if *Highest* Honours are desired in classical attainments, good Greek, as well as Latin composition, in prose, shall be necessary, in addition to the attainments entitling candidates to Honourable Distinction, and a greater number of Latin and Greek authors must be professed.

That proofs of Composition must be given while the candidates are enclosed during the Examinations.

That if *Highest Honours* are desired in scientific attainments, the candidate must undergo an examination in some of the higher and more difficult branches of Science.

For Degree of Master of Arts.

Master of Arts.

That after attendance on the additional classes above-mentioned as necessary for the Degree of A.M., an Examination shall take place in the subjects of the courses of these classes—But

That the principal Examination to entitle to the Degree of A.M., shall take place in any branch of Literature, Philosophy, or Science, which the candidate may select—the Examination to be conducted in such a manner as to secure very high attainments.

General Rules.

General Rules for Examinations.

That there shall be six Examiners for the Degree of Bachelor, and four for the Degree of Master of Arts—of whom four and three respectively must be present at each Examination.

That the Examination for Degrees shall be conducted by sworn Examiners.

That the Examination shall be open to all who may choose to attend.

That the Examination shall commence
and the hours of Examination to be from ten till four.

That not more than six candidates shall be examined in one day.

That in order to be entitled to Honourable Distinction, or *Highest* Honours, in taking the Degree of Bachelor of Arts, candidates shall be taken for Examination on several days, and as often as the Examiners may deem necessary.

That the names of all the Bachelors and Masters of Arts shall be published—distinguishing, in the case of Bachelors of Arts, in separate lists, those who take *Highest* Honours, and those who take the Degree with Honourable Distinction.

That the Degrees of Bachelor and Master of Arts shall be conferred publicly at a University Meeting.

Table of Hours.

Scheme of Hours for the attendance of Classes forming the Faculty of Arts.

	Hours of first Meeting of Class.	Hours of second Meeting of Class.
Junior Humanity Class	From 11 to 1 o'clock.	
Senior do.	9 „ 10	from 2 to 3 o'clock.
1st Greek Class	10 „ 11	1 „ 2
2d do.	8 „ 9	12 „ 1
3d do.	3 „ 4	
1st Mathematical Class	10 „ 11	
2d do.	1 „ 2	
Logic Class	9 „ 10	2 „ 3
Moral Philosophy Class	9 „ 10	2 „ 3
1st Natural Philosophy	11 „ 1	
2d do.	2 „ 3	

Table of Fees.

Table of Fees proposed to be taken in those Classes forming the Curriculum of Study for a Degree in Arts.

There shall be no distinction of rank among students. No Primars, Secondars, or Ternars.

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No Professor in the Faculty of Arts to be entitled to charge more than £3. 3*s*., from any student for one session. Those who attend the first and second Class not to be required to pay a third year.

Humanity.—1st Class	£3 3 0
2d do.	3 3 0
Greek.—1st Class	3 3 0
2d do.	3 3 0
3d do. Free to such as have previously paid twice. Such as have paid only once before, to pay £3. 3*s*.	
Such as have not paid the fee once, to pay £4. 4*s*.	
Mathematics.—1st Class	£3 3 0
2d do.	3 3 0
If a 3d do. such as have paid twice before, to pay	1 1 0
Such as have not paid twice, to pay	3 3 0
Logic Class	3 3 0
Moral Philosophy do.	3 3 0
Political Economy, to students of Moral Philosophy	1 1 0
To such as have not attended Moral Philosophy	3 3 0
Natural Philosophy Class	3 3 0

These Fees to be exigible in every University from all students, including Bursars, unless the exaction shall be found to be inconsistent with such foundations of Bursaries as are obligatory upon the respective Universities.

Applications for gratuitous attendance to be made to the Senatus Academicus, who are to judge of the circumstances.

Dues for Library	£0 7 6
All Class dues whatever	0 5 0

These two sums to be paid at enrolment, and no money to be allowed to be paid or received at any of the Classes for door-keepers, fires, cleaning, or other purposes.

THEOLOGICAL COURSE.

Professor of Systematic Theology.

This Class proposed to be open to all the Students of the University, who in that case shall pay the full fee.

First Class.—Evidences of Natural and Revealed Religion—comprehending the genuineness, authenticity, and inspiration of Scripture, and its sufficiency as a Rule of Faith. To meet one hour each day, for five days of the week,—three days for Lecture, and two for Examination. Session to be for six months.

Second Class.—Theology strictly so called—embracing the great Doctrines of Revelation, and the ground upon which they rest—View of Systematic Theology—Polity and Government of the Church—and the qualifications and duties of the pastoral office. Three lectures each week; and two hours for Examinations upon lectures, or upon standard Theological works appointed to be read by the students. Recommended, that the Professor of Divinity complete his proper Theological Course in three sessions.

Professor of Oriental Languages.

First Class.—Elements of Hebrew, and translation of the Historical books of the Old Testament. One hour for five days of the week.

Second Class.—Poetical and prophetical books of the Old Testament, Chaldee and Syriac—and occasional lectures on Hebrew antiquities, one hour for five days of the week.

Professor of Ecclesiastical History.

First Class.—Historical view of the Old Testament dispensation—Introduction of Christianity—Apostolic age, and Historical and Critical account of the Apostolic Fathers. To meet five hours a-week; four for Lecturing, and one for Examination.

Second Class.—History of the dissemination and establishment of Christianity—of the opinions which have been entertained as to its doctrines, its morality, and the various forms under which it has been administered. Five hours a-week; four for Lecturing, and one for Exercises and Examination.

Professor of Biblical Criticism.

Two Classes.—This department to be assigned to the Principal. The first class to meet five hours a-week; four for Lecturing, and one for Examinations and Exercises. The second class to meet three days a-week. Exercises and Addition delivered by the students, according to the requisition of the Church, to be heard by this Professor.

The session for the Theological classes to last for six months.

Distribution of the Theological Course.

The Senatus are requested to take into consideration whether the Class of Ecclesiastical History shall be attended in the first and second—or in the second and third—or in the third and fourth years.

First Year.—First class of Theological Professor—to be open to the students of the University—all but Theological students paying the stated fee of £3. 3*s*.
First Hebrew class.
First class of Ecclesiastical History.

Second Year.—Second Hebrew class.
Second Theological class.
Second class of Ecclesiastical History.

Third Year.—Second Theological class continued.
Biblical Criticism.

Fourth Year.—Second Theological class continued.
Second class of Biblical Criticism.

The Discourses of the students required by the Church—after assigning the Exercises and Addition to the Professor of Biblical Criticism—to be heard and criticised by the Professor of Divinity, the Professor of Ecclesiastical History, and the Professor of Hebrew, if a Professor of Theology—in such manner as the Theological Faculty may arrange—the Discourses being delivered separately, before the respective Professors—and the judgment pronounced on them to be reported to the Professor of Divinity.

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Table of Hours.

Hours for the different Theological Classes.

First Theological class	From 10	to	11 o'clock.	
First Hebrew class	11	„	12	
First Ecclesiastical History class	12	„	1	
Second Hebrew class	10	„	11	
Second Theology class	11	„	12	
Second Ecclesiastical History class	1	„	2	
First Biblical Criticism	2	„	3	
Second Biblical Criticism	1	„	2	
Discourses for three days of the week	9	„	10	
On Saturdays	12	„	2, if necessary, which will probably not be the case except in Edinburgh and Glasgow.	

Number of Hours to each Professor.

Hours to each Professor.

Professor of Divinity.—Three hours three days of the week; and two hours on the other three days.

Professor of Biblical Criticism.—Three hours three days of the week; and two hours on the other three days.

Professor of Hebrew.—Two hours for five days of the week, if not a Professor of Divinity—if he be, and hear Discourses, three hours for three days of the week, and two hours for two.

Professor of Ecclesiastical History.—Two hours for six days of the week.

Degrees in Divinity.

Degrees in Divinity.—Degree of Bachelor of Divinity to be conferred on distinguished students who have regularly attended the Theological Course, and who, by submitting to an Examination on the Evidences and Doctrines of the Christian Revelation, on Biblical Criticism and Ecclesiastical History, have evinced that they are worthy of this Academical honour, provided that they have previously taken the Degree of Bachelor of Arts, or, if they have not, that they undergo a strict Examination upon Classical Literature and Moral Philosophy, such as is required from Candidates for the degree of Bachelor of Arts: the Examinations in both cases to be conducted by Examiners as already specified. The degree of Doctor of Divinity to be limited to those who have taken the Bachelor's degree, and who also are Masters of Arts. That the Examiners for degrees shall be the Theological Faculty, along with a Committee of the Presbytery of the bounds.

Fees proposed for Theological Course.

It appears to the majority of the Committee appointed to prepare a Table of Fees, that it is, upon the whole, expedient that students of Divinity should pay moderate Fees, as under—

Table of Fees.

	£.	s.	d.	
First Theological Class	1	1	0	
Second Theological Class	1	1	0	
Ditto—Second year	1	1	0	—the third year no fee.
First Ecclesiastical History	1	1	0	
Second Ecclesiastical History	1	1	0	
First Hebrew Class	2	2	0	
Second Hebrew Class	1	1	0	
Biblical Criticism, first year	2	2	0	
„ second year				No fee.
Fees of the Course	£10	10	0	

According to the above Table, students of Divinity will pay for the First Session of the Course, £4. 4*s*.; for the Second Session, £3. 3*s*.; for the Third Session, £3. 3*s*.; for the Fourth, no fees exacted.

The above Fees to be paid by all who are enrolled as students of Theology, whether attending regularly or otherwise.

LAW.

That the Curriculum of Study of Law ought to include attendance for three Sessions.

The Senatus of St. Andrews will suggest what Regulations will be most applicable to their particular University.

Civil Law.—That in the first year, Civil Law should be taught for two hours each day—one hour being employed in Lecturing, and the second in Examinations, Exercises, &c.

Scotch Law.—That the Course of Lectures on Scotch Law ought to extend over two Sessions, the Professor lecturing one hour daily in each Class, with a separate hour two days of the week, for each Class for Examinations.

That the Examinations shall be required from all students in Law, in order to entitle them to a Certificate of attendance.

That during the first year's attendance on the Law Classes, it is expedient that the Class of Civil Law alone should be attended—and that to secure this object, the Class of Civil Law, and the first Class of the Professor of Scotch Law, ought to meet at the same hour.

That the Session for the Law Classes shall be six months.

N.B. The Senatus of the University of Edinburgh are requested to state whether attendance on the Class of Conveyancing ought to be required, and, if so, in what year.

MEDICAL COURSE.

Medical Course.

That the general attainments of Candidates for the degree of M.D. shall embrace a liberal Education in Latin and Greek, with the addition of Mathematics, Natural Philosophy, and the French Language. That in order to ascertain their proficiency in these respects, an Examination, *previous to the Examination* for the said degree, shall take place. The Senatus are requested to point out the mode which they think best for conducting both of these Examinations, and to suggest who ought to be the Examiners for each,—how they should be chosen,—and how remunerated, without the remuneration varying with the number of degrees.

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Medical Course.

Course of Medical Study.

1*st Year*, WINTER—Anatomy, Chemistry, Materia Medica.

I. SUMMER—Natural History, Practical Chemistry, and Pharmacy. Practical Chemistry and Pharmacy may be taken with a private Lecturer, when not taught in the University.

2*d Year*, WINTER—Anatomy, Practical Anatomy, Theory of Medicine, Surgery.

II. SUMMER—Botany, Infirmary, Clinical Surgery.

3*d Year*, WINTER—Practice of Medicine, Midwifery, Infirmary, either Clinical Surgery or Clinical Medicine, or attendance on the ordinary Physicians of the Infirmary, when there is no Professor of Clinical Medicine or Surgery giving Lectures in the Infirmary.

III. SUMMER—Infirmary, Clinical Medicine, Clinical Midwifery, Military Surgery, Course of Pathology.

4*th Year*, WINTER—Practice of Medicine, Infirmary, Clinical Medicine, Medical Jurisprudence.

For *regular* students, attendance on the Lectures and Infirmary, during the Summer of their fourth year, proposed to be gratis.

Attendance on a second Course of Chemistry will be required, but attendance for the second Course, with a Private Lecturer for a Course of six months, will be permitted.

In order to entitle attendance with a Private Lecturer to be taken into account, such Lecturers must adapt the length of their Course to the Regulations of the University—must adopt the form of Certificate prescribed for the Universities, and must report themselves to the Senatus as intending to do so; and when irregularities occur, it shall be in the power of the Medical Faculty to report the same to the Senatus, as a ground on which the latter may hold the attendance on such Private Lecturer not to be adequate.

The Summer Session proposed to be five months, and the Winter Session six months.

Examinations in the Medical Classes to be imperative on all students attending the several Classes for the first time, and also on those attending the Classes of Anatomy and Practice of Medicine for the second time, but with the exception, in all cases, of persons not enrolling themselves as Medical students—in which latter case no certificate of attendance to be given, and the attendance not to qualify for any Medical degree.

A Catalogue to be called daily in the Medical Classes, and the same form of Certificate to be used as in the other Classes.

All the Medical Classes to belong to the Medical Faculty.

It is proposed to recommend the institution of a separate Professor of Surgery in the College of Edinburgh, by separating Surgery from Anatomy, as has been done at Glasgow.

It is proposed to recommend the institution of a separate Chair, in the University of Glasgow, for the Theory of Medicine.

It is proposed to recommend the institution of a Professor of Pathology, distinct from the Class of the Theory of Medicine.

It is proposed, that when the candidate for the degree of M.D. has taken the degree of A.M., the degree to be conferred shall be that of Doctor in Medicine and Philosophy, and the same shall be conferred at a public meeting of the University.

Scheme of Hours.

Scheme of Hours suggested for Attendance on the Medical Classes :—

1*st Year*, WINTER	Anatomy	9 to 10	10 to 11 twice a-week for Examinations.
„ „	Chemistry	11 to 12	
„ „	Materia Medica	1 to 2	
„ SUMMER	Practical Chemistry and Pharmacy	8 to 10	3 to 4 twice a week, or oftener, for Examinations and exhibition of Specimens.
„ „	Natural History	11 to 12	
2*d Year*, WINTER	Anatomy	9 to 10	3 to 4 twice a-week for Examinations.
„ „	Theory of Medicine	8 to 9	
„ „	Surgery	2 to 3	
„ „	Practical Anatomy.		
„ SUMMER	Botany	2 to 4.	
„ „	Clinical Surgery or Clinical Medicine.		
3*d Year*, WINTER	Practice of Medicine	9 to 10	2 to 3 twice a-week for Examinations.
„ „	Midwifery	3 to 4	
„ „	Infirmary—Clinical Medicine.		
„ SUMMER	Pathology	9 to 10	10 to 11 twice a-week for Examinations.
„ „	Military Surgery	3 to 4	
„ „	Clinical Medicine and Clinical Midwifery.		
4*th Year*, WINTER	Practice of Medicine	9 to 10	2 to 3 twice a-week for Examinations.
„ „	Medical Jurisprudence	8 to 9	
„ „	Infirmary—Clinical Medicine.		

PROPOSALS FOR CONSIDERATION.

Proposals for Consideration.

Right of Property in Apparatus.

That when a Professor is appointed to any particular Class, to which any collection of instruments, philosophical apparatus, models, drawings, or preparations, or any collection intended for the purposes of the Class, is attached, a distinct catalogue, descriptive of the articles of such collection, shall be made out, subscribed by the Professor and Principal, and carefully preserved: That Professors making use of any articles belonging to themselves, and deposited generally in the University, shall annually give in to the Principal of the University a list of the same: That in the event of the death of any Professor, all articles in the collection, belonging to any Class, shall be taken to belong to the University, when the same do not appear in the said lists of articles belonging to the individual Professor, unless they can be proved to be acquired or brought to the college by him since the date of the annual list given in during the preceding year.

Catalogue.

That a Catalogue be called at each hour of meeting, in all the Classes of the College, and a note taken of the attendance of the students, by which the Professor, in granting Certificates, may be regulated.

University of St. Andrews.

Proposals for Consideration.

That in very numerous Classes, the Class be called over by Cēnsors, in Sections of the Class, or in any other manner, calculated to attain the end without loss of time.

Chapel Service.

That Divine Worship shall be performed in the University Chapel, by the Principal and Divinity Professors, and by such other Professors, hereafter to be appointed, as have been licensed by the Church of Scotland, in rotation, during the Winter Session of the College.

Some of the Professors in rotation always to attend in the Chapel.

Subscription of Confession of Faith.

That the subscription to the Confession of Faith and Formula of the Church of Scotland, by Professors before their induction, should be enforced, in terms of the Act of Parliament.

Joint-Professors, Assistants, and Successors, &c.

That in future no appointments shall be allowed of Joint-Professors, or of Assistants and Successors, except in the case of insanity, as after provided.

That in the event of a Professor becoming unfit for the discharge of his duties, in consequence of infirmities or old age, he shall be entitled, in the Universities of Edinburgh and Glasgow, after resignation, to draw a certain proportion of the Fees payable to his Successor; provided always, that such resignation shall be approved of as necessary, by the Chancellor and his Court of Assessors.

That in the other Universities it is desirable that some provision should be made for a retiring allowance for a Professor, in the above circumstances, either by drawing a proportion of the Salary and Emoluments, or from some other source.

That it shall be in the power of the Chancellor and his Court, upon proper cause shown, to direct the resignation of any Professor when, from the above causes, he shall be unfit for the duty of Professor, giving him right to the above proportion of the Fees payable to the Successor; or, in the event of insanity, to authorise the appointment of a Joint Professor on the same footing.

Qualification of Professors.

That from and after the time when the Regulations of the Commission shall be promulgated, no persons entering the University shall be capable of filling the Chairs of Professors in the Universities, who have not taken the degrees of Master of Arts, or Bachelor of Arts with First Class honours, and also of Bachelor of Divinity in regard to the Theological Faculty.

Christmas Vacation.

That the Christmas Vacation shall not be longer than three days.

Professorial Librarian, Factor, &c.

That none of the Professors should hold the situations of Librarian, Factor, or other responsible situations in the University.

Latin and Greek Chairs, Edinburgh and Glasgow.

That it is expedient that there should in future be two Professors of Latin, and two Professors of Greek, in the Universities of Edinburgh and Glasgow;—such arrangement to take effect on the occasion of any vacancy occurring by the death or resignation of any of the present Professors of the Classes of Humanity or Greek.

N. B.—Scheme for Edinburgh is here omitted.

Syllabus.

That within years after his appointment, each Professor shall publish a Syllabus or Outline of the General Subjects of his Course of Lectures.

Tutors.

That it is desirable, if possible, to establish in the Universities the system of teaching by Tutors, in addition to the public teaching by the Professors, and in subordination thereto.

That for this purpose the Senatus Academicus of each University should name a certain number of persons to act as Tutors, from among those who, having been students in Arts and Philosophy, had passed through the Curriculum with known credit. It should be understood that, after the new system shall have been long enough in operation to secure a supply, these Tutors should be selected from such Masters of Arts as should have taken the degree of Bachelor with distinction.

It is desirable that a Fund should be established, from which per session should be paid to each Tutor, who should have no right to demand any fee, but should have full permission to accept fees from those among his Pupils who might be disposed to offer them.

That the public duty of the Tutors should be to instruct, in the after part of the day and in the evening, the students of the Language, Mathematical and Logic Classes, in the books used, and on the subjects treated of by the Professors of those branches, to assist them in their studies, and to examine them, with a view to ascertain their progress, and excite them to application and exertion.

That for this purpose, the several Classes before mentioned should be divided among the Tutors, in such manner, and according to such proportions, as the varying numbers and circumstances of the Universities may seem to require.

In some of the Colleges a certain number of the Tutors ought, perhaps, to be appropriated to the Language Classes, while the students of Logic and Mathematics might be divided among the rest. In others of the Colleges, such a division might be uncalled for, the numbers of the students being small; but in all the Colleges every Tutor should be *capable* of instructing Pupils in all the above-mentioned branches of Literature and Science.

It is conceived that attendance on those Tutors should be imperative, unless the parents or guardians of a student should, in person or in writing, make it known to the Professors whose classes his son or ward is about to attend, that he is under the care of a Private Tutor, fully qualified to carry him on in the studies he is to prosecute; *or*, unless from particular circumstances, of which the Professors are to judge, they shall deem it more for the advantage of a student that he should follow his studies in private only.

It is proposed that the Tutors should be under the immediate control of the Professors to whose classes they are attached, and subject to the superintending authority of the Senatus Academicus.

It is deemed well worthy of consideration, whether the duty of the Tutor should be merely to go on daily with the work of the class, or whether, in the Language department especially, he should not extend the sphere of his usefulness and efficiency, by encouraging his Pupils to profess the whole or considerable parts of the authors they are studying, or even of other authors connected with the branches in the study of which they are engaged,—and by examining them in those

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authors in such manner as not only to ascertain their progress in Classical acquirement, but their improvement in such branches of History, Antiquities, or Philosophy, as may form the subject-matter of the books they are reading.

It is also worthy of consideration, whether it might not be permitted to the Tutors to give such portions of their time as they can spare, after the performance of their regular duties, to the more private tuition of those among their Pupils who, under the sanction of the Professors, may be desirous of profiting by their assistance.

These suggestions are submitted for deliberation—not without a sense of the difficulties that may present themselves to the general application of the proposed plan to the Scottish Universities—and it is felt, of course, that one of the chief impediments will be, the difficulty of finding an adequate fund for the remuneration and fitting maintenance of the Tutors.

It is possible that in some of the Universities the consolidation of Bursaries might, if on other grounds just and reasonable, to a certain extent answer the proposed end; but should *other means* be withheld, it is obvious that no such plan can be proposed as a general and permanent arrangement in all our Colleges. Supposing, however, that the system as suggested were not to be adopted, it remains for consideration whether it would not be desirable to permit the nomination of Tutors by the Senatus, to be paid by fees, for the benefit of such students as might be desirous of such aid and assistance in the prosecution of their studies—it being enjoined to the Principal and the Professors of the enumerated Classes, to encourage, by the sanction of their advice and recommendation, all those students who manifested any desire to avail themselves of the means thus afforded for their improvement.

Union of Chairs.

[The Commissioners determined that the discussion, upon the principle contained in the following paper, shall be taken under separate heads:—1*st*, As to the expediency or not, of allowing a union between the Language and Philosophical Chairs, and the Minister of a Parish Church; 2*dly*, Whether or not such a union should be permitted with the Chairs in the Theological Faculty; and 3*dly*, As to the incompatibility or not of the Professors of the Language and Philosophical Classes being engaged in an active secular employment. *Extract from Minutes and Proceedings of the Commissioners.*]

The Commissioners, taking into consideration the nature of the office of a Professor in a University in Scotland, the extent of duty assigned to each Professor by the regulations proposed by the Commissioners, and the great importance of that activity, zeal, and undivided attention, in the discharge of the Professorial duties, which their regulations are intended to encourage,—are of opinion, that it is not expedient that any Professorship in the Universities should be held along with a Benefice in the Church, to which a Cure of Souls or stated Pastoral duties are attached; and they do therefore recommend that a positive law to this effect shall be established in all the Universities, to be enforced by the proper University authorities.

But the Commissioners, farther considering the importance of preserving the connection which has hitherto subsisted between the Universities and the Church of Scotland, and of effectually securing the purity of the Theological Faculties in the several Universities,—and considering that it is not necessary or expedient for them to form any collective judgment or opinion on any controverted question which may exist as to the rights or duties of Professors of Theology as Members of the Church Courts, or as to their subjection under the existing laws to the jurisdiction of those Courts,—are of opinion, That without compromising or abridging the powers of the Church to exercise superintendence over all Professors in any of the Universities, under the existing laws of Scotland, it ought to be an indispensable qualification in every Professor of Theology, including the Professor of Hebrew or Oriental Languages, that he shall be an ordained Minister of the Established Church of Scotland (or at least a licensed Preacher therein); and that, in case any such Professor in the Faculty of Theology shall, by any lawful proceeding in the Church Courts, be deposed from the office of the Holy Ministry (or deprived of his licence to preach), or shall be suspended in the exercise thereof, on account of Heretical doctrine, whether taught in the University, or otherwise promulgated, or any other Ecclesiastical cause,—such sentence of the Church Court ought, *ipso facto*, to infer a deprivation of his office, or a suspension of his functions, as a Professor in the University; and they recommend a law to this effect to be established, at the same time with the regulation prohibiting a Professor from holding a Church Benefice.

The Commissioners are farther of opinion, that it is not expedient that a Professorship in any of the Language or Philosophy Classes (*viz.* the Humanity, Greek, Logic, Moral Philosophy, Mathematics, and Natural Philosophy) should be held by any person who is at the same time engaged in any active secular profession or calling; and they recommend, that a Law to this effect ought to be in like manner established.

Report of United College on Provisional Resolutions.

REPORT OF THE UNITED COLLEGE OF ST. ANDREWS ON THE PROVISIONAL RESOLUTIONS OF THE ROYAL COMMISSION.

The Principal and Masters of the United College have examined and maturely weighed the Scheme of a Curriculum, which the Royal Commission for the Visitation of the Universities in Scotland has been pleased to submit to their examination; and while they recognise and acknowledge with gratitude the pure and liberal intentions of his Majesty's Commissioners, they nevertheless feel it due to themselves, and to the important interests over which they preside, to point out to the Royal Commission, and press upon its attention the very strong, and, as they apprehend, insuperable objections which appear to be chargeable against several of the proposed regulations.

The Principal and Masters have embodied, under the following general heads, the opinions which, after mature deliberation, they unanimously entertain on the various subjects embraced by the Provisional Regulations:—

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I. Intrant Examination.

Intrant Examination.

By far the most important, and, in their view of its consequences, the most dangerous of the Provisional Regulations, is that which provides, that no person shall be received into the first class in Languages or Mathematics who has not passed with approbation a strict examination, conducted by sworn Examiners, upon certain subjects therein particularly specified. The Principal and Masters are thoroughly convinced, and they derive their conviction from a practical acquaintance with the system of education established in this country, that the measure of an Intrant Examination cannot be otherwise than highly detrimental to the interests of the Universities, as well as to the diffusion of learning in Scotland.

1. The proposed examination would diminish materially the number of students at the Universities of Scotland, and more particularly at St. Andrew's. To what extent this diminution would probably go, can be duly appreciated only by those who are practically acquainted with the class and description of students who constitute the majority attending our Universities. Few resort thither with such professional views as render the Curriculum indispensable. With the exception of the clerical, all the liberal professions are open to the youth of this country, though they may not have passed through the Curriculum required by the Faculty of Arts; and, with no exception, the substantial rewards of mercantile enterprise and industry may be reaped by a person who has never been within the walls of a University. Supposing, then, the difficulties of entering our Universities to be increased, while the rewards and encouragements which are held out to learning are no greater than formerly, we may reasonably anticipate that the numbers who repair thither will fall off, and that too considerably, just in proportion to the great numbers who have something to lose in point of character by exclusion, while they have nothing to gain, at least professionally, by admission.

The prospect of being admitted to a higher mode of instruction than is elsewhere afforded, might operate as an incentive with a few superior minds, but the dread of an intrant examination would act with the force of repulsion upon the great majority of those who attend our Colleges; and the examination itself, unless slurred over, would effectually exclude numbers who, it is believed, could, under no system of tuition, be made to rise beyond mediocrity, but who nevertheless find employment in the more humble spheres of literary usefulness.

2. Besides checking the advancement and diffusion of learning in the way now mentioned, the scheme recommended by the Royal Commission would also impair the character and style of parochial education. According to our present system of free academical admission, the Universities and the parochial schools exercise upon each other a reciprocal beneficial influence. The Universities send forth annually young men of approved attainments, who supply our parish schools with a superior class of teachers; and these, in return, send up to the Universities pupils of improved habits and advanced acquirements. Thus, there is in full activity, a system which, silently and without ostentation, is gradually raising the character of learning in Scotland; and the fruits of which, it is believed, will go on increasing in amount and value, unless checked by some such artificial system as that which is now proposed.

Any scheme which tends to diminish materially the number of students attending the Universities, must in so far impair eventually the style of parochial education. The number of our students being diminished, the number of competitors for each vacant school will be diminished also; and thus will be impaired a principle, viz., that of competition, which is not only the most natural and the safest, but also the strongest principle of action, whether the object be improvement in art, in literature, or in science.

The increased expense of education entailed by the necessity of repairing to the towns for preliminary instruction will drive from the Universities those young men whose love of literature is greater than their means. A College education will become a luxury which the wealthier classes only will be able to afford; and as young men in this rank of life will not stoop to the condition of becoming parochial schoolmasters, the parochial schools will have to be supplied from a class of men educated at the inferior seminaries.

It is true, indeed, that candidates for our parochial schools might be educated elsewhere than at our Universities; and if the proposed scheme take effect, it is indeed highly probable that such will be the case; but the supposition, natural enough, that other seminaries will be opened, if the Universities are shut, has little in it to reconcile the Principal and Masters to the proposed innovation.

In short, they believe it will be found, that in education, just as in other matters, a free system possesses advantages, upon the whole, over a close one; and if it be wished to promote learning in Scotland, they would trust rather to a system which should enlarge the facilities of receiving a learned education, and increase the rewards and encouragements held out to learning, than any system of artificial regulation.

It may be said that the Universities enjoy immunities and privileges which militate against the freedom of an entirely open system. The reply is obvious—there is an evident distinction betwixt

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restriction and monopoly or privilege. The one imposes fetters, when it were best, and in general safest to leave matters, whether in trade or literature, to the unshackled energies of freedom; the other holds forth encouragement, which, in the estimation of many wise men, is indispensable to the production and maintenance of high literature and science.

3. The proposed intrant examination would, if established, introduce a species of inequality the most odious in favour of one University, to the prejudice of all the others. It cannot for a moment be reasonably imagined that the Examiners at the several Universities would, in almost any case, be equally qualified, equally strict and searching in their mode of examination, and equally severe in their decisions. It might happen, or what in effect would be the same thing, the public might suppose, that the style and temper of examination were more indulgent, or at least less severe, in one of our Seats of Learning, than they were in the others. Students would therefore repair to that College more freely, and in increasing numbers; and thus the teachers in the other Universities would have to contend, not only against the legitimate influence of rival talent, but against the inequality created by an accidental and unfair advantage.

It will be well if the evil stop here, and if, since the Examiners are to be appointed by the Senatus Academicus, there should arise no disposition in the public mind to impute to our Universities something incalculably more degrading, than any of the charges which have somewhat too rashly of late been preferred against them.

4. It would, the Principal and Masters humbly apprehend, be quite impossible to rid the proposed intrant examination of precisely the same inequality, as affecting the several members of the same University, which it tends to introduce between University and University. The Examiners might be, or might be alleged to be, facile in their examinations on one branch of study, as compared with their examinations on another and different branch: And, in short, without dwelling upon a disagreeable subject, circumstances of inequality might arise, nay, even suspicions might be engendered, and insinuations of partiality circulated, which would render the office of Examiners on the one hand, and the society of an academic life on the other, far from enviable.

It may possibly be alleged, that the oath *de fideli* imposed upon the Examiners would be a sufficient remedy for the evils which have now been anticipated. The Principal and Masters apprehend otherwise. An oath may, indeed, ensure integrity—but can it inspire judgment and discretion in the discharging of a most delicate duty? It may protect against open corruption—but can it guard against the influence of secret prepossession, or remove those infirmities of temper, which, unknown to the Examiner himself, would disturb the uniformity and equality of his decisions, especially in a matter wherein the very vagueness of the point to be determined, and the complexity of the grounds on which the determination must rest, would of themselves introduce a degree of incertitude and inequality?

5. Experience is against an Intrant Examination. Wherever it has been established, it has degenerated into a mere empty unmeaning form, as at Cambridge and Glasgow. There are principles in our nature, which it would not be difficult to point out, that lead to this result. But it is to be feared, that after the examination had thus died a natural death, the Examiners would remain a perpetual incumbrance and dead-weight upon our Colleges.

The example of the Polytechnic School, and of some of the Continental Universities, may be referred to as favouring the opposite conclusion. But admission to these seminaries is a stepping-stone to situations of emolument and honour in the service of the state; as, for example, the corps of engineers is officered from the pupils of the Polytechnic school. The circumstances of the Scottish Universities are *toto cælo* different; in Scotland a very slender public encouragement is held out to the ambition of the student.

There is nothing more vicious in principle, or dangerous in practice, than to break off and detach from a system some part of it, and apply it to a system totally different. To suppose that an intrant examination would advance us nearer to the system of the Polytechnic School for instance, is to lose sight altogether of the mainspring which sets and keeps the machine a-going. The promotion which the pupil is certain to obtain is the elastic force which overcomes the appended weight of an intrant examination. In fine, the object of the institution is selection—the selection of the best talents in France for the public service; and an intrant examination is with this view wisely established and enforced. How widely different is the situation and object of the Scottish Universities!

6. The Principal and Masters are fully aware of the inconvenience and disadvantage which result from the unequal attainments of students entering and attending the same class; and they doubt not that a sense of the evil thence arising, and which they believe no teacher either pretends to deny, or wishes to extenuate, has originated the scheme of an intrant examination.

But, after all, the evil against which the regulation seems to be directed, and which the Principal and Masters have no wish either to conceal or palliate, is one which is inseparable from any scheme of general education. For there must still be inequalities arising from a difference of original talent, and students can no more be raised to the same level of attainments by regulation, than they can be raised to the same level of capacity. But although the evil for this reason must remain, whatever be the system of regulation adopted, it were desirable certainly to remove in every practicable way the impediment which thence arises from the mediocrity of the many, to the progress of the gifted and talented few. And with a view to this object, the Principal and Masters would humbly recommend, that in place of sworn Examiners, there should be established a certain number of classical and mathematical tutors, to co-operate with the Professors in raising the more backward students, as nearly as possible to a level with the more accomplished, and thus accelerate the progress of the whole. So long as they remained, these tutors would form a useful appendage to the Universities, and afterwards would gradually supply our schools with superior classical and mathematical teachers: they would raise the standard of general proficiency among our students more nearly to a maximum, and this without excluding any, or doing injury to any.

The intrant student who was grossly deficient might be subjected to two or more hours of extra tuition; and as a compensation for the additional trouble which he thus occasioned, a small fee to the tutor might be exigible from him, at the discretion of the Principal and Masters. This regulation would operate as an incentive to more careful and accurate preparation at school for the business of the University.

The Principal and Masters have gone thus minutely into a detail of their objections to the proposed intrant Examination, because they conceive it is a blow, although unintentional, at the *Seminarium Rei-publicæ*, at the usefulness, and even the very existence of their establishment

As a matter of minor importance, although closely connected with the plan already objected to, and having indeed somewhat of the same aspect upon the general interests of the University, they now

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proceed to explain the reasons why they cannot approve of the proposal of abolishing the Junior Greek class.

1. This measure would exclude from the advantages of an academical education, many young men, who, under the present free and more liberal system, find admission, and become an honour and an ornament to the University. The Junior Greek class in St. Andrews, unlike the same class in Edinburgh, Glasgow, or Marischal College, Aberdeen, depends very much, if not altogether, upon the parochial schools. These Universities draw a large proportion of their students from the populous and wealthy cities in which they are situated, and where an ample provision exists, beyond the pale of the Universities, for teaching more than the elements of the Greek language. But it is otherwise at St. Andrews. There the largest Junior Greek class which has hitherto been known, amounting to seventy-eight, was drawn from fifty-seven parishes; and the smallest of late years was drawn from no fewer than thirty-four different parishes. Now, in not a few of these parishes, the parochial teachers are not qualified to teach the Greek language. They are not required by the laws of the Church to be so qualified; and it may happen, therefore, that when the death or removal otherwise of the present incumbent makes room for a successor, he may be just as ignorant of Greek literature as his predecessor in office. The consequence must be, either that the youth in those parishes will be excluded from the Universities, at least from the Greek classes; or that, in order to prepare them for these, their parents and friends must contrive, as they best may, to support them during no inconsiderable period at distant schools—an expense beyond that required under the present system, and which will exclude them, in very many instances, just as effectually as the most absolute prohibition. The ascent from the humble walks of life to the heights of knowledge, is in itself sufficiently arduous; and had it been more so, it may well be doubted whether even the genius of a Leyden or of a Murray would have rescued these ornaments of the literature of our country from the obscurity to which evil fortune had seemed at one period to have consigned them.

Besides, it is to be considered, that, in perhaps a majority of parishes, the encouragement to teach the Greek classics, or even the mere elements of the language, must of necessity be so trifling to each individual teacher, as to afford no sufficient incentive, and therefore no adequate security for a zealous and accurate mode of tuition. The effect of the proposed innovation must therefore be, to force the student so educated, if he enter College at all, into a class for which he is not adequately prepared; and where consequently he will not only make little progress himself, but be a hinderance to the progress and improvement of others.

2. But, besides being a hardship upon many deserving young men, the proposed abolition of the Junior Greek class seems, for any useful purpose, altogether inexpedient. Young men are not given in general to underrate their acquirements; and we may rest assured, therefore, that they will not enter a junior class, if they are prepared and qualified for a higher. Under the present system they are not compelled to enter as junior students. They are free to enrol at once in the senior class; and it seems hard indeed to deprive them of the liberty of entering the junior class, if they think it most for their advantage, particularly as this liberty is one which of all others is the least likely to be abused.

3. The proposed abolition of the Junior Greek class is not only inexpedient—it is likewise unnecessary, because the improvement that is going on in the parochial schools will of itself gradually supersede this class at all our Universities. We may leave the whole matter to the natural principles which regulate demand and supply; since we need be under no apprehension that students will seek, at a distant University, for that which at less cost, both of trouble and of money, they can procure at home.

If it is wished to accelerate this desirable consummation, and in that view the abolition in question is recommended, the Principal and Masters cannot help remarking, that this is to reverse the natural order—is, in fact, to begin at the wrong end. What seems the wise and rational, as well as safe course of proceeding, is gradually to extinguish the Junior Greek class at the Universities, by creating and diffusing the means of elementary instruction elsewhere,—not to reverse this method, and create elsewhere, by extinguishing the means of instruction at the Universities. In proportion as the standard of parochial education is raised, the youth will cease of themselves to resort at the Universities to a Junior Greek class; or, what in effect is the same thing, the Professor, without lingering among the elements of the language, will be enabled to enter upon a higher style of prelection. This is the proper and natural termination—the euthanasia of elementary teaching in our Universities. Under the operation of the present system, it is at this moment advancing to its consummation; and, without violence or injury to the rights and interests of any one, will accomplish the object which the Royal Commission has in view.

These observations, it is obvious, apply equally to the Intrant Examination in general, and, in fact, it would hardly be less detrimental in its effects upon the Latin class and the Mathematical, than upon the Greek.

If, notwithstanding the reasons now adduced, it should be thought advisable to recommend the abolition of the Junior classes at St. Andrews, the Principal and Masters confidently trust that the Royal Commission will recommend at the same time, that the present incumbents should be indemnified for the loss of income, which in consequence they will have to sustain. And as the measure in its consequences will diminish the classes, and thus impair the incomes, already too limited, of the other Professors, *they* also will have a reasonable claim in equity to a similar indemnification. If it be thought for the public advantage, that a measure should be adopted which shall curtail their emoluments, then surely it is only just and reasonable that the public, which is to receive the benefit of the infringement, should provide also the compensation.

The Principal and Masters are fully aware how much easier it is to object to a proposed plan, than to suggest a better—and here, therefore, they should perhaps pause; but they trust to the indulgence of the Commission, while they venture to throw out a few hints, which, as they humbly conceive, may be useful towards introducing a gradual improvement upon our present system of academical education.

It will be necessary that we discover the chief cause or causes that obstruct or impede the progress of academical education in Scotland, before we can apply a proper remedy to the evil.

A principal cause would seem to be our provincial situation, combined with the rapid improvement which has been going on for a course of years in agriculture, commerce, and manufactures. Very few literary situations in Scotland present a sufficient temptation to young men of spirit and enterprise. A great proportion of our students are poor—they are employed in tuition to provide the means of acquiring a limited education, which at the same time they find to be fully more than is adequately remunerated, and their best energies are exhausted in communicating to others a portion of their own imperfect attainments.

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Another class consists of those who, with superior means and prospects, but far from possessing an independency, are meant to go into business at an early age, and are sent to the Universities, not in the view of anything like high scholarship, but to prepare themselves for an active life, by a temporary absence from the softening indulgences of home, by mixing with an extended society under a regulated system of superintendence, and by habits of reflection, composition, and other popular acquirements. From the little demand for the higher accomplishments, and the little encouragement given to them, our schools, with the exception of a few in the more populous towns and more favoured situations, have come to be very generally filled by teachers of little ambition; and nothing can indicate this more than the very limited scholarship, comparatively speaking, of a great proportion of those whom they send up to compete for academical honours and emoluments. In a word, it is not the existence of elementary classes of Greek and Latin in our Universities that has produced the evil contemplated, but it is the low state of our schools, and the circumstances of our country, that have created the occasion for the elementary classes in these departments. Our country being comparatively a poor one, though rapidly improving, with meagre establishments, closely allied to another more advanced, with richer domestic endowments, and possessing manifold attractions, as the seat of government, influence, and fashion, encourages a spirit of adventure and migration, and leads many of the higher classes to educate their eldest sons in England, and send out the cadets of their families, at an early age, to make their fortunes by active rather than literary employment. In England, the case is very different. The higher classes there have more generally a temptation to educate their children well, by the prospect of their bringing liberal accomplishments to account as public men, while the poor but industrious student has before him the hope of reward in the attainment of a scholarship, fellowship, or church benefice, which may lead through a long gradation of preferment, with perpetually excited hope, to high and enviable distinction. Many are instantly rewarded for a few years' application and well-improved time, by appointments which render them as students independent, and detain them in literary and scientific intercourse with each other for a number of years, and at the University seats, where they have many helps, inducements, and encouragements to study.

It would appear, therefore, that very little, if any part of the evil contemplated, depends on the existence of our Junior Greek, Latin, and Mathematical classes, and that very little, if any thing, will be gained by their forcible abolition, or by the proposed plan of preliminary examination, while it will greatly reduce our numbers and emoluments, and thereby render our Institutions contemptible in the eyes of the public. The Royal Commission, composed as it is, will not be forward to interfere in any great degree with vested rights, and fair expectations of long standing, and on which men of education with very limited incomes at best, compared with others of equal rank in society, have founded their plans of life, established their circle of acquaintance, and regulated their domestic establishments, and the education of their families, without a strong persuasion, not only of the *efficacy* of the plan proposed, but of its *necessity* as the *only* efficacious one.

The Principal and Masters would recommend the following plan as a simple and efficacious one, founded on natural and acknowledged principles. Let the Royal Commission propose a certain degree of qualification for the diplomas of Bachelor and Master of Arts—not too high at first, for fear of discouragement, yet respectable, and to be gradually, after one or more intervals, advanced to a higher standard; for no great change upon a complex system, when old habits are to be eradicated, and new ones introduced, should ever be attempted *per saltum*. Let it be recommended to Parliament, or to the Crown, to establish in each University a few literary and scientific endowments, similar to the English Fellowships, calculated to stimulate, foster, and support, rather than to satisfy the ambition of aspiring youth; or, in the want of sufficient funds for this, which is much to be apprehended, let a certain limited portion of the Crown patronage, in the Church for instance, be set apart, and publicly announced, as, after an interval of some years, to be bestowed exclusively on the holders of the beforementioned diplomas. A very small allotment of this kind, to such an extent as influential men might, by a judicious selection, easily establish, without any inconvenient sacrifice, would, it is believed, be sufficient. After a few years succeeding the proposed publication of this plan, there would be so many qualified candidates, that the Patron, and those who take an interest in his nominations, would cease to feel any inconvenient limitation, the more especially as the greater number of tutors in families of distinction would soon be of the class of graduates expecting such preferments. Other patrons would probably follow, however slowly, the example of the Crown, and promote the best qualified, who would naturally be most frequently recommended. The system of presbyterial examinations of probationers, and of schoolmasters, and their schools, at present, it is believed, often very imperfect, would be rapidly improved; the unprovided graduates, young men, eminent both in literature and in science, would find their way for a time into our parochial schools in hopes of something better, and then the junior classes of Greek, Latin, and Mathematics would be abolished by the natural process, the demand for them ceasing, while students of a superior grade would resort to the University, and the Professors would suffer little pecuniary loss, and for that little would be compensated by an increase of comfort and stimulus and reputation. In addition to all this, were a commission similar to the present to be established permanently as a Board of Education, to watch over the working of the system, to be occasionally at public examinations personally, or by respectable inspectors as their representatives; in short, to select, patronise, superintend, and encourage, a great deal might be effected on the basis of our present system, without any violent and sudden change, or much legislative regulation.

It may deserve consideration, whether the object of an intrant examination may not in some good measure be attained, and at the same time its many inconveniences be avoided, by some such plan as the following:—

1. Let the Royal Commission recommend publicly to all the Universities to embrace every opportunity of drawing the attention of teachers, and of the public generally, to the importance of higher attainments, previous to entering College, than at present are commonly possessed. No student, it may be intimated, should ever think of coming to College, unless, in the Latin language, he be well grounded in the principles of the grammar, and be able to parse and translate the first book of Livy, and two books of the Æneid, with respectable accuracy;—unless, in the Greek language, he be well acquainted with the flexion of the nouns, and of the verb, in short, with the more easy and elementary parts of the grammar, and be prepared for entering, if he have not already entered, upon the translation of Xenophon;—and unless, in Mathematics, he have studied accurately the three books of Euclid, or something equivalent to them in another author, the first four fundamental rules of Algebra, together with Involution, and Evolution, and Arithmetic, both in theory and practice, particularly fractions, both vulgar and decimal.

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Euclid, though an excellent elementary book, is not the only good one on the same subject that already exists, or that may exist; and for this reason, an equivalent for the first three books of Euclid should be allowed. It is more important to acquire some Algebra at school, than to advance farther in Geometry, because the fundamental rules of Algebra require the working of a great number of examples, which is better managed at school than at College. The preparation in Arithmetic also is very essential. It is itself a mathematical branch, as susceptible of strict demonstration as any other, and it prepares for the clear understanding of other branches, and particularly of Algebra.

2. The Universities may be enjoined to publish this recommendation annually, in the same advertisement which announces the meeting of the classes generally.

3. And further, the Professors of the Language classes, and of Mathematics, may be enjoined to examine intrant students so far as to ascertain their status in learning, and then adapt the style of their instructions to the average attainments of the class, without reference to those students who were grossly deficient.

The Principal and Masters are of opinion, that a measure of this kind, especially if combined with the establishing of classical and mathematical tutors, would give that impulse to academical education, which it is the object of the Commission to secure.

II. The Curriculum.

Curriculum.

The Curriculum, it is obvious, must be arranged with reference to the course and extent of study which it is deemed requisite to exact from candidates for the Degree of Bachelor of Arts, and Master of Arts.

Upon this important subject, the Principal and Masters have arranged, under four heads, the observations which they mean to offer:—

1. The classes which it is proper the students should attend.
2. The Arrangement of the Course.
3. The Hours of Attendance.
4. The Days of Attendance.

1. *Classes composing the Curriculum.*

Classes composing the Curriculum.

These are at present the Latin classes, senior and junior; the Greek classes, senior and junior; the Logic, the Moral Philosophy, the Political Economy, the Natural Philosophy, the Mathematics, 1st, 2d, and 3d classes, Chemistry, and Natural History.

In addition to these classes, the Royal Commission have been pleased to recommend the establishment of a third Greek class—a recommendation in which the Principal and Masters unanimously and cordially concur.

To judge from the dubious terms in which the Royal Commission refer to the subject in the Provisional Resolutions, they seem to be doubtful whether a third Mathematical class could have a place in the Curriculum under the new system. The Principal and Masters have no doubt but it could, even in St. Andrews, one of the situations least favourable for it; and they have as little doubt that the Commission should make the teaching of a third class imperative upon the Professor. Perhaps it will be sufficient that this class meet two or three days a-week only when the students have reached a high degree of previous mathematical knowledge.

The mathematical acquirements of the student before he enters the College cannot in general be so high as to render a third class altogether unnecessary. The Professor of Mathematics finds his three classes at present quite inadequate to a full mathematical course; and he hardly expects that students, in general, will ever enter College with as much knowledge as they acquire at present in his first class.

The Principal and Masters would suggest, whether it might not be proper to introduce a third Latin class.

With regard to the proposed high Natural Philosophy class, it is to be observed, that much of what is at present taught requires the highest state of preparation with which any of the students come to attend it. If a second class shall be attempted, it would perhaps be desirable to subdivide the business of the present, reserving the more difficult parts, with some additions, for a second course; and this plan, the Professor here would long ago have adopted without charging any additional fee, could he have been sure of the same students returning to this University, so as to get, if they chose, what had been omitted.

It is most desirable that the Curriculum of Study should be rendered as complete as possible; and in this view, the addition of a Natural History Professorship, as proposed by the Commission, would be a boon conferred upon the College, and as such would be gratefully received.

From the disadvantages of our situation, there seems to be little chance of the Civil History class being ever rendered really effective. It may deserve consideration, therefore, whether an attempt should not be made, at a fitting opportunity, of converting this Professorship, with the concurrence of the Patron, into a Professorship of Modern Languages.

2. *Arrangement of the Course.*

Arrangement of the Course.

As the Logic and Rhetoric class may be taught, and is generally taught in this country, where it is in general made a training school for habits of reflection and composition, and the study of the Belles Lettres, it seems of particular consequence that it should, as at present, make a part of the business belonging to the second year of the Curriculum. The sooner the student acquires the habits that seldom fail to be learned in this class, the more rapid and the more solid will be his progress, both in literature and in science. It is a class of more consequence, perhaps, than any other, to a great proportion of the youth that at present resort to the Universities of Scotland.

It is a great oversight to crowd the business of the fourth year of the Curriculum by throwing together the Natural Philosophy, the Moral Philosophy, and Political Economy.

Wherever either of the two former can be said to be *taught*, it is sufficient to employ the chief attention of the student for one session. The system works well at present, and it were a pity to risk so much as appears likely to be hazarded by the proposed alteration. The Political Economy, no doubt, may be postponed to the fifth year; but it also may not, and there is even a premium offered against the postponement, by the reduction of two-thirds of the fee. The Professor of Natural Philosophy here is of opinion, that he will never make a scholar equal to many he has

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already made, however unequal to those educated in more favoured situations, if the place of his class in the curriculum be changed; and such change he deprecates with the more confidence of respect to his sincerity, if not to his judgment, that he would be a pecuniary gainer by it.

These reasons against disturbing the present arrangement of the course are greatly fortified, when we take into view the difficulty, nay, almost impossibility, of finding a place for the Chemistry and Natural History in the Curriculum marked out by the Royal Commissioners, without crowding into some one session an inconvenient and distracting amount of study. The Commission have assigned no definite place in the course to the third Mathematics, the Political Economy, the Chemistry, the Natural History;—and if it be attempted to fill up this chasm, it will become immediately apparent that the business of so extensive a curriculum cannot well be comprised within the limits of four sessions. There must of necessity be a fifth session added to the course. The question then arises, how to provide this additional session? To the plan of increasing the curriculum of study by one entire session, there is this vital objection, that it would increase also the expense of an academical course, to an amount that a large proportion of our students of Divinity can but ill afford. There seems, therefore, no other alternative, than to incorporate the fifth session of the Language and Philosophy course, with the first or introductory course of Divinity. Without encroaching upon the sacred territory of Theology, but rather in the way of preparing for a more effectual cultivation of it, it may be allowed to mix the business of the second Natural Philosophy, the Political Economy, and Natural History, with that of the first Divinity course.

In conclusion, the Principal and Masters deprecate the scheme of inviting and encouraging the lay-students of the University, while attending the Language and Philosophy course, to engage in the studies and exercises of a Divinity class. There is reason to fear that a plan of this kind will interfere with the unity of their efforts in prosecuting the study of Literature and Science, and may even distract the attention of some altogether. It is important, no doubt, to familiarise the students of every class with the evidences of Christianity. But a summary of these might be given in a weekly lecture on Saturday: or the object might perhaps be attained still more effectually, by examining the students of a certain standing upon some standard book on the Christian evidences.

3. *Hours of Attendance.*

Hours of Attendance.

If the number of hours were unobjectionable at present, a less attendance might with advantage be enjoined, in proportion as the intrant students possess generally a higher initial scholarship. The Principal and Masters, however, readily admit that in several of the classes the attendance at present is too small; but in three instances they humbly conceive that the Commission has exceeded the limits of expediency: they allude to the Greek, the Natural and Moral Philosophy. An attendance of five hours a-day is more than can be necessary, even for all the three Greek classes, prepared as the first class in general is in the rudimental parts; and it is far too much for the Professor. It would degrade him to the drudgery of a common schoolmaster, and it would exhaust his strength and his time so as to render him incapable of that private study which is necessary to the right discharge of his duties. The Principal and Masters think that four hours a-day would be far more advisable, allowing two hours to his first class, and one hour to each of the other two. At Cambridge, the Classical Tutor, corresponding to our Professor, occupies only one hour a-day with his class; and yet, during the college year of scarcely seven months, he leads his students over a great deal of difficult classical ground, in both Latin and Greek authors. Indeed an hour a-day, and that only for one year, is almost the whole time allotted at Cambridge for classical studies. During the second and third years, and part of a fourth year, the students are almost entirely occupied with mathematical and mechanical science. They come up with such a stock of classical learning, acquired in the great schools of England, that the method now mentioned is thought to be most advisable; and they are thus enabled to carry their mathematical studies to a far greater extent than would otherwise be practicable. The Principal and Masters, however, do not approve of such a system for Scotland. Even in England it is attended with disadvantages; and, in Scotland, where, notwithstanding all the efforts of the Commission, the students will still come up at a more tender age, and with more slender attainments, and where we want the stimulating prospect of scholarships and fellowships, the inconvenience of such a system would be far greater.

The Commission require from the Professor of Natural Philosophy two hours a-day for his junior class, and one hour for his senior or higher class. This is far too much. The Lecturer on Natural Philosophy cannot, as in Logic or in Moral Philosophy, confine himself to the reading of his lecture; he must shake himself loose from his papers, and be able to discuss the subject on the board. Hence the preparation for his daily lecture involves a great deal of mental effort. He must moreover often spend a considerable part of the day in preparing his apparatus for the exhibition of experiments. When these circumstances are duly considered, two hours a-day of teaching are as much as should ever be imposed upon him; and they should be quite sufficient. According to the new system, his students will probably come better prepared in mathematics, so that he will be able to go on with better effect and greater rapidity. He could teach his junior class two hours a-day during three days of the week, and one hour during the remaining days, while the other hour during these last days could be devoted to his higher class. The higher class being attended chiefly by students who had already attended the third Mathematical class, and who had probably some decided taste for the study, would be very effective, even with a small allowance of time in the class-room.

Again the Commissioners propose that the Professor of Moral Philosophy, beside teaching that science two hours a-day, shall teach Political Economy one hour a-day. Now three hours a-day are certainly too much for any man in this kind of teaching. So long, therefore, as it is not thought expedient to erect the Political Economy into a separate Professorship, the Principal and Masters think it sufficient that it be taught three days of the week, one hour a-day, the Moral Philosophy being taught one hour a-day, besides an additional hour on two days of the week.

Judging from a pretty long experience, and from the small number of students who attend the Logic class in St. Andrews, as compared with the same class in Glasgow or Edinburgh, the Professor is of opinion that one hour a-day for lecturing, and two hours weekly for examination, ought to suffice for the business of this class. As the attendance might increase, he would be ready to increase also the hours of teaching.

The Commission have made the two hours allotted for the meeting of the junior class of Natural Philosophy continuous. This would be improper, both in reference to the student and to the Professor. Nothing refreshes a student so much as a change of subject. In passing from one class to another he breathes for a few minutes the fresh air, and he enters on the new topics with renovated

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vigour. The Professor too, after an hour of teaching, needs some rest, in order that he may return with spirit to his task.

It is quite possible that teaching may continue longer, and yet in the issue be not more effective than at present. The object is to secure, not a protracted bodily attendance, but an ardent and vigorous application of the mind; and the one is not always in proportion to the other.

Besides, it appears to the Principal and Masters, that the Royal Commission have not duly considered the various duties imposed upon the Professors, in addition to the duty of prelecting. They have to prepare and examine exercises, which must necessarily occupy a considerable portion of their time. They have to read and decide upon the merits of prize translations and essays, prescribed at the close of a preceding session, and executed during the summer vacation. They have to superintend the competition for prizes bestowed upon general eminence; and, in the discharge of this duty, have to prepare and conduct reiterated examinations by written question and answer, and consuming necessarily many hours each time; all this in addition to the labour of daily teaching. The truth is, if reduced to the hours and drudgery of a parochial schoolmaster, the jaded and over-burdened Professor will relieve himself, just like the parochial schoolmaster, by doing no duty except at school hours; and thus all that the public will have gained by the change of system will be, to have got, in place of a free and willing labourer, a tasked and unwilling drudge.

An hour and a half, or even one hour a-day, spent entirely in examination on a good text-book which the student peruses at home, is as good as two hours spent in lecturing and examination without a text-book. With the text-book, to be sure, you lose the advantage which results from a Professor's eloquence of tone, of gesture, and of manner in general; but in return, you gain advantages not to be otherwise attained. The student has more time to weigh every sentence; and the Professor, being relieved from part of his attendance, and from the irksome task of repetition, is able to make his examinations more minute, or at least to conduct them with more spirit. In those classes, therefore, in which a text-book is made use of, such as the Mathematics and Natural Philosophy, a burdensome attendance for hours in the class-rooms is the less requisite.

In the distribution of hours the Principal and Masters think that the Commission have made too little use of the hour from eight to nine, one of the most valuable in the whole day.

No Professor should be allowed to appropriate to the business of his class any additional hour or portion of time beyond what is specified by the Commission, without obtaining first the consent of the University or College to which he belongs. Without this regulation the extraordinary zeal of some Professors might create very inconvenient inroads on the departments of the rest.

4. *Days of Attendance.*

Days of Attendance.

The Commissioners do not state whether the classes should convene on Saturday as on the other days of the week. A relaxation on this day is almost universal in public seminaries, and a relaxation at least on some day of the week seems to be necessary for the young mind. From time immemorial the junior Latin and the junior Greek classes in this University have met for one hour on Saturday. For about twenty years the Natural Philosophy has met one hour on that day; and during the present session, for the first time, it meets another additional hour or more, for the sake of competition upon prescribed exercises, and with closed doors. The students of the second Mathematical class have also been enclosed every Saturday of this session, during two or even three hours, for a similar purpose. This sort of competition is of the highest importance in the classes of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy, and may be introduced with advantage into other classes. As it is impossible to get time for it on any other day, it were desirable that there should be no ordinary meeting of any class whatever on Saturday, and that the forenoon should be reserved entirely for the competitions, while the afternoon is left for useful relaxation. There should be no teaching on Saturday for this further reason, that on this day meetings are convened for transacting College and University business; and these necessarily occupy so much time, as leaves to the Professors but little of the day, even for relaxation.

The Principal and Masters are of opinion that the Christmas holidays should be few in number—perhaps only Christmas-day and New-year's-day. Continuous holidays at this season make a break in the session, just at that period when the students have got into a right train, and have fairly embarked on their studies: when they return, after the dissipation occasioned by successive days of idling, all is to begin anew.

The same objection does not apply to a monthly holiday, such as the first Monday of the month. These are convenient and agreeable resting-places, at which both Professors and students can look back and review the ground they have passed; and, after recalling some features which had made a slight impression upon them, or noticing others which, in the rapidity of their journey, had escaped observation, can then prosecute the rest of the course with renovated ardour. The Principal and Masters will witness with regret the extinction of these green spots in the curriculum of study.

Upon the whole, keeping in view the principles which they have laid down in the preceding observations, the Principal and Masters would venture to recommend the following course of study as at once practicable, reasonable, convenient, and advantageous:—

1st Session	First Latin, 8-9, and 11-12 o'clock. First Greek, 10-11, and 1-2.
2d Session	Logic 10-11, and 12-1 o'clock. First Mathematics, 11-12. Second Latin, 1-2. Second Greek, 8-9.
3d Session	Moral Philosophy, 10-11, and 12-1 o'clock, for two days weekly. Second Mathematics, 8-9. Third Latin, 2-½ past 2. Third Greek, 11-12.
4th Session	Natural Philosophy, 8-9, and 12-1 o'clock, three days weekly. Chemistry, 10-11, and 2-3 two days weekly. Third Mathematics, 1-2. Third Greek, 11-12.

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5th Session, combined with Divinity.—Second Natural Philosophy, 12-1 o'clock, two days weekly.
Political Economy, 12-1 three days weekly.
Natural History, 2-3.
Christian Evidences, 8-9.
Hebrew, 10-11, and 1-2.

Students who do not aim at a degree should be at liberty to attend any classes, and in any order they please; yet it may be recommended that those who mean to take a full course, though without any intention of graduating, should follow the curriculum prescribed, as being most advantageous.

Degrees in Arts.

General Regulations.

III. DEGREES IN ARTS.

General Regulations.

1. The object of a degree is to exhibit the holder of it as having gone through a certain course of education, and as having realized a certain amount of attainment in literature and science. It therefore, in the most condensed form, in the form of two or three characters of the alphabet, is equivalent to a joint certificate from the Faculty of Arts, or even to a separate certificate from each of the members of that Faculty. In a University like this, where the number of students is necessarily small, every Professor, especially after the system recommended by the Commission shall be introduced, will be thoroughly acquainted with the attainments of each of his students, and therefore, without any farther examination, should be able to decide, so far as the subject taught in his class is concerned, whether a candidate is entitled to a degree. The case is different with the Universities of Edinburgh and Glasgow, where in many classes the number of students is so great as to baffle the Professor in his attempts to discriminate their merits. The case is also different with the Universities of England, where, though the number of students in one College is moderate, it becomes important, in the way of incentive to exertion, to ascertain the merits of these in relation to the students of the other Colleges. But the Commission must of course adopt a system suited to the Universities of Scotland generally; and the additional examination for degrees will, even with our students, furnish an additional stimulus to their literary ambition. Besides, an examination conducted with complete publicity will prevent the effect of any undue partiality or prejudice.

2. In some situations, for instance in the vicinity of this University, it will be difficult to find proper examinators, except the Professors themselves; and, upon the whole, we should think them generally the best, both here and elsewhere, as being best acquainted with the course taught, and with the students' habits and trains of thought. It will be very rare to find a good examinator who is not a practised teacher. Nothing should appear very prominently indicating to the students and to the public a want of confidence in the Professors. Extrinsic persons of respectability, who are competent judges of what they see and hear, might be commissioned to attend *to witness* the performances, and note the various grades of merit. These would be looked upon as the friends of the teacher who did his duty and the patrons of youth.

3. The examination for degrees should take place within the fortnight which follows the termination of each session. The time for taking degrees being once regulated, they should not be conferred at any other period, unless under particular circumstances, at the discretion of the Principal and Masters; and then not till after previous notice had been given of the intended act of examination by advertisement in one of the Edinburgh newspapers.

4. The mode of examination should be partly oral, partly by written questions and answer; this last with closed doors.

With a view to arrive at greater precision, it may be well to value the merits of the different candidates numerically, in the different parts of their examination. It would be well also to attach certain numerical values to the questions proposed, when these are to be answered in writing, proportioning the number as nearly as possible to the difficulty of the question.

The Commissioners propose that not more than six candidates shall be examined in one day. This regulation seems to be taken from Oxford, and appears to proceed on the supposition that the examination of candidates cannot go on simultaneously. But all the written examinations may proceed simultaneously; and the Principal and Masters think that ten oral examinations might be finished in a day, provided the examiners relieve one another at proper intervals. At Cambridge, the whole annual business of examining for Bachelors' degrees is finished in five days: four days should suffice for St. Andrews.

5. Candidates should be allowed the advantage of those studies to which the curriculum has been devoted; in other words, the examination should turn upon the books which have been the subject of academical prelection.

In the performance of written exercises, the assistance of the text-books which the student has used through the course might be allowed him. At Cambridge he is allowed no books; but the Principal and Masters think that such a plan throws a needless burden on the memory, while it does not give greater exercise to the invention—the faculty which, of all the powers of the mind, it is most important to cultivate.

6. The Principal and Masters coincide with the Royal Commission in thinking that it will be an improvement to adopt in so far the system of the English Universities as to have a simple or ordinary degree, and a degree with honours.

7. While no candidate should be entitled to hold an ordinary degree who is not highly respectable both in literature and science, pre-eminent merit in science, in addition to respectable attainments in literature, or *vice versâ*, pre-eminent merit in literature, in addition to respectable attainments in science, should entitle the holder, in the one case, to a degree with honours in science, and, in the other case, to a degree with honours in literature.

8. The lists of graduates with honours being thus made up, the most distinguished individual of the graduates for the year in the first list, should be styled Primarius Bachelor in Science, and the most distinguished in the second list, Primarius Bachelor in Literature.

9. The most distinguished graduate for the year among the Masters of Arts should be styled Primarius Master of Arts.

10. Degrees should be conferred in presence of the University with something of form and imposing ceremonial; and the list of graduates should be inscribed in the records of the University, and published in the newspapers.

11. The graduation fees should be

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The Commissioners have promulgated no regulation upon this subject. If it be the intention to abolish graduation fees, except in so far as may be necessary to defray the expense of writing the diploma, it will be requisite to provide a compensation for the Professor of Natural Philosophy, whose income, already too small, this regulation will still farther abridge.

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1. *Degree of Bachelor of Arts.*

Degree of B. A.

The curriculum for this degree should consist of regular attendance for four sessions, beginning in the first session with the languages, and ending, in the fourth session, with Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, third Mathematics, and third Greek.

Ordinary Degree.

Ordinary Degree.

Candidates for an ordinary degree should be subjected to the following examination :—

In Latin, on the 24th and 25th books of Livy, on the 4th, 6th, and 9th books of the Æneid, and a play of Terence.

In Greek, on the 7th book of Thucydides, the Oration of Lysias against Eratosthenes, and the first Olynthiac Oration—on three books of the Iliad (for no person should hold a degree who is not acquainted with the structure and laws of epic verse), the particular books at the choice of the examinee—on two tragedies selected by the examinee himself from two of the Greek tragedians.

In Mathematics, Natural Philosophy, Moral Philosophy, and Logic—in short, in all the subjects except the languages—the oral examination should be chiefly on the general principles, and on such special truths as any diligent student of ordinary parts, who has finished the curriculum, may be supposed to recollect, while the written exercises should be contrived so as to afford a more decided and particular test of proficiency.

Degree with Honours.

Degree with Honours.

Candidates for a Bachelor's degree with honours should be subjected to the following additional examination :—

In Latin—on the Germania and Agricola of Tacitus, the Ars Poetica of Horace, two Satires of Juvenal, and a play of Plautus.

In Greek—on two Orations of Demosthenes, selected by the examinee—on a Dialogue of Plato, and the first twenty chapters of Aristotle's Poetics—on 200 lines of Hesiod, and 600 lines of Apollonius Rhodius, the selection at the choice of the examinee—on a Greek tragedy, the author not being one of the two previously selected—on a comedy and on two odes of Pindar, the selection, as before, at the choice of the examinee.

In the Sciences—on the more difficult branches of each department. Thus, in Mathematics, he should be examined chiefly on the more difficult problems in common geometry, on conic sections, on the higher algebra, on the application of algebra to geometry and to trigonometry, and on the differential and integral calculus.

In general, a student should be able to judge pretty correctly whether he should stand a candidate for a common degree, or for a degree with honours ; and, if necessary, the Professors whom he had attended could give him a suitable advice.

A candidate for a degree with honours, who failed in his object, but who evinced the ability and knowledge required in the holder of the minor degree, should be entitled to the ordinary degree, without needing to wait for the next annual season for conferring degrees.

2. *Degree of Master of Arts.*

Degree of A.M.

1. Candidates for this degree should have previously taken a Bachelor's degree.

2. They should be examined only on the subjects of study to which the fifth session is devoted, viz., on the second Natural Philosophy, on the Political Economy, and on Natural History.

3. The examination should be conducted in the same manner as for the Bachelor's degree, and a similar distinction should be made between an ordinary degree and a degree with honours.

4. The holder of an ordinary Bachelor's degree should not be admitted as a candidate for a Master's degree with honours.

IV. DISCIPLINE OF THE CLASSES.

Discipline.

The question of the proper penalties for violating the discipline of a class is a very difficult one. A fine has the disadvantage of making the student think that, when he has paid it, he has made a full atonement for his fault ; and it is difficult or impossible to graduate fines according to the pecuniary abilities of different individuals. But if, on the other hand, the import of a fine be properly explained to a class, merely as a visible and tangible mark of disapprobation, it may answer the purpose intended, while it saves the Professor the frequent necessity of a frown or of a rebuke. As to the imposition of tasks in the way of penalty, a method which the Commission recommend, it is evidently exposed to great objections. If the student endeavour to fulfil the additional task imposed, he will neglect the current business of the class, and thus lose more in one way than he gains in another. Besides, these lengthened tasks, imposed in the way of punishment, lead the student to associate with learning a feeling of disgust—a feeling which it is highly important to avoid. Moreover, one of the most frequent faults for which punishment is required, is the neglect of a task ; if the penalty imposed be a second task, he may also fail in its performance ; this failure will require the imposition of a third task, and so on. In this case, you must ultimately either leave the hopeless youth to his destiny, or you must try the effect of another species of punishment. By abandoning careless students, a Professor might be enabled to say that he conducted his class without punishment ; but he would also conduct it without effect. It would be necessary still, therefore, beside the imposition of tasks, to have some other punishment in reserve, before having recourse to the last remedy, that of expulsion. Perhaps one of the most effectual methods of punishment is, keeping an exact record of offences, in which a page is allotted to each student. When a student commits an offence against discipline, let it be immediately recorded in his page. Let it be understood that, at the end of the session, this record will determine the nature of the certificate, or whether a certificate shall be granted at all, unless such a one as shall record all the faults of the receiver. There might be some on whose obtuse feelings this method would not operate ; and these might, by their frequent violations of discipline, create so much trouble to the Professor, and involve so much risk of infection to the rest of the class, that it would be inexpedient to wait till the end of the session. In such a case, no time should be lost in bringing the

offender before a meeting of the College, and instant measures should be taken for his expulsion from the class, if not from the College.

Yet, after all, there are offences of a more trivial nature, such as want of punctuality at the hour of convening, which, it appears to the Principal and Masters, cannot so well be repressed as by the imposition at the time of a small pecuniary penalty.

Discipline.

The fines, it may be added, which are levied at this College, are of trifling amount. When imposed in the class, they are applied to the purchase of prizes, of the expense of which they defray but a very small proportion. When imposed at the College meeting, they are applied in aid of the collections in support of the poor in St. Leonard's parish.

It is the opinion of the Principal and Masters, that upon the subject of discipline, much should be left to the judgment and discretion of the Professors individually, and of the College collectively. Anxious and minute regulation here would degrade the Universities in the estimation of the public; as if the Professors were men to whom the management and discipline of their classes could not be safely confided.

V. Prizes.

Prizes.

The Commission propose that there shall be three kinds of prizes; viz. 1st. Class Prizes; 2nd. Prizes open to competition among all the regular students of the classes included in the curriculum; and, 3rd. Prizes open to competition among all the students of the University. They say nothing about the mode in which the prizes shall be decided, leaving that to the discretion of the University, or of the several Professors. From the experience of the last and present years, some of the Professors are convinced that a written examination, with closed doors, is one essential step in coming to a just decision, at least in the case of the Language classes, of Mathematics, and Natural Philosophy. The result obtained in this way is different, not only from the estimate made by the students, but also from that made by the Professor, when he makes use of his other means of information. Experience has convinced the Professors that private assistance in the performance of exercises is carried to a very great extent, indeed to such an extent as renders the exercises performed at home of little use in ascertaining merit. By writing also, the flutter which attends some in an oral examination is avoided; and by repeating the competition frequently, that excessive anxiety is obviated, which would unnerve some, if the result were to depend on a single trial; while those errors, which, in a single trial, might arise from that inequality of spirits, or even of intellect, which often attends the same person at different times, are in a great measure avoided.

In the United College the class prizes are furnished at the expense of the Professors individually, and, upon a limited income, are felt as a burden. It would place the system upon a more liberal footing, and render it more effectual, were a fund for this purpose provided by the munificence of the Crown.

VI. Annual Public Examinations.

Annual Public Examinations.

The Principal and Masters are of opinion that an annual public examination should be wholly dispensed with.

1. An examination of this kind has, it is believed, been adopted at one time or other in all the Universities, and after a period has degenerated, less or more, into an empty ceremonial. An examination of a few minutes, which is all that in a numerous class can be spared to any one student, can hardly be expected to be so close and searching as it should be, in order to afford satisfactory evidence of the ability and attainments of the student.

2. The days, and in some cases, weeks, which are spent in preparing for the public examination, and in the examination itself, would, the Principal and Masters apprehend, be employed more profitably in carrying forward the student still farther in his literary or scientific course.

3. There seems the less need of an annual public examination, as the system of prizes, and the proposed regulations with regard to degrees in Arts, will more than supply the stimulus, with a view to which the examination was originally established. It seems quite obvious that such students as would voluntarily present themselves for a public examination, will not be backward in offering themselves as candidates for degrees in Arts; and there is no adequate advantage to be derived from anticipating, in their case, the solemn and strict examination to which they will then be subjected.

VII. Certificates.

Certificates.

It is certainly of some advantage, that all Professors, not only in the same University, but in all the Universities of Scotland, should adopt the same form of a certificate. In this way, when candidates for a situation present themselves with testimonials from various Professors, it will become easier to compare the strength of the different recommendations. The Principal and Masters object, however, to certifying that he performed exercises out of exercises prescribed; because, with regard to exercises performed at home, it is impossible for the Professor to ascertain whether the student performed them himself. They would therefore state it thus: that he gave in exercises out of exercises, prescribed or voluntary; and that they were performed in a manner, &c.

Perhaps a still more particular certificate than that proposed by the Commission might be advantageous. To enable the Professor to draw it up, he should keep, or rather employ a censor to keep, a book in which a page is allotted to each student, such as that proposed when treating of discipline. Let a faithful record be kept of each occasion on which a student is late or absent, or commits any impropriety in the class, or neglects an exercise; and it would be well to regard an exercise as none, when it was evidently performed without care. A certificate, founded on these data, would furnish a much more exact view of the merits of the different students, and the prospect of it would prove a most powerful stimulus to good conduct, as well as to diligence in study.

The certificate might run thus:—

I hereby certify, with regard to

1. That he attended the class during the session commencing in ————.
2. That he was never absent from the class unless on occasions, on —— of which he had a satisfactory excuse.

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3. That he was never late unless on occasions.
4. That he never appeared to have neglected his preparations for the class, unless on occasions.
5. That his appearances upon examination in the class were generally ————.
6. That his conduct in the class was correct, unless on occasions.
7. That he gave in exercises out of exercises demanded.
8. That he gave in exercises which were voluntary, or which were prescribed, but being of a more difficult nature, were held to be voluntary.
9. That his exercises generally were
10. That in the competitions with closed doors, he generally made a figure.
11. That in a class consisting of students he obtained the prize.
12. That his conduct, when not in the class, so far as known to me, was ————.

————————,
Professor of

The 10th article could be left out by those Professors who do not make use of competitions with closed doors.

VIII. Fees and Class-Dues.

Fees.

In detailing the particulars of the curriculum, it is proposed by the Royal Commission, that a small fee should be exigible from those students of the third Greek class, who have previously attended the other two Greek classes, and a full fee from all others; yet in apparent contradiction to this recommendation, it is stated in the table of fees that the third Greek class is to be free to such as have paid the Greek Professor twice. It seems to be better that no class should be entirely gratuitous; and therefore the Principal and Masters recommend that the students of the third Greek class, who have previously attended the other two classes, should pay a fee of one guinea.

This fee the Royal Commission recommend should be exigible from students who, after having paid the full fee in two previous sessions, shall enter the third Mathematical class; and there seems no reason for placing the third Greek class upon a different footing, the more especially as the labour of the Greek Professor is not less, while, in St. Andrews at least, his emoluments are not greater than those of the Mathematical Professor.

The same fee should of course be exigible from students who attend the third Latin class, if the Royal Commission should think proper to recommend the introduction of a third class in Latin.

With the above exception the Professors are satisfied with the table of fees proposed by the Royal Commission; their principal anxiety in this matter being simply that they should be put upon the same footing as the Professors in the sister Universities.

It is their duty to state, however, that one of their number, Dr. Jackson, entertained the opinion that it would be best for this University not to raise the fees *all at once* to three guineas, but rather, *for a time at least*, to two; because many young men resort to us who, by a high fee, would be prevented altogether from attending. And it would greatly discourage us if, after many years' laborious exertion to counteract the disadvantages of our untoward situation, we should find our number of students rapidly diminishing, which the public would perhaps ascribe to a wrong cause.

It happens not unfrequently that a student is led, sometimes from choice, sometimes from the force of circumstances, to finish at one University the course of study which he had commenced at another. It will be proper to fix the status of students of this description, and to regulate whether they shall enjoy any, and what privilege, in respect of fees. For example, whether a student, coming from a University where he had studied Mathematics or Greek for two sessions, shall be admitted *ad eundem gradum*, and be received into the third classes for the small fee. Whatever be the determination of the Royal Commission upon this subject it will be indispensable to fix a rule which may guide the practice of all the Universities in this matter.

With regard to the proposed plan of referring to the judgment of the Senatus Academicus applications for gratuitous attendance, the Principal and Masters have to it the strongest objections. In the *first* place, it is imposing upon the Senate an invidious and too delicate task. In the *second* place, it invites applications for gratuitous attendance from the forward, while it repels the modest and timid, owing to the repugnance which young men of this character always feel to an exposure of their circumstances.

And *lastly*, the proposed plan, even if otherwise unobjectionable, would displace a far more wholesome, and, if duly considered, a more generous system. Some, at least, of the Professors of the United College decline, upon principle, granting gratuitous tickets, except indeed where they present them as a token of personal friendship and regard. But they do not therefore refuse to the indigent scholar admission into their class: he is made welcome; he is treated in all respects like any other students; yet his attendance is not gratuitous. He pays no fee indeed, but he understands that a fee is due; and that, if hereafter he should acquire the means, it is a debt which he is under an obligation to discharge. In this manner the pride of virtuous independence is preserved, the youth is not humbled into a pauper at the very outset of his literary career: and, if after the lapse of years, the professor should receive payment of a fee, it enables him the more easily to extend a similar indulgence to indigent merit.

The Principal and Professors would humbly suggest that the amount of class-dues is fixed too low at five shillings; and that there seems something unequal in exacting the same sum from the student who attends one class as from him who attends two or more classes. It might be proper to fix a maximum and minimum, so that these dues should not be less than six shillings nor more than nine.

IX. Board of Education.

Board of Education.

One of the most important improvements upon our present system would be the establishment of a permanent Board of Education. Its power should be limited to general superintendence, so as to check and prevent unauthorized innovations; but with right to recommend, from time to time, such temperate alterations as might adapt our system of academical education to the progress of knowledge and the improved circumstances of the country.

And as the zeal of such Boards as act gratuitously is apt to evaporate after a while, and so their

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duties come to be neglected, it will be proper to provide for the gradual renewal of the Board of Education within a stated interval: for example, the two members at the head of the list might give place to new members at the end of every three years. The Chancellor of the University, however, and the Principal should *ex officio* be members permanently of the Board.

Most of the other improvements contemplated should, under the authority of the Board, be introduced *gradually*, and as they can be *safely* tried.

The interest which the Principal and Masters must necessarily feel in all that is likely to affect the prosperity of the United College will be accepted, they have no doubt, by the Royal Commission, as a valid apology for the tedious and painful minuteness with which they have entered into the consideration and discussion of the proposed regulations.

The reasons they have adduced against several of these may not appear, they are aware, to the Royal Commission, in the same conclusive light in which they appear to the College; but they are confident that the whole subject will receive from the Royal Commission that grave and cautious consideration which the value and importance of the interests at stake undoubtedly merit.

The above contains the Report of the Principal and Masters of the United College St. Andrews, upon the Provisional Resolutions of the Royal Commission. It must be understood to express their unanimous sentiments, unless where the contrary is stated; and with the exception of Dr. George Cook, who declined giving an opinion, as it would hereafter become his duty to deliver his sentiments upon the subject elsewhere.

Signed in name, presence, and by appointment of the United College, by

FRANCIS NICOLL, *Principal.*

St. Andrews, 7th March 1829.

Remarks of St. Mary's College on Provisional Resolutions.

REMARKS BY THE PRINCIPAL AND MASTERS OF ST. MARY'S COLLEGE, ON THE PROVISIONAL RESOLUTIONS OF THE ROYAL COMMISSION, REGARDING THE THEOLOGICAL COURSE.

Theology.

The Principal and Masters of St. Mary's College have maturely considered the Provisional Resolutions of the Royal Commissioners, with regard to the curriculum or course of study to be prescribed to students of Theology, and they have great pleasure in reporting, that they approve of the greater part of these resolutions, being firmly convinced, that if such a plan of study as they prescribe were generally adopted, and rigorously prosecuted in our Universities, it would soon produce a most substantial improvement in the education of candidates for the sacred ministry, and thereby elevate the character of our national Church.

Upon the proposed Theological course the Masters of St. Mary's College have few alterations to suggest; but the following remarks with regard to it are respectfully submitted to the consideration of the Royal Commissioners. The subjects upon which the Professor of Divinity is required to prelect are such as naturally fall under a course of systematic Theology, and the division of the students into a junior and senior class must be attended with obvious advantages. Such a distribution has, for these two years past, been made by the Professor of Systematic Theology in St. Mary's College; and from experience the Masters would recommend the adoption of such a plan as highly expedient to be followed in all our Theological schools. They think it proper, however, to remark, that the advantages of such a distribution will be more apparent at the other Universities than at St. Andrews. Here the number of junior students must at all times be very inconsiderable, and while it is admitted that in a small class the Professor is enabled to examine his students more thoroughly and frequently than when he has a great multitude of pupils, yet all who have experience in teaching are aware that a considerable number of students must be classed together, in order to excite amongst them a sufficient degree of emulation, and to render it practicable for the teacher to carry on the work assigned to him with vigour and animation.

The Masters of St. Mary's College regard it as a great defect in the system of education pursued in our Universities, that so little provision has hitherto been made for the religious instruction of our academical youth, and think that lectures on the Evidences of Natural and Revealed Religion ought to be made a constituent branch of every course of liberal study; but they do not believe that much advantage would be derived from the proposed admission of the lay students, without distinction, to the first class of Theology. Such a mixture of students would not conduce to the good order and discipline of our Divinity Halls; and here it would frequently lead to unpleasant discussions between the two Colleges as to matters of jurisdiction. Besides, it is not to be supposed that students of Languages and Philosophy of various ages, at different stages of their progress, and completely occupied, as they must necessarily be, with their own proper studies, would be in a condition to join effectually in the business of the class with those who had already completed their course of Philosophy, and who would be called upon to give their undivided attention to their professional pursuits. The laudable object which the Royal Commissioners have in view would perhaps be more effectually attained, by requiring the Principal of the Philosophy College to deliver to all the students of Languages and Philosophy a weekly lecture on the great principles of Natural and Revealed Religion, without entering into that lengthened detail, and those elaborate discussions, which are necessary in a Divinity Hall, but which would be ill suited to an audience of a more mixed and youthful description.

The members of St. Mary's College feel it to be their duty to object, in the most decided manner, to the plan which has been suggested by the United College, of combining a fifth session of Philosophy with the first session of the Theological course. The work prescribed in the Provisional Resolutions for students of Divinity during the first year of their curriculum is abundantly sufficient to occupy their time; and if, in addition to the Theological classes, they were compelled to attend the Political Economy, the Natural History, and the second or higher class of Natural Philosophy (by far the most difficult class in the Philosophical course), it is evident that their attention would be distracted, and that some essential parts of their business would be entirely neglected. The fact is, that if a student were to devote that degree of attention to the three last-mentioned classes, which would be indispensably requisite to ensure tolerable proficiency in the important branches of science which they embrace, it is obvious that his first Divinity session, which is to him the most important part of

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his Theological course, would be altogether marred. His attendance on the Divinity Hall would be a mere matter of form, unproductive of real benefit to himself.

Remarks of St. Mary's College on Provisional Resolutions.

In St. Mary's College the Principal, or Primarius Professor of Divinity, has always been accustomed to teach the system of Theology; and Sacred Criticism has generally been regarded as more peculiarly the province of the Second Master, commonly denominated the Professor of Divinity, merely to distinguish him from the Principal. As there are already two Professors of Divinity in this College, viz., the First and Second Masters, it will not be necessary to make any change as to the subjects of their prelections, but it will be proper that each should keep the province which has hitherto been assigned to him. Indeed in every case where the head of the College is required to be a teaching Professor, it is right that he should be charged with that department which is unquestionably the most important, and which involves the highest responsibility, viz., the instruction of candidates for the holy ministry in the great system of Christian Doctrine.

The Principal and Masters would suggest the propriety of requiring the Professors of Theology, of Biblical Criticism, and of Ecclesiastical History, to lecture in each of their classes only twice a-week, and to devote three days to examination on the lectures, and on standard theological works, and to the reading and criticism of exercises composed regularly by the students during the session. It has hitherto been the great defect of the system pursued in our Divinity Halls that Theology has been almost entirely taught by mere lecturing, and that the minds of the students have been too little exercised. If the examinational system above mentioned be fully adopted, it is clear that the Professor may, by lecturing twice a-week, discuss during *two*, or at most *three* sessions, every topic necessary to be introduced into his course.

The Masters are of opinion that the students should be enjoined to attend the Professor of Ecclesiastical History during the first three years, and that his course should be finished in that period. They also think that the students should prosecute the study of the Oriental Languages during the first three sessions.

The Principal and Masters highly approve of the proposed regulations with regard to degrees in Divinity, but they deem it of importance that the candidate for the degree of B.D. should be obliged to submit to an examination in Hebrew, Chaldee, and Syriac, as well as in Theology, Sacred Criticism, and Ecclesiastical History. They are not aware of any advantage to be derived from calling in a committee of the presbytery of the bounds to assist the Theological Faculty at such examination.

By the proposed arrangement of hours, the Masters observe, that a Professor might be required to give attendance in the Hall during three consecutive hours: but on this subject they deem it unnecessary to offer any particular remarks, as they doubt not that the Commissioners will be of opinion that all such arrangements can be most suitably adjusted by the Professors themselves.

The exacting of fees from Theological students would impose a burden on them, and would make but a trifling addition to the dilapidated and very indadequate livings of the Professors in St. Mary's College. The Masters would more especially object to the idea of exacting fees from occasional students.

The Principal and Professors are aware that, in proposing to lengthen the present Divinity session, the Commissioners are anxious to secure higher proficiency in Theological science amongst the candidates for the sacred office; but they think it their duty to advert to the probable consequence of any great extension of the regular session as the law now stands. Such a prolongation would greatly enhance the expense of Theological education, and, so long as the Church shall continue to sanction irregular attendance, the obvious effect of this measure would be to produce a rapid increase in the number of occasional students, and a consequent diminution of those who give regular attendance.

In name and by appointment of St. Mary's College,

(Signed) Robert Haldane, *Principal.*

St. Mary's College, May 18, 1829.

St. Andrew's Unprinted Returns.

Inventory of Unprinted Returns relating to the University of St. Andrews, lying on the table of the University Commission.

Copies of Papers obtained from Register Office.

1. Warrant for citing the Keepers of the Libraries of the Universities and Colleges of St. Andrews, Aberdeen, Glasgow, and Edinburgh, 1690.
2. Report of the Committee for visiting the University Schools of St. Andrews, and the haill Schools teatching Latine within the Sheriffdome of Fyffe, &c., reporting on the conduct of the Professors, and recommending deprivation of some, 29 August 1690.
3. Information—James Smith, eldest Baillie of the Burgh of St. Andrews, against the Masters and Students of the University of St. Andrews, 1690.
4. Rental of St. Salvator's College, and the manner of employing the same, 1695.
5. Copy of brief account of the present state of the New College in the University of St. Andrews, 1699.

Inventory of Unprinted Returns relating to St. Andrews, continued.

☞ Abstract of the University Quæstor's Accounts for the years 1776-1800, and from 27th November 1824, to 10th March 1826, and an Abstract State of the Income and Expenditure.

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